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East Europe Report

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EAST EUROPE REPORT

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VETERINARIANS STUDY FARM ANIMAL POISONING BY CHEMICAL AGENTS

Jena MONATSHEFTE FUER VETERINAERMEDIZIN in German Vol 41, No 13, 1986
pp 433-435

[Article by K.-G. Theimann and H.-J. Kowalski of the Cottbus Bezirk Institute for Veterinary Practice. Submitted on 8 Jan 86. Topics concerned: Farm animals, Sources of Poisoning, Prophylaxis, Diagnosis. Original title: "Case of Poisoning of Farm Animals--Conclusions for Prophylaxis". First paragraph is source's English summary.]

[Text] Reference is made in this paper to several cases of poisoning of farm animals in the Region of Cottbus over the last decade. These had been caused by chemical noxae, such as nitrate, nitrite, urea, ammonia, boric acid, ethylene glycol, and manure gas. Conclusions are drawn on how to prevent poisoning by appropriate prophylaxis. Particular importance is attributed, in this context, to stringent observance of legal provisions, established codes of practice regarding the use of chemicals, and professional duties. Reported are recent insights with regard to more effective laboratory diagnosis for adequate treatment of intoxication cases due to the above noxae.

Dangers to farm animal stock result from the use of chemically very diverse substances in the form of solutions, emulsions, suspensions and powder and salt mixtures when the existing safety regulations are not heeded. It can be stated, in agreement with Laue (1968), that disregard of legal requirements, guidelines for use, or professional duties underlies all acute cases of poisoning. Even if poisoning of farm animals does not take a prominent position in the total complex of causes of damage, they nevertheless represent a considerable disruptive factor, the removal of which leads to a not insignificant degree of increase in production safety and improved economic yield.

In the past decade (1974 to 1984), extremely diverse toxic noxae led to many instances of injury to agricultural livestock in the production areas of cattle, sheep, pigs and fowl in the district of Cottbus, of which the main ones are listed in Table 1. Intensive cooperation between the district veterinarians, practicing veterinarians, animal and fodder producers, and crop protection firms was of decisive importance to rapidly reaching a position on diagnosis. In the majority of the animal poisonings, thorough toxicological field research was able to make a purposeful contribution to an explanation of the causes in chemical-toxicological laboratory investigations.

Nitrate/Nitrite Noxe

In recent years, a decreasing tendency towards farm animal poisoning by nitrate/nitrite can be observed. The compulsory effect of the ordinance of the GDR Ministry for Agriculture, Forestry and Food Production of 30 March 1981 concerning measures for preventing nitrate/nitrite poisonings from green fodder and the preservatives used in it (nitrate compounds) is viewed as the primary reason for this. The overwhelming majority of injuries from fodder containing nitrate current occur from disregard or ignorance of the nitrate ordinance. It is particularly individual livestock holdings that are affected by this. This experience leads to the conclusion that promulgating the prescribed measures for protecting against nitrate/nitrite poisonings in institutions of higher education, consultations at animal productionssites, the daily papers and in leaflets must be a continuing task in the framework of toxicological prophylaxis.

The determination of hemoglobin content, indicated in the diagnostic explanation of injuries from nitrate/nitrite, can raise some problems at the preanalytical state, since the laboratory examinations of heparinized blood are supposed to be done immediately or, at the latest, within 24 hours when the blood has been stored cold according to the standardized working guidelines (Furcht et.al. 1976). This is a requirement that can only be realized under clinical conditions, and which otherwise demands in general transport of the sample by courier. Investigations into optimizing the conditions for transporting and storing cattle blood, from the perspective of an increase in the time period between taking the sample and hemoglobin determination in the laboratory, showed that an anticoagulant combination of sodium fluoride/ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid-disodium salt (4g + 18.6 g per 100 ml distilled water; 2 ml per 50 ml of blood) inhibits the enzymatically determined decomposition of the hemoglobin. No significant changes in the hemoglobin content were ascertained within 96 hours at room temperature (+25°C) or within 192 hours at refrigerator temperature (+7°C) (Wiesenberg 1984). In the context, for example, of blood samples to be used for prophylactic examinations to check the hemoglobin content, there then exists the possibility of shifting its transport from the road to the railway (Thiemann 1984).

Table 1: Causes of Poisonings of Agricultural Livestock (Cattle, Sheep, Pigs, Fowl) in the Cottbus District From 1974 to 1984

Cause of Injury	No. of Cases
Nitrogen Compounds	
urea/ammonia	29
nitrate/nitrite	63
Pesticides and Crop Protection Agents	
alkyl phosphate	7
chloride hydrocarbons	1
rodent killers (Zn_3P_2, warfarin)	122
herbicides (chlorate, DNOC)	2
bird repellant agents	2
wood preservatives (boric acid)	1
Heavy Metals	
arsenic	1
lead	3
copper	14
Minerals	
sodium chloride	39
Building Materials	
phenol	3
lime	4
Antifreeze Agents	
ethylene glycol	9
Carbohydrates	
lactic acid	77

Urea/Ammonia Noxe

Cattle and sheep poisonings from urea to amide are quite frequently reported. They are chiefly caused by misdosages of fodder, intake of fertilizer urea in the meadow and because of mix-ups. Predisposing factors are failure to hold to a habitual time, lack of energy-rich fodder, insufficient proportion of raw fodder as well as administration with water.

The diagnosis is easily made by determining the ammonia concentration of the contents of the rumen (limit 100 mg per hundred), taking patho-morphological findings into account, in the course of which, according to Szegedi and Juhasz (1971 and Launer (1984), the pH-value of the rumen contents is to be brought in. As a consequence of the pH-value dependent urease effect, the limit of the pH-value can be set at 6 or 7, lower pH-values of the rumen contents are to be evaluated as not significant to the diagnosis.

Determinations of ammonia and urea in the blood have little promise of success in investigating injuries, since both values are subject to rapid postmortem decomposition in the blood serum due to its high protein content. It has been shown (Wilhelm and Thiemann 1986) that there is a significant correlation between urea content of blood serum and aqueous humor, so that the determination of urea content in aqueous humor obtained postmortem should be accorded a corroborative or, in the case of insufficient facts in a preliminary report, indicative importance.

Boric Acis Noxe

Among the relatively infrequently appearing intoxications are injuries due to boron compounds (boric acid, borax), which are contained as the active substance in the wood preservative (Kubasal B). Gross carelessness can occasionally lead to animals gaining access to the preparation or to the 10-percent working solution. Oral intake or larger quantities of the working solution, which is to be observed especially in animals suffering from a lack of water, causes, within a short time, an illness with fatal outcome in sheep. The clinical symptoms consist of groaning, opisthotonus and immobility. In the patho-morphological examination, only degenerative liver and kidney alterations, gastroenteritis and cerebral edema are to be found.

Chemical-toxicological identification of the boron compounds is found in the rumen contents and liver tissue as follows: Fifty grams at a time of test material is alkalized by adding anhydrous sodium carbonate. After drying the mixture overnight at 105°C in a drying oven, each portion is treated with an excess of concentrated sulfuric acid. After being intensively mixed with methanol, it is centrifuged off and the alcoholic extract is ignited. The boric acid-methyl ester that is formed when boron compounds are present burns with a yellow flame that has a characteristic green border.

Ethylene Glycol Noxe

Ethylen glycol (ethandioyl), a component ofaantifreeze agents ([Karipol], antifreeze for water-cooled internal-combustion engines) has a toxic effect when taken orally by dogs and cats, and fowl as well. Injuries caused by carelessness and negligence occur time and time again, especially during the winter months, since that is when antifreeze is used. The abovenamed animals,like to drink the sweet-tasting liquid in large quantities. After a short time, dazedness, ataxia, dizziness and heavy salivation or vomiting set in. In the course of the following hours coma occurs, with paddling movements, anuria, uremia, acidosis, and oxalaturia sometimes observed before this. Chemical-toxicological identification of unaltered ethylene glycol can be made both from the stomach contents and from liver, kideny, muscle and heart tissue with thin-layer chromatological detection, whereby the test material is extracted with acetone and then the extract is purified by acetonitrile/n-hexon distribution. A definite diagnosis can be made on the basis of positive identification of an aphysiological bivalent alcohol, together with the patho-morphological findings: liver or high-grade kidney swellings and the histological state of the kidneys: high-grade nephrosis with pronounced degenerative and, in part, necrotic alterations in the kidney tubes and massive calcium oxalate deposits in the epithelial cells and in the lumina of the kidney tubes.

Since no toxicological knowledge can be assumed of the wide range of users of antifreeze agents with ethylene glycol. An obligatory notice is needed for the retail products to aid in the prophylaxis of this sort of poisoning: Do not bring into contact or store with fodder or food. Prevent consumption by people or animals.

Manure Gas Noxe

Manure gas is a mixture of carbon dioxide, ammonia, hydrogen sulphide, and methane. It is formed through the microbial decomposition of organic material containing liquid manure. The fermented gases at first remain dissolved in the liquid manure and can be expelled while stirring or pumping off the liquid manure under unfavorable circumstances (open gates in the pipe between stall and pit, insufficient ventilation equipment, warm, humid weather with little air moving) and accumulate in the stall air in high concentrations. The course of manure gas poisoning in calves depends directly on the concentration of manure gas in the breathing air and time of exposure. The peracute form can be diagnosed on the spot by the practicing veterinarian on the basis of symptoms of suffocation (disquiet, outbreaks of sweating, polypnoea, lack of breath, cyanotic mucous membranes, tearing, runny nose and salivation with foam building at the nose and muzzle, muscular twitching, giddiness, tachycardia, comatose immobility, death by suffocation), the apoplectic course, and the obvious connection with emptying the manure pit. Recognition of the acute poisoning, which does not lead to death by suffocation in its first phase, is problematic, since it must be distinguished from infectious septicemic-thrombotic meningo-encephalomyelitis, cerebrocortical necrosis and listiera encephalitis (Dirksen and Dahme 1984). According to Dirksen and Dahme (1984), the increases in activity of the asparagine transferase and creatine phosphokinase in the blood serum have proven helpful in diagnosing the course of the acute form. Our investigations show that there is no correlative increase in the activity of the abovenamed enzymes in calves that definitely fell ill after inhaling manure gas.

An analysis of the cases cattle, sheep, pig, and fowl poisonings treated in the last decade reveals that thoughtlessness, carelessness and negligence in using chemical materials, and in part ignorance of the toxicological risks as well, will contribute to poisonings, despite further perfecting of the safety guidelines in conjunction with prophylactic measures by the state. On the one hand, violation of the workers' professional duties must be prevented through comprehensive qualification and persistent educational effort of all those directly involved in the process of making increased use of chemistry and, on the other hand, violations of legal regulations must be uncompromisingly punished by the state veterinary authorities. In the case of severe legal offences, it should be determined whether the prerequisites for criminal prosecution are present. The elimination of conditions promoting animal poisonings requires, in agreement with Burckhardt and Lange (1985), continual education, instruction and inspection as well as punishment under regulatory and labor laws and the laws governing the LPG's.

There are also steadily increasing demands for further education of professional veterinary personnel with consideration of the systematic character of prophylaxis of poisoning. The practice of toxicological field research, as contributing to an increase in production safety, and a constant supply of antidotes, corresponding to practical requirements, in private veterinary pharmacies should also be taken under consideration.

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MORE EFFECTIVE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCT PRICING MECHANISM PROPOSED

Warsaw PRZEMYSL SPOZYWCZY in Polish No 2, Feb 86 pp 27-28

[Article by Grazyna Majcher-Magdziak: "Official Food Prices and Purchase Prices"]

[Text] Official food prices are a specific type of price closely connected with production costs. Cost accounting forms the basis for these prices. Therefore, it is the relationship between purchase prices, material costs, production costs and retail prices that determines how effective official prices are. These factors can be made permeable depending on the extent to which the proper mechanisms are selected so that at the moment that the purchase prices for agricultural materials and therefore costs change, so do the retail prices. However, these mechanisms should not act in a random manner but but constantly and automatically. Such a procedure gives a better understanding of the idea of official prices. It emphasizes their role in management of the food industry and in creating an "austere" model of food consumption and also limits public controversy over food prices. The creation of an efficient system of information requires a good knowledge of the relationships between costs and prices.

For the central government to set prices that make good economic sense, it is necessary to consider the relationship of agricultural material purchase prices to retail prices and material costs to production costs in the food industry.

In the economic practice of the period before the 1982 "price reform", the principle that food prices should be set in relation to purchase prices was not observed. This led to the fact that the value of material consumed for production of food articles (calculated according to the actual government purchase prices) was very close to or higher than the retail prices. In 1981, the per-unit purchase price for all basic product groups exceeded the retail price (with the exception of grain products whose prices were changed at the end of August), often by as much as 200 percent (Table I). At the beginning of 1982, food prices were raised on a scale never before seen since the end of World War II to reach a level of 263 percent. This measure improved the relationship between both types of prices but was also accompanied by a considerable increase in purchase prices which rose by 157 percent. Therefore, a high percentage of material value out of the retail prices was noted only in dairy and grain products and only in two instances (that of liquid milk and butter) did the cost of materials exceed the price.

Despite the fact that they were not as high as the price increases of the two preceding years, the 1983 price increases were followed by a further increase in the costs of producing food articles. With stabilized official food prices, this worsened the relationship between purchase prices and retail prices. In dairy and grain products, the value of materials in purchase prices exceeded commercial prices or were very close. In the case of rapeseed oil and certain meat products, the percentage of the value of the material in relation to the retail price exceeded the percentage of the material out of the production costs. In 1984, retail food prices were changed but considering the the increases in purchase prices too, both price levels remained about the same as the last year. A beneficial change in the difference between purchase and retail prices was noted only in grain products. Estimates of the relationship of purchase prices to retail prices for 1985 (using the new retail prices and assuming a 10-percent increase in the purchase prices for agricultural produce) show that the negative signs observed since 1983 have continued. The value of raw materials used to produce dairy items exceeds their retail prices (with the exception of aged cheese) often by as much as 200 percent. In the case of rapeseed oil, aged cheese and beef, the value of the material in the finished product was nearly 100 percent of the retail price. For wheat flour, this figure is more than 85 percent and dropping. Only in the case of pork and sugar is the ratio of these prices dropping.

Another group of relationships that are very important to the shaping of retail food prices is connected with the production costs in the food industry. Above all, one sees a very high percentage of material costs (the value of material in the purchase cost) in the growth structure of costs. In studies conducted among a select group of businesses in the branches of the food industry subject to official prices (studies conducted by the Institute of Agricultural and Food Economy and G. Majcher-Magdziak and A. Zatorska, "Ocena urzedowych cen zywnosci" [Evaluation of official food prices], Warsaw, Institute of Agricultural and Food Economy, 1984), this percentage amounted to an average of 85 percent in the meat industry, 85 percent in the dairy industry, 80 percent in the grain and milling milling industry, 70 percent in the sugar industry and 70 percent in the edible fats industry.

Despite the differences above, the percentages within any given branch soon became a fixed value. These percentages began to change as the result of the introduction of new processing technologies, changes in production assortments and changes in the structure of the prices of production equipment.

Direct comparison of changes in purchase prices and material and total production costs shows the concurrence of rises in both prices regardless of the fact that the changes are often quite varied. The reasons for these differences can be found in the fact that the food industry procures its supplies over the course of the entire year and therefore buys them at different prices. In addition, the "purity" of the connection between the cost of producing food and the purchase prices for agricultural produce has been disurpted by changes in the production assortment (the meat industry) and the fact that several branches of the food industry have made partial use of imported food materials (the grain products and fats industries). In the sugar products and dairy industries that have not been affected by these problems, the changes in purchase prices and material costs are exceptionally similar (tables II and III).

As analysis has shown, the present ratio of purchase prices to retail prices is better than it was before the "reform" in 1982. The need for interaction between both types of prices has been accepted and the first signs of this new approach have now become obvious. The cost of materials has been separated from the price of the products made from them. The directions and growth trends of both prices have also achieved greater similarity. However, it is still a matter of alarm that the prices of vegetable oils, dairy articles and beef are rising faster than the purchases prices for the materials used to produce these products.

Generally, speaking, the situation can be characterized in the following manner: the process of adapting retail prices to purchase prices is no longer a passive one as it was in the last decade but it is still not a cause-and-effect process either. There is no system and there is also no clear-cut concept of the connection between both types of prices. They still function independently of one another and their relationship seems entirely coincidental with some products. The only real difference is that prices are being corrected more quickly and they are more in line with changes in purchase prices. At the same time, with regard to anticipating consumer behavior and buying, the way in which these price corrections are carried out should be much more lucid.

The basis for the creation of a proper adaptive mechanism is quasi-permanent short-term ratios of material costs to production costs of specific groups of food items. These can be used to define the standard ratios of purchase prices to retail prices. In this way, the mechanism for correcting the prices of finished products would act quickly and require no additional measures to be effective. With considerable changes in food production technology and in the costs of production, these ratios would have to be checked every few years.

The given proposal may cause some reservations about the imperfections of cost pricing but it must be remembered that this idea only concerns the official prices and not the relative prices aimed at creating a balance between supply and demand. At the same time, some consideration must be given the problem of which prices are to be based on a cost formula to prevent distortions in the economics of the food industry and the food market.

Table I. The relationship of purchase prices for agricultural materials to the retail prices of selected food articles[1]

Item	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985 4)
Pork 2)	160.6	59.7	63.9	62.2	57.5
Beef 2)	204.3	74.0	83.2	84.7	91.8
Liquid milk (2 percent fat)	282.8	119.0	129.0	127.7	147.3
Fat cottage cheese	221.7	93.8	101.7	124.7	144.0
Aged cheese	261.2	87.6	91.4	86.4	93.0
Butter	244.1	110.0	118.5	124.4	111.6
Sugar	227.6	57.6	60.9	67.3	48.0
Wheat flour	54.8 3)	89.1	125.5	106.7	85.4
Rape oil	138.6	70.3	85.3	82.9	97.1

1) Purchase price per unit of finished product
2) Retail price for an average production structure and purchase price per kilogram of meat and poultry with bone in.
3) After the August price increase
4) Assuming the following purchase price increases: milk -- 115 percent; beef and pork, sugar beets and wheat -- 110 percent; rape -- 105 percent.

Source: my own calculations based on data from the Chief Statistical Bureau.

Table II. Changes in total production costs and material costs in selected firms

Industry	in zloty's x 1000				Preceding year = 100		
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1982	1983	1984
	Total production costs per ton of product						
Meat	301	564	581	574	187.4	103.0	98.8
Dairy	130	179	201	213	137.7	112.3	106.0
Sugar	36	49	54	62	136.1	110.2	114.8
Grain milling	16	31	34	36	193.8	109.7	105.9
Fats	21	62	87	94	295.0	140.3	108.0
	Material costs per ton of finished product						
Meat	255	486	497	483	190.6	102.3	97.2
Dairy	115	155	171	179	134.8	110.3	104.7
Sugar	28	35	37	41	125.0	105.7	110.8
Grain milling	13	27	27	27	207.7	100.0	100.0
Fats	17	53	53	65	311.8	100.0	122.6

Source: my own calculations from data provided by the studied firms.

Table III. Changes in the government purchase prices for selected agricultural products

Item	Previous year = 100 1982	 1983	 1984
Hogs	153.6	107.1	111.8
Cattle (without calves)	155.6	112.4	116.0
Milk	132.6	111.1	109.2
Sugar beets	126.9	101.5	108.8
Wheat	152.9	140.8	100.3
Rye	156.3	123.3	99.4
Rape	169.2	121.2	97.0

Source: materials from the Chief Statistical Bureau

12261
CSO: 2600/596

FULFILLMENT OF EXPORT OBLIGATIONS 1985 VIEWED

Prague SVET HOSPODARSTVI in Czech 1 Jul 86 p 2

[Article, author not given: "The CSSR and CEMA: Fulfillment of Export Obligations Last Year"]

[Text] In 1985 our overall volume of trade with socialist countries increased by 6.7 points over 1984. Both exports and imports increased over 1984 levels by this percentage. The general engineering sectors participated in this performance by exceeding their plan targets for 1985. In particular the heavy engineering branch of the Federal Ministry of Metallurgy and Heavy Engineering increased its exports by 3.6 percent. The Federal Ministry of General Engineering increased its exports by 1.2 percent and the Federal Ministry of the Electrotechnical Industry increased its exports by 2.1 percent.

Multilateral production specialization and cooperation in machinery and equipment increased significantly in 1985 with CEMA member countries. Czechoslovak export obligations of 1.780 billion rubles represented an increase of 320 million rubles, or 22.2 percent, over 1984. The actual export volume of 1.906 billion rubles exceeded the plan target by 126.4 million rubles, or 7.1 percent. The lion's share of this multilateral production specialization and cooperation in machinery and equipment is accounted for by long-term international agreements drafted and signed under the CEMA Commission for Cooperation in Engineering (formerly the Standing CEMA Commission for Engineering), including the Intertextilmas International economic organization. Parties to these agreements are usually enterprises or economic production units from sectors of the Federal Ministry of General Engineering and the Federal Ministry of Metallurgy and Heavy Engineering. The value of export obligations in 1985 was 1.64 billion rubles. All these obligations were fulfilled 100 percent.

Other participants in multilateral production specialization and cooperation in machinery and equipment in the CSSR are economic production units and firms from sectors of the Federal Ministry of the Electrotechnical Industry, and especially those that are members of the Standing CEMA Commission for Radio Technology and Electronics, the international economic organizations Interelektro, Interatominstrument, and the Intergovernmental Commission for Cooperation in Computer Technology. The Federal Ministry of General Engineering also plays a significant role through the membership of its production organizations in OSPVL (Organization for Cooperation in the Anti-Friction Bearing Industry). A total of 141.5 million rubles in export obligations was undertaken in this area in 1985, while 267.8 million rubles' worth of machinery and equipment was actually delivered.

As in 1984, the trend in 1985 continued towards more rapid growth of overall exports of machinery and equipment to CEMA member countries than of exports related to multilateral production specialization and cooperation. This is indicated by comparing the volume of exports of speciality machinery and equipment and of multilateral cooperation as a percentage of total exports of machinery and equipment to CEMA countries.

Year	Value of fulfilled specialization obligations	Specialization as a percentage of total exports of machines and equipment
1983	1.573 billion rubles	30.45 percent
1984	1.814 billion rubles	27.33 percent
1985	1.906 billion rubles	27.00 percent

This compilation shows, however, that shipments in 1985 were 92 million rubles higher than in 1984, while specialization as a percentage of total exports dropped by 0.33 percent. This is not as great a difference as in 1984.

An overview of the obligations and how well they were met in terms of individual CEMA member countries follows (figures are in thousands of convertible rubles FCO):

Country	Obligations	Fulfillment	Percentage share of: obligations	Percentage share of: fulfillment
Total for CEMA comprised of:	1,780,081	1,906,461	100	100
USSR	1,192,903	1,300,738	67.01	68.24
GDR	201,401	243,676	11.31	12.78
Poland	172,745	181,930	9.70	9.54
Hungary	70,421	51,494	3.96	2.70
Bulgaria	71,459	72,137	4.01	3.78
Romania	58,409	49,622	3.28	2.60
Cuba	12,743	6,866	0.73	0.36

As in previous years, the highest percentage of total obligations were made with the Soviet Union. (In 1984 the percentage was 68.28 percent.) There was no change with regard to the GDR (12.75 percent in 1984). The percentage of obligations undertaken with Poland increased by 1.54 percent and those with Bulgaria by 0.38 percent over 1984. The percentage of total obligations undertaken with the last three countries, i.e., Hungary, Romania and Cuba, declined between 1984 and 1985. Czechoslovakia did not fulfill its export obligations to these countries, as is clearly reflected in the final trade balances between these countries in 1985.

The Soviet Union remained the largest customer for specialized Czechoslovak engineering products. Existing obligations were overfulfilled by more than 100 million rubles, and actual shipments increased by more than 60 million rubles over 1984. This was, however, one of the smallest annual increases in recent years. In 1984 shipments increased by 250 million rubles over 1983. In 1983 the increase was 175 million rubles over 1982.

Even though export obligations were exceeded in 1985, we cannot be completely satisfied with the product mix of the shipments. There were, in fact, a number of shortfalls in trucks, agricultural equipment and tractors, plastics working equipment, locomotives, mining equipment, automobile engines, automated loading and unloading equipment, crude oil processing equipment, vehicles for cleaning cities, cement factory equipment, woodworking equipment, automatic bearing making equipment, equipment for public eating places and machines for the food industry, isothermic vehicles, etc. Even though these shortfalls are often caused by objective factors, such as adjusted volumes in annual requisitions, plan changes, etc., it will be necessary in the future to pay greater attention to meeting these obligations, especially when the shortfall is due to insufficient production capacities in the CSSR.

Overall performance in multilateral production specialization and cooperation in machinery and equipment for CSSR exports for 1985 may be evaluated positively. It is now important to maintain this momentum into 1986, mainly by the timely extension of agreements and the recruitment of suppliers to meet the obligations for the upcoming 5-year period.

9276/12851
CSO: 2400/372

CSSR-GDR PRODUCTION OF INDUSTRIAL FIXTURES DISCUSSED

Prague SVET HOSPODARSTVI in Czech 1 Jul 86 p 2

[Article by Bohumil Lein, Intersigma Enterprise: "The CSSR and GDR: Production of Industrial Fixtures"]

[Text] Industrial fixtures are one of the sectors in which specialized and cooperative production between the CSSR and the GDR has yielded some results. Trade in specialized fixtures production fluctuated during the Seventh 5-Year Plan in the vicinity of 20-22 million rubles annually. Between 1986 and 1990 this is projected to increase to 21-23 million rubles annually.

The first discussions about specialization took place in 1959 between the association of national enterprises Czechoslovak Fixture Works in Prague and the firm Armaturen und Hydraulik in Halle. This led to a basic draft program between the two partners and preparatory work. In 1961 both partners began deliveries according to a new organization of production that represented total specialization, i.e., the termination of production in one country and coverage of the discontinued items through deliveries from the other country. This involved several fixtures for the power generation industry.

In 1966-1970 both partners signed a contract on production specialization, mutual deliveries and cooperation in R&D. The CSSR representative was the reorganized economic production unit Stigma and for the GDR the Magdeburg Karl Marx Fixture Works. This expanded relationship was based on successful, broadly based cooperation that had become a model for developing ties with other CEMA countries in the field of industrial fixtures. This form of cooperation was suitable for production enterprises as well as foreign trade organizations and did not require any important changes in subsequent five-year plans. Recently a contract was signed for 1986-1990 that further increased the volume of trade.

In evaluating more than 25 years of cooperation between the CSSR and the GDR in the area of industrial fixtures, one must be aware that both countries possessed the proper conditions for addressing this area successfully. Both our country and the GDR had a more than 100-year tradition of producing industrial fixtures. Moreover, both countries had the technical capacity to enable them to resolve effectively differing design concepts in areas where, for instance, it was necessary to terminate production in certain enterprises where a certain item was one of the firm's basic products for decades.

The GDR has succeeded in specializing, for instance, in the extensive area of steam separators, medium and low pressure regulation and reduction valves, and level indicators for boiler installations. The CSSR has specialized in the production of safety valves for pressure vessels, spherical valves for natural gas and crude oil pipelines, including long distance pipelines, water gauges for power generation equipment, metallurgical fixtures, etc.

In addition to the areas of specialization mutual deliveries of other products are continuing. These include products that are temporarily in short supply, specialty fixtures, or special order items, etc.

Currently it is being determined whether it is feasible to use Czechoslovak closure flaps in the GDR. A joint approach is also being discussed regarding deliveries of standard fixtures that can be used in both countries.

We intend to extend the current very positive level of cooperation between the Sigma concern and the Magdeburg Karl Marx Fixture Works in the field of fixtures through the year 2000 in line with the resolution of the 41st plenum of the CEMA. This will occur especially in the bilateral introduction of products that will make it possible to decrease imports from nonsocialist countries.

9276/12851
CSO: 2400/372

MACHINERY REBUILDING, MODERNIZING GOALS SKETCHED

East Berlin PRESSE-INFORMATIONEN in German No 82, 17 Jul 86 p 4

[Article by Peter Kuntz of the State Planning Commission: "Utilizing All Possibilities for Modernizing Existing Capital Equipment"]

[Text] GDR industry today has at its disposal a stock of capital equipment valued at approximately M530 billion. To continue on the course of comprehensive intensification means to put to maximum use this powerful potential and to increase its productivity. It is important to quickly transfer to production the knowledge of science and technology and, when employing improved technologies, to meaningfully combine new and highly productive equipment with the modernization of existing technical facilities. The five-year-plan directive of the XIth Party Congress of the SED specifies that increasingly capacities of the maintenance system be utilized for modernization of entire production segments in combination with the use of modern equipment.

However, in many instances this possibility of updating existing capital equipment by means of overall repairs to a level required today is not being fully exploited. By no means, a general overhaul is merely intended to restore the original useful value; but rather the idea is, for example in the case of machine tools, to achieve, with the installation of microelectronic controls, more powerful drive motors and assemblies, a genuine increase in productivity with at the same time distinctly lower expenditure than would be required for new acquisitions. For overall repairs on machine tools the following criteria of effectiveness are specified; for example, expense may not exceed 30 to 40 percent of the price of a comparable new acquisition, and its productive capacity after completed repair must be about 30 percent higher than before. Useful life should be extended by 4 to 6 years. At the same time, material and energy savings of 30 percent as compared to the use of a new machine are to be achieved.

At the XIth SED Party Congress the task was specified to increase the fraction of overhauls on maintenance equipment on an industry average from the present 7 percent to at least 15 percent by 1990. A number of combinates reached a higher fraction last year already, namely the VEB Kombinat Automatisierungsanlagenbau (18.1 percent), and the VEB Kombinat Kabelwerk Oberspree "Wilhelm Pieck" (15.6 percent).

Examples from all branches of industry give evidence that general repairs, relative to the necessary expenditure, are considerably more effective than new acquisitions. For example, in VEB Kombinat Kabelwerk Oberspree "Wilhelm Pieck" the increase of goods produced amounted to--measured against general overhauls performed--M1,600 per M1,000; in addition, it was possible to gain 30 workers for other assignments. In VEB Bandstahlkombinat "Hermann Matern", the increase was in the range of M1,500. However, a comparison also demonstrates the great differential between the combines of individual industrial branches.

The complicated, yet highly effective general overhauls place high demands on workers with respect to dedication and creativity. It is, after all, a matter of exceeding, with shortest possible downtimes for plant and equipment, the originally achieved technical and economical parameters while at the same time improving working conditions. The wealth of production experience of the skilled workers directly involved with the machines and equipment, their suggestions and comments are highly beneficial.

On this basis, the employees of VEB Sachsenwerk Dresden updated a vertical boring and turning mill. The result: an increase in production by M200,000 per year and an extension of the life of the machine by many years. In the VEB Landmaschinenbau "Rotes Banner", a turret lathe was modernized and a charing manipulator added at the same time. Annual production increased by M150,000 and one worker was freed for other assignments.

In the case of such general overhauls, it is frequently necessary to solve difficult problems both technical and organizational. Here it is important that maintenance personnel and the internal efficiency equipment building division of the plants work closely together, since in the majority of cases such measures are executed by the users of the capital equipment themselves.

At the same time, the responsibility of capital equipment manufacturers increases. It is in everyone's interest if they become better equipped to allow for the fact that plants, equipment and machines supplied by them have to be continually updated. This includes the capacity to offer to a greater degree spare parts or assemblies as well as modernization solutions.

13011/9312
CSO: 2300/510

LACK OF SERVICES, SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE DISCOURAGE FARM LABOR

East Berlin SOZIALISTISCHE ARBEITSWISSENSCHAFT in German Vol 30 No 2, 1986 (signed to press 15 Jan 86) pp 118-124

[Article by Sonja Mueller, PhD, scientific assistant with the Academy of Social Sciences, CC SED, Institute for Marxist-Leninist Sociology. Original title: "Development of Agricultural Labor Potential According to Plan."]

[Text] The qualitative and quantitative development of labor potential is today--beside the effective utilization of the available labor potential--one of the most essential factors in increasing productivity in agriculture. In the 60's and 70's, socialist rationalization and the utilization of modern technology helped in the noticeable increase of production and made it possible to decrease the size of the work force. (Footnote 1)

The necessary increase of production through comprehensive, intensive, expanded reproduction necessitates greater efforts in the reproduction of labor potential in agriculture at the present time. Accordingly, the 10th SED Party Congress gave directions not to permit further decreases in the size of the labor force in order to guarantee stable and effective agricultural production. (Footnote 2)

Demographically, Socially Stable Villages--a Requirement for Stabilizing Agricultural Labor Potential

The development of agriculture and its labor potential is always closely related to the development of the villages (Footnote 3), and this fact is determined, objectively speaking, by the role of the soil as primary production means as well as by the great importance of the close proximity of production to the village. The proximity of production and village is not only an essential characteristic of agricultural work conditions but was and remains, at the same time, an important effectiveness factor. Only a few focal points should here be mentioned: advantages of territorial forms of production organization, producers' concrete knowledge of soil conditions and other local production conditions; public control of work quality, of quality of field cultivation, etc.; minimization of transport, etc. The comprehensive transition to intensive, expanded reproduction, especially the necessity of economical operations, makes it necessary to utilize and develop this factor in ever improved form. (Footnote 4)

Villages are the primary sites of agricultural production, and the working and living places of people employed in agriculture. Even today when--even in areas with primarily agricultural structures--people employed in agriculture constitute only about half of the working people living in the respective villages (Footnote 5), more than 853,000 collective farmers and farm workers are living with their families in the villages. (Footnote 6)

This means that the further implementation of comprehensive intensification in agricultural labor potential, requires also the further development of villages, of their demographic and social structure and way of life. "The positive results of plan fulfillment illustrate the close relationship between agricultural growth and all-around stabilization of the LPG, and the intensification of cooperation and social development in our villages. The complex political guidance of this development process will be, also in the future, the task of all bezirk and county leaders of the party. (Footnote 7)

For guaranteeing and increasing agricultural production it is necessary to develop the size of village populations to the degree that reproduction of agricultural labor potential in specific territories is assured in the best possible way. Seen from factual perspective, the village population is an important demographic source for stabilization and reproduction of agricultural labor potential for at least two reasons.

First, young people with village and farm backgrounds are from early age used to rural working and living conditions, to nature, soil and animals. (Footnote (Footnote 8) All of these factors are conditions supporting progressive traditions as well as the willingness to live in villages for the class of collective farmers and for the agricultural sector of the working class. Secondly, the labor reserves available in the village population, comprised of the partially or temporarily not utilized labor potential (e.g., additional labor forces during seasonally determined peak seasons, can thus also be made available.

Furthermore, it should be pointed out that the reproduction of the village population is a precondition for meeting the complex needs of the village population employed in agriculture, as well as those of the other people living there. For this purpose those demographic and social groups must be reproduced that, although not directly employed in agriculture, perform important services in the villages (employees in the sectors of the social infrastructure).

A stable development and reproduction of the village population is also a necessary precondition for the effective utilization of the gradually grown network on rural housing developments, of their quality of life and infrastructure. Because the effectiveness of the institutions of the social infrastructure is codetermined by the size of the village population, the continuation of these institutions depends also upon the stable reproduction of the village population. Insufficient reproduction could eventually lead to gradual neglect or even cessation of a particular quality of life and other infrastructure institutions in individual localities, and that, in turn, would have negative effects on the social life of the villages involved, especially for young people. At the same time, it would also happen that the infrastructure in certain villages would lose its function, whereas, particularly in the cities, demands on housing construction and infrastructure services would see additional increases (especially also because of unplanned population movements from villages to cities).

Finally, stability, wealth and variety of the demographic and social structure are essential conditions for the continuity, wealth and variety of social relations in the village, of social communication and of the development of the political and spiritual-cultural life, etc. These, in turn, are important preconditions for social wellbeing, village ties and the desire to stay in one place.

Up to now, the development of the demographic and social structure of the village population has been accompanied by continuous migration from village to city. In quantitative terms, this process results in a numerical decrease of the rural population: from 1960 to 1983 to 81.1 percent, whereby its proportionate share in the GDR population was reduced from 28.0 percent to 23.4 percent. (Footnote 9) A typical feature of this development was that, as a rule, the smaller village suffered the greater migration losses, and that again more strongly in areas with agricultural rather than primarily industrial structures.

This migration from villages to cities was without doubt a necessary and progressive process. The development of effective industries in the GDR and the construction of industrial centers, also in the country, were important preconditions for overcoming the country's shortcomings, and for developing the working class as the leading force of our society in city and country, and also for developing political-administrative centers in cities and country. Besides, the demographic structure of the village population and the planned reduction of work forces in agriculture through increasing utilization of the scientific-technical progress made migration tendencies of this kind possible at the time.

A certain redistribution of the population will continue to be a requirement and a result of the development of production forces and social work distribution. But a continuation of the migration of the village population would have negative effects on agricultural production, on the reproduction of the agricultural labor potential, on the utilization of the available material and spiritual assets in the villages, and finally on the implementation of comprehensive, intensive, expanded reproduction. Already at the present time, some of the GDR counties, especially in agriculturally structured areas, are unable, because of the present demographic situation in the villages, to train future agricultural workers by drawing on the village population itself.

Therefore the planned development of the demographic and social structure of the villages, and also the development of agriculture and its work potential, are closely related to the task of directing migration processes in such a way that in the end a quantitative and qualitative balance will be attained, as far as possible, in the population development in city and country. The beginning of this kind of development is attested, e.g., by the fact that from

1981 to 1982 there was a strongly reduced domestic across-county borders migration which reached its lowest level ever up to that date. (Footnote 10)

Consistent Direction of Village Population Migration

Finding promising directional and planning mechanisms for decreasing the migration of the village population is a complex task. The first and necessary condition for solving this problem is to create general awareness that more than ever before it is now necessary to stabilize in principle the population of each village. This awareness depends on the recognition that under our conditions each village has a perspective, and also on the social appreciation of the village concept and of the specific advantages of life in the country. (Footnote 11) Beside the development and stabilization of awareness of this kind, the positive and negative factors must be analyzed for each area in general, and the concrete and differentiated conditions and requirements for each individual village specifically.

Social experiments and the results of sociological research are already offering the following conclusions: the first premise is that migration can be curbed primarily through further development of the villages themselves. The majority of people who have left the villages or intend to do so develop this tendency not because they want to live in the city at any cost. (Between 70 and 90 percent of those questioned during different research phases expressed a wish to remain in the country). An essential cause of the migration is the difference in the level of working and living conditions, and of the social life in certain villages themselves that does not meet the expectations of the entire village community. This may lead to the fact that the desire to remain does not correspond with the actual fact of remaining. This makes clear two points:

First, the development of activities sponsored by the village population and local community leaders with the purpose of developing villages and their social life is of great importance in attempting to curb migration.

Secondly, those factors that in the villages promote or cause migration must be gradually removed, and those that promote strong ties of the villagers with their villages must be supported in a planned way. (Footnote 12) Both kinds of factors have very different effects, depending on specific locales and different social and demographic groupings.

Within the group of factors that cause or promote migration the factors pertaining to the work spheres of the village population and to the specific subject matter of the work sciences hold a decisive position. Aversion to agricultural work is caused in some workers by the exertions of physical labor that still exist in some places, or by unpleasant hygienic working conditions in agriculture, and also by the specific conditions of agricultural production processes (dependency on weather conditions, working time regulations, seasonal character of work). These factors can cause fluctuations, or the early decision to look for nonagricultural employment. These are important preconditions for migration from the villages. Curbing migrations will thus be possible only if appropriate working conditions and production potentials of agricultural enterprises are further improved--especially also through the elimination of unjustified differentiations between individual enterprises. In addition, the attractiveness of agricultural work must be further improved and, especially among young villagers, an appropriate attitude toward the permanent specifics of the agricultural production process must be fostered.

For a part of the village population the desire to migrate can also arise from the wish to practice a profession for which there are no appropriate jobs in the village. Even if it can be assumed that in the future far more young villagers than before will learn and work in agricultural jobs, the fact must still be taken into account that not all of the young people living in the country will choose jobs in agriculture. Therefore, increased attention must be paid to work shuttle migration that includes the willingness to continue to live in the village and is, in a way, a countermeasure to migration. In addition, these commuters, because of their on the average high level of qualification and their relatively low average age as well as their relatively high proportion of being part of the working class, constitute an important group in the village population for the development of a rich social life.

The planned retention and creation of appropriate jobs in the villages can also prevent non-agriculturally oriented job aspirations from resulting in migration tendencies. This can be achieved by further developing the infrastructure of the villages; by raising their production level through the creation of trade jobs such as housing construction and restoration; by the expansion and planned creation of production facilities for the processing and preparation of fruit, vegetables, potatoes; by jobs in distilleries, butcheries and bakeries--in conjunction with the responsibilities of the LPG, GPG [horticultural producer cooperative], VEG [state farm] and their collectives.

Important among the factors encouraging migration are those that lie outside the specific sphere of work. These factors are strongly tied to material conditions that are connected with the social infrastructure. Among them are especially shopping facilities, and the possibility to have access to services, social activities, communication, spiritual-cultural and athletic events, care of children and health services for the village population. The question is not whether all of these are available in each village, but they must be available at a cost that is socially and individually justifiable. The higher expectations in these fields by people living in agriculturally structured areas reflect the still existing differences in living conditions between them and the people living in industrially structured areas.

It is a matter of proven experience that from the long-range point of view the opening up of villages by connecting them with transportation facilities has "paid off." When these developments undergo further planned improvements, attention should be paid to utilizing conditions that become effective without substantial investments. Such conditions include the planned coordination of public and industrial transportation facilities for people in transport collectives, and also the even better utilization of the industrial transportation network (e.g., the roads used by the agricultural crop production enterprises), and others.

Migration is also encouraged when the social life in the village, especially on the spiritual-cultural and sport levels, does not adequately correspond to the needs of all groups of village residents. In such cases the younger and better qualified villagers especially tend to leave their villages. Therefore the further development of social life in the villages is of great importance. Here, the villagers', especially the young people's, own initiative can be promoted and productively utilized in many ways.

This is true for the social life in the entire community, but especially also in regard to further improvements in every small village. Community councils and local representatives have a growing responsibility in this respect. The communities are and remain the basic political unit of all citizens in regard to guaranteeing their civil rights and duties, and to deciding upon and finding solutions for the basic questions on to the social development of their own territories within the framework of central, national direction and planning. Of importance here is the equal observation and representation of the interests of each one of the villages belonging to a community (including of course all residences, etc.) in the representative body of the community, and that means the stable and constant development of civic activities, of the political and the total social life in every village. Of proven effectiveness have been, for example, e.g., the activities of honorary acting mayors in the villages, the representation of each individual village in the community council, groups of delegates directing activities in their villages, and other activities of this kind.

An important basis for the social-structural and demographic stability of a village is the feeling of belonging of its inhabitants. This feeling is promoted especially by such factors as relatively good village living conditions and ownership of a home or house. Social orientation toward enforced construction of own homes in the villages is therefore an important factor in curbing the migration of villagers and in promoting the feeling of belonging to the village. This orientation, however, will not result automatically in the effects just mentioned. Housing conditions show their effect as binding factor always within a larger social context of living conditions. For example, young people who have not yet established permanent residences by founding families, often do not have the desire to tie themselves to work or village by building their own home. As a matter of fact, the decision to build a home already presupposes ties with a particular village, and materializes and strengthens it to a considerable degree. It is therefore necessary to develop housing conditions appealing to young people (e.g., homes for unmarried people, modernization of older houses or construction of small apartments) as a transitional stage to the construction of own homes.

Research has also shown that the total complex of specifics of village life is effective in producing a feeling of belonging to a village: close ties to nature, close relations to neighbors and relatives, having one's own garden, being responsible for individual homemaking, and other factors of this kind. These specifics permit the following conclusions: even with consideration for all local differentiations in conditions and problems to be solved, the essential problem is to develop unified, gradual decreases of the differences between city and country by making living conditions in the country resemble more closely those in the city and by retaining the rural character and specific conditions of country life. Here, the important thing is always the activity of the village community itself in solving the problems resulting from the essential tasks.

Of special importance is the cooperation of all social agencies in the villages under the leadership of the local political representatives. The reproduction of labor potential in agriculture depends not only on the level of working conditions but just as much on the living conditions and the social and demographic structure in the villages--and vice versa. Agricultural enterprises as well as local political representatives have therefore joint objective interests in satisfying the complex needs of the labor force and residents in the country, and also in developing a rich social life in the village.

Good results are obtained wherever cooperative efforts influence living conditions in the villages and where contributions are made toward overcoming the differentiations between villages. But the multi-layered task of developing villages cannot be left to agricultural enterprises alone. "The development of our agriculture is a challenge to the entire society, and the same is true in principle of the development of the villages." (Footnote 13) Beside the social organizations in the village, such as the VdgB [Peasant Mutual Aid Association], non-agricultural enterprises that are either established in the village or have their workers living in the village also bear responsibility for developing living conditions in the village. The work with territorial development concepts and village development concepts that are developed and realized in their complexities has proven successful in joint village development. These documents are important pieces of information for local political representatives and for the realization of their growing responsibility for the development of each village in their community. (Footnote 14)

FOOTNOTES

1. See the SED CC report by E. Honecker to the 10th Party Congress, Dietz Verlag, Berlin, 1981, p 41.

2. See ibid., p 74.

3. Most of the rural communities (according to statistics up to 2000 inhabitants) are made up of several villages so that the rural population of the GDR is living in from 13,000 to 15,000 villages, including additional residences. The problems discussed here deal not only with the stabilization of the entire rural population but in principle also with that of each individual village.

4. See K. Krambach: "Socialist Lifestyle in the Village," EINHEIT, Vol 6, p 309.

5. A sociological study made in 1983 in 27 rural communities of Neubrandenburg Bezirk and in 4 rural communities in Leipzig Bezirk showed that

in the 27 northern communities the ratio of people employed in agriculture was 42 percent, with the smaller communities having as a rule the higher ratio with a spread between 70 and 20 percent. In the 4 southern communities the average ratio of people employed in agriculture was 22 percent with a minimal difference between dividual communities.

6. 1984 GDR Statistical Yearbook, Berlin 1984, p 1980.

7. 8th meeting of the SED CC, 24 May 1984. Report of the SED CC Politburo, K Hager reporter. Dietz Verlag Berlin 1984, p 36.

8. See the law on agricultural production collectives--LPG Law GBI I 1982 No 25, p 443.

9. Computed according to 1984 GDR Statistical Yearbook, p 8.

10. Computed according to 1984 GDR Statistical Yearbook, p 354.

11. See the report by Agriculture, Forestry and Food Production Minister H. Kuhrig in: "12 Farmers' Congress of the GDR on 13 and 14 May 1982 in Berlin," edited protocol, Berlin 1982, p 127.

12. The term "ties to the village" is here understood in subjective terms. The term "residential relations" expresses especially the emotional side of one's relation to a place of residence whereas "residential ties" expresses more strongly the objective circumstances of being tied to a place of residence (e.g., through family responsibilities or ownership of home or real estate). A Kahl: "On the Relationship between Residential Contentment and Residential Relations to New Places of Residence in the GDR," in SCIENTIFIC MAGAZINE OF HUMBOLDT UNIVERSITY BERLIN, Social Science and Language Series, 1979, Vol 4, p 530.

13. W. Felfe: "40 Years of Democratic Land Reform--40 Years of Successful SED Agricultural and Alliance Policy." Address at the Central Scientific Conference on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the democratic land reform on 26 August 1985 in Berlin DVB 1985, p 47.

14. See the law on local political representation in the GDR of 4 July 1985, GBI I, No. 18, 1985.

8889/9435
CSO: 2300/488

BRIEFS

INDUSTRIAL EMISSIONS DESULPHURIZATION--The Leipzig Heating Plant 'Max Reimann' will be equipped with a new facility for the desulphurization of smoke gas. The assembly will be completed in November. By the so-called limestone-additive method a large part of the sulphur emissions is absorbed by calcium oxide. That procedure was developed at the Leipzig Energetics Institute, and tested technically on a large scale at the Vockerode' Elbe Powerplant. In the near future, heating plants in Karl-Marx-Stadt, Plauen, and Breitungen will be re-equipped with the new desulphurization technology. The Dessau Cement Installation Building Enterprise is the subcontractor. [Text] [East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1200 GMT 10 Aug 86 DW]

CAD/CAM FOR MINING INDUSTRY--This year the number of CAD/CAM [computer-aided design/computer-aided manufacture] work stations will double to more than 1,000 in the GDR's ore mining, metallurgy and potash industries. Minister Kurt Singhuber commented on the current situation of the utilization of modern key technologies in a press interview published today. He stressed that refinement equipment has priority. He added that computer-aided controls are particularly essential in the rapid manufacturing processes of the steel and rolling mills, as well as in the smelting works and enterprises for semifinished products of the non-ferrous metallurgy sector. Minister Singhuber said that the utilization of microelectronics is mainly aimed at increasing labor productivity, at reducing the expense of time and material, and at guaranteeing the quality. Further robots, he added, facilitate the jobs of more than 3,000 workers. [Text] [East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 0500 GMT 12 Aug 86 DW]

TOOL PLANT IN CUBA--The GDR is currently building a manufacturing plant for shop tools in Guantanamo in Cuba. The plant is supplied by Hawema Veb, Karl-Marx-Stadt an enterprise belonging to the "Fritz Heckert" machine-tool combine. [Summary] [East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1427 GMT 13 Aug 86 DW]

HEAT-INSULATING GLASS PRODUCTION--In Torgau, the first large-scale technical facility is now manufacturing heat-insulating glass using a very modern procedure. The sheet glass combine's researchers have thus put into practice in industry a principle that has been known for years. In doing so, they have resolved a problem dealt with by scientists and engineers all over the world. By means of a robot, the glass is coated with a metal-salt solution, which is transparent, heat-reflecting, and conducts electricity. For the time being, energy-efficient glass for kitchen stoves is being manufactured. It is planned to manufacture industrial glass for hothouses and for heatable windshields for rail vehicles. [Text] [East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 0900 GMT 15 Aug 86 DW]

MERSEBURG VEB ALUMINUM FOIL--Merseburg VEB Aluminum Foil, an enterprise belonging to the Mansfeld combine, is currently producing 20,500 square meters of aluminum foil from 1 ton of aluminum, which is 3,500 square meters more than 10 years ago. The foil has been reduced in thickness. By the end of July 86, the Merseburg enterprise had a lead in net production of 2.8 days, and an additional production of consumer goods of 2.5 days. The "science and technology" plan will be achieved in 11 months this year. [Summary] [East Berlin Television Service in German 1730 GMT 17 Aug 86 DW]

WOLFFEN PLANT OPENING--A new processing plant for 35-mm film began operation in Wolffen today. The equipment, which is controlled automatically and is light proof, will eliminate a great number of dark workplaces and monotonous manual labor. Thus, working conditions for 250 employees will improve considerably. At the same time a substantial increase in productivity is brought about by the procedure. All sequences of operation are controlled by microcomputer. More than 200 workers have qualified in training courses for the new tasks. [Text] [East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1500 GMT 18 Aug 86 DW]

/9716
CSO: 2300/542

OFFICIAL FEARS RETREAT ON MANAGEMENT REFORMS

Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 21 May 86 p 3

[Interview by Karoly Ban with Dr Gyula Palmai, main department head at the Ministry of Justice: "The Perils of Returning to the Old Ways"]

[Text] Is it permissible for the enterprise council to award the title of chief director to the director of the firm? Are the workers permitted to elect the firm's deputy director to preside over their public meeting? And what can the founding organ do if its members do not like the decisions? And anyway: What do we mean by supervising legality in state enterprises which operate autonomously? How does this type of supervision differ from the earlier practiced--and, to a certain extent, still existing--supervision of firms?

A little more than halfway through accomplishing the transfer to new forms of enterprise leadership, we are discussing these issues with Dr Gyula Palmai, main department head at the Ministry of Justice.

[Question] Recently the Minister of Justice issued guiding principles concerning certain questions connected with supervising the legality of practices at enterprises managed by enterprise councils, workers' forums, or workers' delegates. What made this necessary? Was the chaos perhaps so great?

[Answer] Naturally, there is, and continues to be, confusion in interpreting the regulations. Thus, in February the government decided to entrust the Minister of Justice with the coordination of legal policies involved in the supervision of legality. Even at the time the new laws concerning enterprises came into effect, the demand became evident: in the formation of legal policies the activities of ministries exercising supervision and those of other national organizations must be coordinated. The recently publicized guiding principles also serve this purpose. Through continuous consultation we would like to assure that in content, methods, and execution the various supervisory founding organs identically interpret the most basic matters of legality; so that the same breach of legality is not followed by a slap on the wrist in one area and major retribution in another. .pa

[Question] I believe that we will need a long time before the supervision of legal practices will operate smoothly; after all, it is not easy to alter the methods which have been established for decades. What, after all, do we mean by supervision of legality? Are we past the point where we have to clarify the term?

[Answer] Indeed, the changes can be called radical; in the case of an autonomous firm the control of management practices has been replaced by organizational and operational control, which can never mean the control of economic feasibility. The content of supervision over legality precludes the possibility of interfering with the firm's affairs, while making it possible to control the extent to which the economic unit obeys the regulations, the organizational and operational rules that have taken on the force of internal laws, as well as other internal guidelines.

[Question] Expressed in practical terms: The Ministry cannot interfere if an enterprise makes a faulty decision, but it can interfere if the decision was made in a manner that is contrary to regulations. . . .

[Answer] Exactly. Control is exercised to this extent: Does the firm obey the rules created by itself? But I can cite another example in order to clarify the issue. At the time when we were switching to the new forms of enterprise management, one issue was debated: Do members of the enterprise council have the right to abstain during a vote? Many people said that the members must answer with "Yes" or "No." However, no voting procedure may deprive the citizens of their right to abstain, so such a limitation was unacceptable. Consequently, if an enterprise council precludes the possibility of abstention in its operational by-laws, then such by-laws are illegal, and the supervisory organs have the right to reverse decisions made under their influence.

[Question] What debatable issues have come up during the supervision of legality until now?

[Answer] For example: Is it permissible for the deputy director of the firm to become the president of the enterprise council? There are no legal or theoretical grounds for preventing this from happening, but practical considerations spoke against such an eventuality. You see, if the director were to become ill or go on vacation, his deputy carries on in his place, in other words he will become the director of the firm, and as such he may not be the president of the enterprise council. In such an instance, the two positions become incompatible with each other. Another example that has also frequently been the subject of debate: Is it permissible for the enterprise council to award the title of director general to the director of the firm? Is this a breach of legality or not? The regulations say that the practice is permissible, but not because of the director's personal traits, not because he is "such a nice, able" person. The title can be awarded if the size and activities of the firm justify this; you see, the title of director general is not tied to the person, but to the activity.

[Question] Several of our jurists expressed worries about a certain "return to the old ways," that is, the danger that the ministries--since they no longer have the right to directly interfere with management practices--will continue to "suggest" courses of action to the enterprises.

[Answer] The presence of such a danger, though not broadly prevalent, is indicated by certain signs, although I must emphasize that the practice is not initiated "from above." There are times when an enterprise throws the ball back to the former supervisory organ, saying "we prefer to be told by the Ministry what is good for them, and what is good for us." The only thing more dangerous than this is when ministries themselves wish to suggest what is good for them. This is what we refer to as "returning to the old ways," and we have to fight these tendencies with our resources, because they would torpedo the reforms.

[Question] One thing was clarified early during the reform of the economic supervisory system: Strategic decisions are the responsibility of the employer, that is the enterprise council, while tactical decisions remain the responsibility of the director, who is still the sole responsible manager of the enterprise. But is it defined by regulations, what are those strategic decisions, or is it left up to the economic units?

[Answer] Regulations precisely define the area of strategic decisions; in other words, they compel the enterprise councils to make decisions in certain cases. They say: the councils may decide in such and such cases. The precise delimitation is important, because the new forms of enterprise management do not wish to create quarrels between the enterprise councils and the directors.

[Question] The various ministries have already created the independent organs supervising the legality of practices. What kind of measures can they introduce?

[Answer] In the event of trespassing regulations, founding statements, or internal rules, they may--among other steps--issue written warnings to the directors, they can initiate calling them to account by the enterprises, they can void the decisions of the enterprise councils, they can suspend the director or even the entire leadership. Their decisions can be appealed at the ministerial level. Enterprises may take their cases to the courts only if the supervisory organs' decisions eliminate their organizational and operational systems of regulations.

12588
CSO: 2500/326

DEPUTY MINISTER OUTLINES FOREIGN TRADE DATA

LD231840 [Editorial Report] Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian at 1400 GMT on 23 August, in its "168 hours" program, broadcasts a 13-minute interview by reporter Zoltan Farkas with Imre Dunai, deputy minister of foreign trade.

Dunai is asked first about the fulfillment of foreign trade plan targets so far this year, that is to say in the first 7 months of 1986. He says that trade in the ruble area is reassuring. The plan had prescribed a 2 percent growth in the volume of ruble expoets for this year, he says, but in the first 7 months it grew by 2.4 percent. The expected increase in ruble imports was 5 percent in volume; a 4.7 percent increase was registered in the first 7 months.

However, Dunai goes on, in dollar trade the plan is not being realized. It had prescribed an approximately 5 percent fall in the volume of dollar imports for the year, but in fact it has increased by 8.3 percent in the first 7 months. Expressed in terms of actual value, he says, imports grew by 21 percent compared with the first 7 months of the previous year. This is because of the devaluation of the dollar. Dollar exports were expected to rise by 1 percent in volume in 1986; in the first 7 months they rose by 1.5 percent. Dunai says the two main problems here are the drastic fall of the oil price on the world market--Hungary exports about $500-550 million worth of oil derivatives, and imports only $250-300 million worth a year--and the further deterioration of the market situation of the food economy. Last year for example, he continues, wheat was sold at $132 a metric ton; today it can only fetch about $100-110. Last year, slaughter pigs sold at around $650, but this year they will only fetch around $610-620.

Dunai then goes on to say that the plan has set a target in foreign trade of a $350-400 million surplus for 1986. However, it can be seen today that it will be very difficult to achieve this. In the first 7 months a deficit of $456 million has developed in convertible currency trade, which is nearly three times as much as in the same period last year. Because of the above-mentioned deterioration in price relations, a 6 percent fall can be expected in Hungary's exchange rate in convertible trade this year, which is the worst since the first oil price explosion of 1974. The effect of this in dollars will be around 250 million.

In spite of all this, Dunai concludes, Hungary's image in international economic circles will suffer no damage. They can see that the administration is making exceptional efforts to change the production and export structures, with some results already apparent. For example, the volume of machine stock exports has gone up by 16 percent and that of light industry exports by 6 percent.

/12232
CSO: 2500/476

BRIEFS

DISCUSSION WITH JAPANESE TU--Budapest, 22 August (MTI)--Sandor Gaspar, president of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions (SZOT), Friday met leaders of a 70-member Japanese delegation currently in Hungary--Oki Sogo, head of the mass organization department of the Japan Scoialist Party and former general secretary of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (SOHYO) and parliamentary deputy, and Doki Chiyuki, director of the International Trading Centre. Sandor Gaspar and leaders of the Japanese delegation exchanged views on the tasks facing the world's trade unions, and possibilities of developing Hungarian-Japanese trade union relations. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1528 GMT 22 Aug 86 LD] /12232

CSO: 2500/476

GDR ECONOMIC PRECEPTS 'NOT SUITABLE FOR POLAND'

AU021445 Warsaw RZECZYWISTOSC in Polish 20 Jul 86 p 9

[Piotr Olejnik article: "Toward Intensive Economic Development"]

[Excerpts] The European socialist community has now existed for about 40 years, which is a ripe age. Appraising the community's economic development from this distance, we note two basic facts: First, this development has continued in easily distinguishable stages in most socialist countries and, second, these stages have been more or less similar.

This development was marked at its beginning by great socioeconomic reforms, which eliminated the foundations of the propertied classes' existence, and which included agrarian reforms and the nationalization of banks and industry. After this, efforts were made to enormously speed up the process by which central and eastern Europe was transformed from mostly an agricultural and agricultural-industrial area into an industrial-agricultural area. This leap was possible because of unprecedented efforts to promote investments and to radically increase employment, which means that development was based on extensive determining factors and that therefore economic, social, and political tensions were created.

The third stage of development began after 1985 with efforts to make good the previously disturbed proportions of growth and to attempt to reform the economy in order to promote intensive growth based primarily on increased productivity and efficient economic management.

It is necessary to stress that this third stage came to an end before it was able to really develop. For various reasons, including the fact that the results of various changes were not always advantageous, the speed of this stage was checked at the turn of the seventies. At the same time, the successfully developing East-West dialogue produced a closer economic cooperation between the socialist and capitalist countries and loans from the latter to the former. Some members of our community--Poland is the most glaring example, but Hungary and Romania are not far behind--took the loans offered by the capitalist countries in order to modernize the economies, intensify growth, and raise living conditions.

The world economic crisis which has lasted since the mid-seventies except for a few brief periods of economic upturn, has influenced the situation in most socialist countries. At the same time, this crisis has been accompanied by unprecedented worldwide technological progress, involving new production lines of enormous development dynamics, changes in the global structure of the economy, and the appearance of new industrial centers, mainly in the Far East. To cope with all these tasks it was generally decided that major changes were necessary in running and planning the economy. Most socialist countries have been implementing these reforms since the turn of the eighties, but it was only the party congresses last year and this year that stressed the particular importance of these reforms and mapped out the strategic lines of the socialist community countries' development up to the year 2000. It can no doubt be boldly stated that the socialist community has entered the fifth stage of its development after these congresses. Would that this stage is implemented more consistently and extensively than the third stage!

In most socialist countries the basic line of changes and reforms is decentralization of economic processes, greater independence of enterprises, stimulation of market mechanisms, departure from the command system, a better system of incentives for workers, and measures to compel conservation of materials and energy and a greater flexibility of economic management. This process is most advanced in Hungary and relatively least advanced in the CSSR.

But what about Romania and the GDR? It is difficult to analyze development in Romania because of its specific economic situation and other conditions. As for the GDR the institutional changes promoted by it clearly deviate from the basic line of reforms and experiments implemented in some other countries. Generally speaking, the GDR is not interested in increasing the decentralization of all economic processes. It is interested in achieving administrative perfection in planning and running the economy. While maintaining a relatively unchanged and restricted freedom--restricted in comparison with the freedom in Hungary and Poland as well as in the Soviet experimenting enterprises--of combines and enterprises to make decisions, the GDR continues to create a set of perfect tools that would make it possible to achieve all the targets of the "strategy of acceleration" and, first of all, the highest degree of economic security.

It is not our intention to evaluate in this article the results of the reform activities in the individual countries. The indicators of their economic development are determined not only by these activities, but also by such important factors as natural resources, links with foreign countries, the actual economic potential, the development achieved before socialist construction, and so on, and so forth. Nevertheless it is worth devoting a few lines to this issue because it is an issue of some consequence.

Ignoring the particular case of Poland, the unprecedented breakdown of which it makes it impossible to indulge in any meaningful international comparisons, and ignoring Romania with its specific situation, it should be said that in 1979-1985--in the period when the socialist countries embarked on the fifth stage of the development--the increase in the national income was the largest in the GDR, followed by Bulgaria, the USSR, the CSSR, and Hungary. At the same time, the increase in industrial production was the fastest in Bulgaria, followed by the GDR, the USSR, the CSSR, and Hungary. The sequence of export increases was Bulgaria, Hungary, the CSSR, the GDR, and the USSR; of price increases was Hungary, Bulgaria, the CSSR, the USSR, and the GDR; and of wage increases was the GDR, the USSR, and Bulgaria. But, compared with 1979, real wages increased in the CSSR and Hungary in 1985.

This shows that the GDR and Bulgaria achieved the relatively best indicators of economic development and Hungary the poorest. Does this mean that the Hungarian reform aimed at far-reaching decentralization is little effective and that improved administrative and economic tools employed by the GDR should serve as models for other countries to follow? This is arrogant nonsense. Everyone in Hungary is convinced that without a reform the country's economic situation would have been much worse than it actually is. On the other hand, people in the GDR are perfectly aware that their solutions, which are effective in the disciplined German community known for its diligence and excellent organization, may not necessarily prove to be suitable for, say, Poland.

Only one thing is certain: It is impossible to accelerate and intensify economic development, to cope with the challenges of civilization, and to achieve economic security without reforms and without improving the system of economic performance. The future of the world, of the place in it of the socialist community, and of Poland's place in this community is being determined in the area of the economy. Economic strength will determine the course of events with increasing frequency. Actually, it is already determining it.

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DEVELOPMENT OF BRIGADE WORK SYSTEM AT MACHINE TOOL PLANT

Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish No 30, 26 Jul 86 pp 1, 6

[Article by Witold Pawlowski: "A String"]

[Text] I am probably the tenth person today at the Swierczewski Machine Tool Plant who is trying to find out how these brigades of theirs work. They do everything they can to get rid of us. The price of fame, we tell ourselves, and patiently wait. When industry sends management representatives here for interviews they are interested mainly in growth of productivity; the visiting self-managements and trade unions ask first about the growth of wages. Both one and the other receive satisfying replies: Productivity and wages rose 30 to 50 percent. But if they expected memorable discoveries or ingenious ideas underlying the local brigade system, they were disappointed. The Swierczewski plant simply put the most elementary reserves into use. Actually, another subject would have been just as interesting as the brigades themselves: Why did Swierczewski have to wait 40 years for this? And one more thing: If this very simple step has brought such great results and fame, how terrible it must be elsewhere, in those industries whose officers are pounding on the doors and windows here looking for ready solutions.
The pioneering idea from WZ-2 consisted merely of combining what were formerly two subunits, soft and hard treatment, into one.

Formerly both treatment subunits had their own management, their own foremen, not always common interests, and their own hardening shop, which separated them. And when, for example, the soft treatment unit was overloaded with work, the hard treatment unit often had nothing to do.

Now everything has been combined into one. Supervision has been cut in half and for the first time the finished product is thought of as being the primary goal.

The first new-style brigade was formed last March, or rather that was when it signed an agreement with the management that it is forming voluntarily. The decision took a long time, and the choice was quite accidental, i.e., it was the only place where there were enough workers willing to experiment. .pa
The others preferred to stand on the sidelines and wait and see what comes of this. After all, there had already been many such experiments, and they mainly consisted of finding out how to pay less for better work.

From here on, all that remained to be decided upon between the brigade and the managing director was production and its value. Everything else, i.e., by whom and how, was to be the internal matter of the brigade.

Well, all of the rooters for the new system were afraid of two things: First, what will happen when the coproducers do not do their job or the subassemblies fail, or through no fault of the crew, repairs or machine breakowns go on for a long time. That is why a clause was inserted in the agreement stating that the management will compensate for the losses sustained during these downtimes. Second, will it not happen that after a period of more productive work the gentlemen who set the norms will appear and raise them. After all, we know how it is: Even the person turning out the most work on a piece-work basis has, in the past, held back a little. That is human nature, and that is what experience has taught: Don't do too much or you will be the loser.

This last reason for fear was eliminated as follows: Henceforth, the calculation of how much someone earned was strictly the brigade's matter and this information was to be only in the hands of the foreman.

This, obviously, was antibureaucratic. It eliminated dozens of pieces of paper, but its primary impact was psychological, for it meant in practice that the zealous workers could rest easy knowing that they would not be penalized for doing more work.

The experiment had to have been a convincing succcess, because after a month the next brigade signed an agreement, a month later the third, and in June all six brigades were working under the new system. The example, particularly the financial one, was very contagious.

How did all of this look in the worm-cutting center which I observed? Well, just like everywhere else. The attachment to a machine, or rather to the work station, without regard to whether there was any work to do, ended. Now everyone in the brigade is able to do more than one job, work on several machines. This also affects the inspectors, who had free time in the past. Now they are being used in production.

In this way the brigade has become more flexible. It tolerates someone's absence or a work overload at one station more easily, because others pitch in to help. When it it necessary to work overtime, or on a free Saturday, it is done, although these extra worktimes occur only rarely.

The changes in style and method of work which followed were already the consequence of previously approved decisions, and especially of the basic principle that payment is for the final result, and the more produced, the larger the pay. For example, coffee breaks became shorter (down to their planned time), as well as all breaks, and the number of absences from work dropped greatly.

Now for the accepted wage system.

In the worm-cutting section--and a similar pattern prevails in the other brigades--the wages are determined by the foreman, who, together with a five-member group of selected representatives, makes up the brigade executive board.

Wages are made up of three elements. The basic wage is the number of hours worked times the hourly rate. The first large dispute flared up when the amount of the rate was being fixed. It was suggested that advantage should be taken of the occasion and that the rate should be highly escalated. Good, said the brigade executive board, but then the hourly rates will be on a sliding scale and in warranted cases when productivity is lower, etc., they can be cut.

It ended up that the brigade retained its former fixed hourly rates. A bird in the hand is better ...

The second wage component is the bonus for production, and actually its amount calculated in commercial prices. During the first 2 months the board divided them automatically, i.e., by the old method. The entire amount divided by the number of hours worked, and each person paid for the hours he worked.

Then the board became wiser and asked why should everyone be paid the same. By the time the first 3 months ended, individual bonuses were being paid. The hourly bonus was still the starting base, but some deductions were introduced. For scrap, for tardiness, for absences, and other internal transgressions. Here, on the bottom, everyone knows very well whose sick leave is legitimate and who is claiming sick leave while he is earning quick money for something else, or is recovering from an alcoholic binge. The board took advantage of this knowledge and consistently cut pay.

The deductions make up an additional payments kitty--the third component of wages--for those who distinguish themselves.

The worm-cutting sections earned an average of 25,000-27,000 zlotys, but under the new system the average was 35,000, and the wage "chimney" [scales] can bring this up to over 40,000. But production also rose over the course of a year, from 13 million to 20 million.

The next move came about almost spontaneously.

Formerly it was necessary to wait a couple of hours for a mechanic, electrician, or production specialist. Now these lost hours have taken on a completely new dimension--they strike the brigade in the pocketbook, or they have to be made up after hours. In addition, the specialists outside the brigade, when called upon for assistance, asked "how much will you pay, and what do I get out of this? You're making more, why not I?"

That is why the suggestion was made that a seventh group, an auxiliary group, be formed, made up of the indispensable additional specialists which every brigade employs on a fractional-time basis. Now they respond to every call.

The seventh group is made up of a production specialist, a packer, someone from the factory transportation section, etc.

The worm-cutting groups came to the conclusion that there were two too many persons in the group--they had to leave. The agreement signed between the brigade and the management provides that the composition and size of the brigade can be established at will. The cutters have also changed in this respect: They now stop to think whether something can be done more simply and more rapidly, using additional help and instrumentation.

The new brigade system acts like a string, they tell me. One pulls the other behind it.

This really is the essence of this system. It turned out that when the brigades govern themselves, do their own accounting and watch over themselves, and the only thing they ask for is materials, more materials, then the average amount of supervision is not necessary. Hence the suggestion occurred spontaneously.

They say in the worm-cutting section that the old division into those who think and those who do has disappeared. Anyone who wants to stand on the sidelines will be left behind. Financially also. And paradoxically, despite the fact that a person works harder, he works more calmly, without the former ups and downs connected with downtime periods.

What else is disturbing, I ask. Actually there is just the problem of raw materials. The coproducers are still not working in our brigade system, they laugh. The factory is also trying as best as it can to meet its obligations and it has still not been necessary for it to compensate the brigades for downtime losses.

How do the other workers treat them? A moment of consternation. They envy them their higher wages, but they themselves are not always eager to join in the experiment. Sure, brigades are being formed in other departments, but not as rapidly as might be expected. Rather there is the fear that this will not work there. They say in the worm-cutter section that it is mainly the cadres who take the conservative view.
The new brigade system very quickly exposes the factory's weak points and its incompetent people.
In Swierczewski, perhaps just as everywhere else, there is a shortage of labor and it will probably be a long time under these circumstances before the factory will want to fire someone unessential. Therefore, no one is threatened with loss of his job, but as the system engulfs more and more people, produces new leaders, a good number of people, it seems, will have to leave their present jobs. Obviously they fear the challenge that reform offers them.

More than one group is afraid that it will not be able to keep up with the new increased duties. Fast-moving work in brigades is good for the energetic and experienced. So that young workers can adapt and not spoil the high average, the factory subsidizes them during the initial period. It is certain, however, that just as in every workforce, there are a considerable number of those whose two left hands stand in the way, that it is hard for them to meet the escalated norms. Where will they go?

At present the system has only its winners. It acts like a magnet which attracts that which is best. By the end of July the WZ-1 department will become part of the system, then the next two, and it will become more and more crowded.

Up to now, as I said, the factory has boldly, for our conditions, made use of its simple production reserves. It utilized them where everything was measurable and easily convertible to results. What will happen next? Can the entire complex factory system be converted to brigades? In Swierczewski they are just beginning to work on overall concepts and they do not want to show their cards right now. What about the administration, the office building, the nonproductive part?

We can only speculate. We can imagine a brigade of bookkeepers and even a brigade of managers, everyone connected with production.

This reformed division will certainly produce a new set of group conflicts or divergent interests. Will the "producers" at the bottom level, those who directly generate income, not want to impose their own rules of play? What about progress and innovativeness? The "more and faster" system prefers production that is familiar and large serial production rather than something new. What about plant expansion? How much money will they want to throw into the common pool? And to go on, what about the welfare function of the factory, so expanded thus far? Up to now this was abstract money, nobody's—just as were the idle hours spent formerly in waiting for the electrician who was in no hurry to correct the problem. Now they assume a more concrete dimension.

Still more. If in the brigades the division into thinkers and doers is disappearing, it must be highly evident throughout the entire factory, and in addition, the brain must be just as efficient as the hands. Because it may happen that that which the brigade produces so abundantly no one will want to buy any longer.

And the habit of well-organized work and more money may be like a tiger released from a cage. It is hard to become unaccustomed from both one and the other. Just as difficult as it was for the Poznan workers to become accustomed to the postwar poor quality they found in their workplaces.

Up to this point we have said a great deal about the hands, about the direct producers. It is they who are affected by many organizational and wage experiments.

But little is said about the brains in the factory.

I met with two opposing opinions. One says that the technical-engineering staff is burning to get to work, if only it were be allowed to spread its wings and be properly paid. The other opinion says the the years of low flights has deprived them of all ambition, and furthermore they have not had an opportunity to develop the skill of independent thinking and risk-taking. And also in recent years it was highly depleted of its most energetic individuals, who set up their own businesses, including fruit-and-vegetable businesses.

I believe that the truth lies somewhere in between. Creative and ambitious workers can be found. The new conditions would make use of their yet-unused skills. But there are still many who because of their age and predisposition would prefer to receive much more modest wages and lesser demands upon them than to take risks. Here, too, conservative attitudes play a part.

Cadre inspection, announced on the central level, has been conducted autonomously at the Swierczewski plant for a long time. The judge, in addition to special committees augmented by randomly selected subordinates, is life itself and events as they develop.

Experience has shown that the brigade foremen are the most decisive element in the cadre organization. In the new system they have also built up the greatest authority. With the help of the brigade self-managements, they function more effectively than the old system of directives and prohibitions. It is important that they understand the factory and it mechanisms, and that they feel that they are co-managers who must be dealt with it.

Other experience has shown that it is extremely important to appoint a reserve cadre and judge it in action, but it should not be too large because waiting for years for a promised promotion brings about more stress than the good that it does.

Everything points to the fact that the real experiment in Swierczewski will not begin until it enters the stage of plant-wide operations. But even this is not enough. No factory is an island. It is a link in a chain. There is no joy in being a strong link in a weak chain. To live we must export; in order to export, we must expand more rapidly--truisms which must be translated into the language of specifics.

That is why the most interesting part is still ahead of us. But the Swierczewski plant has crossed the magic boundary which separates words from deeds and ostensible actions from real actions. For many, this continues to be an unsurmountable obstacle.

9295
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REASONS FOR INCREASED TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS ANALYZED

Bucharest LUPTA CFR in Romanian 1 Feb 86 p 4

[Article by Dinu Lazarescu: "Strong Measures Taken To Improve Traffic Safety in the Transportation Sector"]

[Text] A series of traffic accidents that took place in the final trimester of last year and in the first month of 1986 has urgently raised the problem of serious deficiencies in traffic safety and worker protection in the CTA transport enterprises. The fact that a third of the 90 accidents that took place in 1985 occurred in the last 3 months of the year and that we are again witnessing a veritable recrudescence of this negative phenomenon can only be explained by a lack of concern and responsibility on the part of the managers of ITA and other authorities who are directly in traffic safety.

Analyzing the causes of the accidents last year, we have established that 46 percent were due to inadequate attention on the part of the drivers--and that is the case with the transport enterprises of Suceava, Cluj, Maramures, Salaj, Gorj, Bucharest Baslui and Teleorman--22 percent were due to speed that was excessive or inappropriate to the unfavorable weather conditions, which led to accidents by drivers belonging to I.T.A. Brasov, Iasi, Olt, Vilcea, Vrancea, Buzau, while 15 percent were due to violations of the law. Thus, in all these cases, the guilty parties were the drivers, who ignored the norms of defensive driving, at the same time violating the traffic laws in force.

It should also be noted that of all accidents reported, 40 percent were caused by bus drivers, even though buses make up just 25 percent of all motor vehicle equipment belonging to Auto Central Transport (CTA)of the M.T.Tc. This is the most convincing proof of the fact that this group of drivers either has not paid sufficient attention to or has taken much too lightly the accidents that they caused during the year. For instance, consider the serious traffic accident caused by driver Grigore Bujenita of the Vaslui I.T.A. On 23 January of this year, while at the wheel of vehicle 31-VS-963, and while negotiating a double curve at excessive speed, he careened off the highway and overturned, causing the loss of his own life and those of two other operators who were in the cabin. The question arises: was that trucker equipped to drive a motor vehicle on the public roads? Did he meet the moral and professional requirements that confer upon him the right to be a partner in traffic safety?

His personnel record gives us the answer. Over the years he had been repeatedly cited for traffic violations: drunk driving, profiteering, speeding, suspension of his driving license, causing accidents...a whole slew of deficiencies which, by themselves, would have excluded him from the wheel of an I.T.A. motor vehicle. Yet despite all that, the motor pool chief kept him in the unit and, what's more, gave him the endorsement to drive. Now when we analyze the causes of the accident, can that motor pool chief be excluded from the list of the guilty? We would reckon not, since, had he shouldered his responsibility and dismissed such a character from the unit in due course, the 23 January accident would never have taken place.

We find the lack of responsibility at Vaslui in different forms at other I.T.A.s as well. At Ialomita, David Dumitru, a traffic safety technician, scored only 13 points on a test conducted by the police, far below the necessary minimum. At that same I.T.A., of 103 bus drivers tested, only 27 passed, while at one of its motor pools, namely the one at Urziceni, only 3 drivers showed up for the test. In such instances the disciplinary "training bar" could certainly be raised!

We find a similar situation at the Tulcea I.T.A., where the police could not organize the test because not a single driver showed up, while at motor pool 3 of the Bucharest I.T.A., the large majority of recording tachometers are out of order and the fleet of buses is in a totally unsatisfactory condition. If we add to all of this the fact that a large number of drivers with serious offenses are regularly kept on transporting passengers, while those charged with maintaining controls only go through the motions, seldom interested in disturbing the clean records of guilty drivers--we can begin to see the lack of discipline that holds sway in a large number of I.T.A.s when it comes to traffic safety.

It was this unsatisfactory state of discipline at these I.T.A.s that made possible the above-mentioned accidents, as well as some infractions of socialist norms of ethics and fairness. We refer in particular to the cases of bribes taken at the Botosani and Giurgiu I.T.A., where some traffic controllers were found taking money from guilty drivers, as well as those of the Alba and Teleorman I.T.A. where everyone was graded by technical inspectors motivated by greed.

Thus those persons who sooner or later lead to accidents make their entrance through the door of permission, jeopardizing traffic safety, and along with it, the human lives and material goods entrusted to them.

Given such a situation, can the directors of the I.T.A. be excluded from direct guilt? Indeed, was it not because of the manifestly low level of supervision that the climate for lack of discipline and the development of corresponding activities was made possible? It should be remembered that in most of these same enterprises, the economic efficiency goals were not realized.

The accidents that occurred only confirm the fact that work in traffic safety has developed at an unsatisfactory level. Not all cadres charged to act in this important sector have the necessary professional capacity.

This is a serious alarm signal for the leadership of the I.T.A. as well as for that of the C.T.A. and its special service, which must urgently take the firm decisive measures needed to instill a climate of discipline in that sector, with a view to avoiding the recurrence of the kinds of traffic accidents that have taken place up till now.

This is a major aspect of the problem. But equally important are the organizational measures that must be taken by the leadership of the C.T.A. This means establishing the best conditions to assure that traffic safety will proceed on a new path. It entails the need to provide professional checks of every motor vehicle driver, the absolute obligation of each I.T.A. to check all cadres involved in traffic safety, the need for action to inculcate a healthy, responsible attitude in every member of the work collective. The fact should not be overlooked that of all the accidents reported in 1985, 18 percent were by drivers with 1-5 years seniority, while 46 percent had 10-20 years of seniority! What does that mean? That drivers with greater seniority (who have created for themselves within the I.T.A., in some totally unexplained manner, a special "Nonsense!" system, wherein they do not participate in personnel school or in any other form of instruction), that is, those who cause a greater number of accidents, display a high degree of inattention behind the wheel, thinking that the degree of routine that they have reached will protect them from accidents.

This is precisely what proves to be the main cause of accidents. The entire driver collective of a unit should thus be lined up at the same gate both to be made aware of knowledge and attitudes and to be able to share their best experience.

On another level we deem it necessary for the medical network to make itself more actively felt in all units of the I.T.A. to examine the physical capacity of the work force upon departure and for regular eye checkups, since experience has shown that a large number of drivers cannot correctly judge the distance between themselves and approaching objects, nor the speed with which they are closing. What is being done now to confirm the professional capacity of the motor vehicle driver--verification of sobriety--is insufficient. The driver's state of fatigue must also be determined, along with other subjective factors that could diminish the motor vehicle driver's work capacity and attention.

It is equally important that the psychological laboratories play a more decisive role in putting together a psycho-social-professional picture of the motor vehicle driver in the man-machine-road equation. But the implementation of such a portrait must be based on his knowledge, aptitude and daily attitudes, in the presence of his division chief, i.e., the man who sees him on a daily basis and has to know his efficiency as well as his behavior. It seems that at present the elements used to carry out psychological testing have much too general a character and too few specifics needed for the job of motor vehicle driver.

Taken together, the measures that urgently need to be adopted by the C.T.A. on the one hand and the I.T.A. on the other must be conducted in such a way that they result simultaneously in substantially improving traffic safety and creating optimal conditions for the integral realization of the goals of the 1986 plan.

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WESTERN JOURNALIST SEES MIKULIC TURNING AWAY FROM MARKET ECONOMY

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 25 Aug 86 p 12

[Article by Viktor Meier: "Mikulic Quits Market Economy"]

[Text] In late June, the Party Congress of Yugoslav Communists had officially acknowledged market economy ideas. The "stabilization program" adopted 4 years ago, to which the new government under Mikulic expressly agreed, is based on these ideas. Meanwhile many Yugoslavs notice with growing astonishment that, in practice, the Mikulic government is implementing anything but market economy considerations. It tries to keep prices low or even decrease them through administrative measures, although it had previously expressly promised to operate only with "economic" measures. A special sensation was caused by the manipulation of the price of bread, which at first was "set free," then taken back in view of the concern among the population, and was finally increased administratively in a "justifiable" fashion. Experts in Yugoslavia are of the opinion that the Belgrade federal bureaucracy either proved its inability to implement economic policy, or else, somebody had deliberately tried to discredit the principle of market economy in the eyes of the population.

The Mikulic government started in May under favorable premises: the falling of the dollar, interest rates and the oil price will probably save the country about $2 billion per year. At first, Yugoslav economic circles held the opinion that the new government simply wanted to govern. This was the reason for the great number of decrees, some of them of a centralistic nature. But now it appears to be clear that the turning away from market economy ideas is of a fundamental, ideological-political character. Mikulic, who comes from Bosnia, was always considered an adherent of conservative communist beliefs, although he concealed them under a certain pragmatism. As early as last autumn, a group of professors started a so-called "anti-inflationary program," which provided for "programmed inflation" and more or less openly opposed the recommendations of the International Monetary Fund. These professors are part of a group, particularly strong in Zagreb, which rejects market economy and wants to replace it with a system of agreements between enterprises. It soon became evident that Mikulic was behind these sallies. Shortly after taking office, the government broke off all consultations with economic experts embracing market economy ideas. Since then, the Marxist concept of "goods production" instead of "market" keeps appearing more and more in government pronouncements. Professor Kovac of Belgrade, one of the fathers of the stabilization program, was taken into the government, but lately his influence has dwindled. Slovenian representatives in the government complain that their votes aiming at liberal and federative solutions are hardly acknowledged.

Apart from price regulations, the anti-market orientation of the Mikulic government has the most serious consequences for interest rates and fixing of the dinar exchange rate. Instead of introducing "real" interest rates as recommended by the International Monetary Fund, which correspond at least to the inflation level, today they are not even approximately adjusted to that level. The standard interest rate is 56 percent at present, with an inflation rate of 80 percent. The "real" exchange rate of the dinar, which is adjusted to the develoment of inflation and is to promote exports, today is much too low, at least in the opinion of Slovenia's Chamber of Commerce.

This latter point is particularly significant because, since introduction of the new centralized foreign exchange rate system at the beginning of this year, the "real" dinar exchange rate has remained the only actual incentive for exports, especially to the West. Export enterprises must pay over to a central cash office all foreign currency earned and then, via an export permit from Belgrade, must laboriously retrieve the foreign currency needed to keep their enterprise going. The National Bank artificially delays payment for approved imports.

Slovenia, which carries out 32 percent of all exports in convertible currencies, is not the only one to feel it, but all export enterprises of the country are hit. As a matter of fact, Yugoslav exports decreased under the new system: compared to the previous year, exports dropped by 1.5 percent during the first 7 months of this year, and in certain regions such as Kosovo, even up to 30 percent. The highly promising start of the export of a small Yugoslavian car to the United States (by the "Zavasta" firm in Kragujevac) is threatened with failure, because the ancillary enterprises cannot keep up; the reason for it is that, frequently, needed materials cannot be imported.

There are indications that the new government is already beginning to become ensnared in its administrative and centralistic way of thinking. The basis for such action, namely a functioning central administration, is lacking in Yugoslavia. The attempted price freeze may bring about a momentary slowing down of inflation but, as was demonstrated 2 or 3 years ago, it can only be maintained to the point when shortages of goods begin to appear on the market. The parallel attempt of a wage freeze has already led to more strikes and unrest among the labor force. Yugoslavs feel they have already borne enough reductions in their standard of living during the last 5 years. It is possible that something could be done in the monetary sector, but the Yugoslav National Bank seems neither politically nor factually capable of it.

The International Monetary Fund has criticized the deviation from attempted market economy solutions, but it has withdrawn from regular control of the Yugoslav crisis. Servicing of the almost unchanged debts of $20 billion seems somewhat assured, albeit with rescheduling measures. The next review is only due next January. By then, the administrative "revolt" against the Monetary Fund will probably entangle the government even more strongly in various interests and pressures so that, in the end, it can only react instead of act. In October it intends to pass a number of long-term measures, among them some concerning energy and technology matters. It is already clear that the government will make hardly any progress in changing the tax system, i.e., freeing enterprises from the numerous non-economic burdens. In agriculture, also, it can only take administrative measures because, for political reasons, it is not able to establish fair agricultural market prices.

9917

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SED HOUSING POLICY PROMISES, RESULTS ASSESSED

Cologne DEUTSCHLAND ARCHIV in German Vol 19 No 7, Jul 86 (signed to press 30 Jun 86) pp 735-745

[Article by Dr Gernot Schneider, former professor at the College of Economics in East Berlin, now member of the academic staff for Economic Sciences at the East Europe Institute of the Free University of Berlin in West Berlin: "The Solution of the Housing Question as a Social Problem in the GDR: an Interim Balance"]

[Text] The economic and social policy enacted at the Eighth SED Party Congress (June 1971) as the long-term "main economic task" ultimately aims at arousing among the population a greater readiness for the political acceptance of the GDR model of society.

The housing construction program was of special importance in this context. According to the Politburo resolution on the reconstruction of "Berlin, the capital," (27 March 1973), and mentioned for the first time at the Ninth SED CC Plenum (28 May 1973), the housing construction program represented a notable expansion as well as a projection of the "main task," in particular because concrete and verifiable targets and dates were available. According to these, 2.8-3 million housing units and the pertinent social facilities were to be provided by new construction or modernization. Wolfgang Junker, GDR minister for Construction. said that this would make it possible to solve the housing question as a social problem. This meant primarily the abolition of those indecent housing conditions that socialism had--innocently--inherited after 1945 from the capitalist era--characterized by exploitation and oppression. Many of these old buildings, Junker said, "no longer (meet) the need, specially with regard to their equipment and hygienic facilities,"(1) the majority having evidently been occupied in the past by those who, according to political doctrine, were members of the ruling class. Minister Junker commented: "On the other hand it is a fact that the standard of working class housing conditions is often lower by comparison with other strata of the general population."(2)

The housing construction program was designed to bring about gradual improvement, "benefit everyone whether in the cities or in the countryside."

It was to establish housing conditions "that will reinforce the pride of the working people in their socialist homeland and encourage the development of its socialist lifestyle."(3)

The city architect of Karl-Marx-Stadt (Chemnitz) had not the slightest doubt that this social objective could definitely not be realized with residential buildings dating from the time before 1918, because their functional efficiency was badly impaired and "far reaching demolition"(4) required. A year later, it was still assumed that 2.6 million of the 4.8 million housing units constructed before 1945 were "not worth modernizing," and another 2.2 million should be maintained only "until, about 20 years from now, their replacement will be possible after block demolition."(5)

Tremendous expectations were aroused regarding the promised solution of the housing question as a social problem.(6) Many works were written, dealing with the quality of housing, nor was there a lack of statements on what people should imagine "socialist housing construction" to look like. To cite just one example: "Socialist urban planning is distinguished by the fact that it meets the demands of the people in socialism for both a practical as well as a beautiful and esthetically satisfactory spatial environment."(7)

The widely publicized slogan ran: "Not just an apartment for everyone, but for everyone his own apartment. The rational allocation normative elaborated in the Soviet Union was introduced in the course of the discussion about the "proper size of living space." According to this normative, the number of rooms in an apartment should exceed the number of residents (N) by one (N + 1).

In short: In combination with the other objectives of SED economic and social policy, the realization of the biggest sociopolitical task "ever tackled" was to post facto help legitimize the SED's claim to power and keep the promise given the GDR population by Walter Ulbricht in the form of the "main economic task" even before the construction of the wall.(9)

To demonstrate the dimensions of the housing construction program, I will insert some remarks on the starting situation and framework conditions:

1. The median residential population on GDR territory declined from a high of 19.1 million (1947) via 17.1 million (1961) to 16.6 million (1985). The figures for potential customers for living space therefore dropped quite steadily. The FRG, on the other hand, was compelled after the end of World War II and later to make room for about 16 additional million people and supply the urgently needed housing.

2. In 1939, some 16.7 million residents lived in the territory of the present GDR, and housing density was 3.35, lower than in the territory of the present Federal Republic of Germany (3.70 persons per unit). Affected by wartime destruction and population movements, this ratio had worsened by 1950 to 3.71 (GDR) and 4.72 (FRG). At this time GDR housing density stands at 2.40 and FRG density at just under 2.30.

3. In 1973 the GDR had available roughly 6.2 million housing units, 1 million having been constructed in the years 1945-1973. This corresponded to an almost 17 percent renewal rate. In the same year the FRG boasted about 22 million housing units, and 13 million of this total had been constructed since 1945 (around 60 percent renewal rate).

4. The rate of destruction of the housing stock looked as follows at the end of the war:(10)

	Housing Stock (millions)		Percentage Destroyed in the War
	1939	1946	
Western Zones	10.5	7.9	24.8
Eastern Zone	4.6	4.0	13.0
Berlin	1.5	0.7	53.3

Quantitative Development of Output

Table 1 provides us with the first insight in the performance of GDR housing construction to date. Considering Honecker's renewed call at the Eleventh SED Party Congress for an increase in completed housing units of more than 1 million in 1986-1990 (11), it appears that the capacity limits of housing construction have been almost reached in the past 5 years. This probably applies most of all to the construction of new housing. In 1981 this achieved its highest output in absolute terms--125,731 apartments, while in 1985 merely 120,728 new housing units were completed, and only 118,600 new buildings were planned for 1986. On the other hand, the percentage of modernized or reconstructed housing units in old buildings rose spectacularly from 7 percent in 1961 (1961-1965 5-year average: 9 percent) to 29 percent in 1980 and to 43 percent last year (1981-1985 5-year average: 38 percent). In some regions, Leipzig for example, the 1985 figures for "modernizations" exceeded the output of new construction (52 percent according to the plan). By virtue of "economic reasonableness,"(12) this trend will continue everywhere in the GDR. According to the state budget, 121,654 new housing units were constructed at a cost of just below M3.1 billion (no separate figures were given for cooperative and private housing construction). This means roughly M25,500 per housing unit, while it was possible in the same year to modernize 83,380 units in old buildings at a cost of M370 million (M4,300 per unit).(13)

Table 1 also demonstrates the difference in the rate of growth of the living space provided and housing units constructed. Since 1976 the numbers of units have grown faster than living space. In combination with Table 2 we see confirmed the fact that in the last 5-year plan period especially the growth of newly constructed housing units proceeded at the expense of unit size. The share of smaller apartments has risen since 1980 in particular. On the one hand this corresponds to the structure of households (see Table 2), on the other it neglects the need for larger units.

Moreover, the 1981-1985 rise in the output of new housing construction was possible only at the expense of buildings for leisure and recreational purposes. While, for example, new housing construction from 1971-1975 and 1976-1980 also involved the construction of 45 indoor swimming pools each, construction capacities could not manage more than 18 such pools in the last 5-year plan period. Even more spectacular is the decline in the construction of new residential sports centers--and this certainly is not due to incipient saturation: While one indoor swimming pool served around 8,200 housing units in the FRG as long agao as 1976, GDR residents of 34,000 apartments had to share one indoor pool in 1985.

Table 1: The Output of GDR Housing Construction in 5-Year Segments 1961-1985

Indicator	1961/65	1966/70	1971/75	1976/80	1981/85
Living space provided by new construction, modernization and expansion (1,000 square meters)	21,700	19,600	27,600	35,700	37,800*
Percentage change in the living space compared with previous 5-year period	-	./. 10%	+ 41%	+ 29%	+ 6%
Total housing units proded by new construction, modernization, expansion	400,300	363,982	606,666	813,127	988,880
Percenage growth of all housing units compared with previous 5-year period	-	./. 9%	+ 67%	+ 34%	+ 22%
Living space per comted housing unit (square meters and 5-year average	54	53	45	44	38
Housing units provided in new buildings	362,688	296,669	399,586	559,387	613,166
Percentage growth of units in new buildings compared with previous 5-year period	-	./. 18%	+ 35%	+ 40%	+ 10%
Percentage of units in new buildings in total housing provided	91%	82%	66%	69%	62%

* 1985 value estimated

Table 2: Percentage Breakdown of Housing Unit Size Groups in Industrial Units in New Buildings

Size of Living Space (square meters)	1960	1965	1970	1975	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
up to 40	5.6	9.1	7.2	12.5	3.8	4.2	4.7	5.7	6.2	9.6
41 up to 60	64.6	76.0	70.8	61.8	70.8	66.0	66.5	65.6	65.1	71.4
61 up to 70	23.5	11.0	13.9	16.3	18.8	24.9	21.0	21.5	22.0	15.0
71 up to 80	4.3	3.6	7.3	8.1	6.3	4.3	7.5	7.0	6.5	3.9
more than 70	2.0	0.3	0.9	1.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1

The Structures of Households and Housing Units in 1981 and 1984

Households: 1981	Total	1-Person	2-Person	3-Person Households	4-Person	5 & More Person
	6,509,932	1,728,691	1,764,106	1,465,986	1,122,928	428,221
	6,562,467	525,754	2,165,987	2,429,700	987,921	453,105
Units: 1981	Total	1-Room	2-Room	3-Room	4-Room	5 & More Room
			Housing Units			
			Housing Units 1984			
	6,817,986	555,415	2,176,671	2,547,928	1,055,491	482,463
%	100	8.1	31.9	37.9	15.5	7.1

Source: Computed from Statistisches Jahrbuch der DDR 1985 [1985 GDR Statistical Yearbook], Staatsverlag, East Berlin 1985, pp 170/171 and 275

Lastly, the small percentage of private home construction in the construction of new residential buildings is another reason for the growth of completed new housing in the last 5-year plan period. As living space in private homes is often more than twice as great as in tenement buildings(14), and the cost of private home construction is considerably greater than that of industrial housing construction in large-scale settlements(15), the expansion of private home construction would have an adverse effect on the total of completed new housing--given the available construction capacities.

Size of Family	Built by Traditional or Assembly Construction Methods			Prefabricated Houses		
	Since 1972	From 1.1.1983	From 1.1.1985	Since 1972	From 1.1.1983	From 1.1.1985
up to 4 Persons	65.0 TM	82.0 TM	90.5 TM	65.0 TM	75.0 TM	81.4 TM
up to 5 Persons	70.0 TM	89.0 TM	99.6 TM	70.0 TM	82.0 TM	90.9 TM
up to 6 Persons	75.0 TM	98.0 TM	110.7 TM	75.0 TM	89.0 TM	98.6 TM
More than 6	80.0 TM	105.0 TM	119.8 TM	80.0 TM	96.0 TM	107.2 TM

See Decree on the Encouragement of the Construction of Private Homes of 20 December 1971, GBl II No 80/1971 of 20 December 1971, pp 709-712, Third Implementing Regulations to the Private Home Decree (31 August 1978) of 10 February 1983, GBL I No 6 1983, p 65, and Fourth Implementing Decree to the Private Home Decree of 7 August 1984, GBl I No 28 1984, p 319.

The present record in private home construction was achieved in the last 5-year plan period with 21,463 units in 1981. The 1986 plan figure is lower by 47 percent.

Since 1971, roughly 161,000 private homes have been built in the GDR. The average percentage of private home construction in total new GDR housing construction is therefore about 12 percent. The comparable figures for Romania are 20 percent, Poland 30 percent, the CSSR 33 percent, Bulgaria 35 percent and Hungary 70 percent. Only 6 percent of all GDR private homes were constructed as row houses (CSSR: 14 percent) (16). However, they are to benefit from greater attention in future, because up to 50 percent of site development costs and up to 30 percent of construction costs may be saved in row house construction, while energy needs for heating also drop by up to 30 percent.

At the present time the GDR public may choose from 24 centrally confirmed project types. The majority of private homes constructed up to now are located in villages (55 percent) and small or medium cities (40 percent), only 5 percent are found on the outskirts of large cities.(18) As a consequence of a housing construction policy that badly neglects the private home, the percentage of one and two-family homes in the total housing stock declined from 46 percent (1961) to slightly more than 35 percent, while such homes account for more than 50 percent in the CSSR. In the FRG about 18.25 million housing units were generated in 1949-1985, including more than 6 million one and two-family homes,(20) so that their percentage of the total housing stock has risen from 41 percent (1961) to just about 44 percent. The speed-up of private home construction in the FRG is not limited by the capacities of the construction industry but rather by the sharp rise in costs. Thirty years ago some 4 yearly net incomes of employee families were sufficient to pay off a one-family hoime, almost 8 yearly net disposable incomes were required to do so.(21) Nevertheless, trade cycle students forecast a demand for 300,000 new housing units per annum, including 240,000 private homes and coop apartments.(22)

Qualitative Performance Development

A full answer to the question of the progress achieved in the solution of the housing question as a social problem is possible only if the results of the housing construction effort are judged according to the criteria initially explained in this article. The original objective was stated as the creation of housing conditions that would remove the injustices of the prewar standard and encourage the evolution of socialist personalities, the development of a socialist lifestyle.(23) Though many good rather than a few luxurious housing units were to be built,(24) housing construction was intended to lower or prevent social differences and facilitate conditions appropriate to family life, to leisure and satisfaction as well as create a healthy environment.(25) Judged by these criteria, GDR housing construction failed to turn away from the vast satellite settlements that are actually no more than featureless dormitory towns. This situation will not change even though greater emphasis will in the near future be given the construction of new housing in the inner cities. The large majority of new housing will continue to be located in special new settlement areas, though GDR Construction Minister Junker called for an end to this practice as long ago as 1973.(26)

All over the world, the discussion rages how to disentagle and loosen up by architectural measures these ghetto-like large settlements (though they do not usually consist of more than 15,000 apartments). The United States and Sweden indeed are contemplating demolition of these tenements, largely constructed in the 1960's, and Federal Construction Minister Oscar Schneider recommends stopping the construction of tower blocks and satellite towns because the "tower block euphoria" does not meet the wishes of potential residents, and apartments in such buildings are steadily harder to sell or rent.(27) The GDR, on the other hand, continues to construct far bigger blocks for "warehousing" gainfully employed persons with children. An example is offered by the East Berlin Marzahn city district with 62,000 apartments (28) and more than 200,000 residents. This displaced from its leading status the Prenzlauer Berg city district, built and notorious prewar for his extremely dense settlement. Also to be mentioned are the East Berlin Hohenschoenhausen city district and Leipzig-Gruenau with 35,000 apartments each and the new East Berlin Hellersdorf city district, where about 43,500 apartments are to be constructed by 1990.(29)

Social tensions flourish in such densely settled conurbations and directly conflict with the boasted social benefits of new housing construction. The virtually synchronized daily rhythm of the residents (mainly workers) means that they tend to meet in extreme situations (in crowded elevators or public transport or local retail stores and nursery schools), and that they are usually adversely affected by these mass encounters. Another factor is the GDR manner of controlling and managing housing. The state owned enterprises are usually handed their quota of new housing in complete blocks. As a result, their employees are on top of one another not only on the job but also in their residential quarters. Given these and other conditions, it is not surprising that the desire for individual space--for gardens and weekend homes--remains unchanged especially among the residents of new residential districts.(30) This type of industrial housing construction, though certainly productive (31) and low cost, at best solves the "billeting" not the housing question as a social problem. At that, the yearning for weekend homes in part negates the financial benefits of low state subsidized rents and, in terms of the economy and due to the increase demand for construction materials, diminishes the effects of the materials conserving mass production of living space.

In 1949-1985, some 18.25 million housing units were constructed in the FRG, including more than 6 million in one and two-family houses,(20) so that their percentage in the total housing stock rose from 41 percent (1961) to just about 44 percent. The failure of private home construction in the FRG to speed up even more is due not to the lack of capacity in the construction industry but to rising costs. Thirty years ago, 4 average yearly incomes of a worker's family sufficed to pay off a private home; in 1984 this required almost 8 years of net disposable income.(21) Trade cycle researchers nevertheless forecast a demand for 300,000 new housing units in the next few years, including 240,000 in privately owned homes and coop apartments.(22)

Qualitative Development of Output

The answer to the question of the advances achieved in the solution of the housing question as a social problem is complete only when the results of housing construction are judged by the criteria initially described. The original objective was the provision of housing conditions that were to abolish the injustices of prewar standards and encourage the evolution of socialist personalities, the development of a socialist lifestyle.(23) Many good rather than luxurious units were to be constructed (24) with the intention to lessen or prevent social distinctions, facilitate family life, help gain and sensibly organize leisure as well as create a healthy environment.(25)

Judged by these standards, GDR housing construction did not succeed in carrying out the turn away from the giant satellite towns that actually are no more than featureless dormitory towns. Even the intention in the near future to emphasize the construction of new housing in the inner cities will do little to change the overall picture. The overwhelming majority of new housing will continue to be located in separate new districts, though GDR Construction Minister Junker called for the abolition of this practice as long ago as 1973.(26)

Elsewhere in the world, the discussion rages how to disentangle and loosen up these ghetto-like giant settlements that, as a rule, have hardly more than 15,000 housing units. The U.S.A. and Sweden are actually contemplating the demolition of these units, largely constructed in the 1960's. Federal Construction Minister Oscar Schneider also recommends the abandonment of tower blocks and satellite towns, because the "tower block euphoria" does not meet the wishes of prospective occupiers, and it is increasingly difficult to sell or rent apartments in such projects.(27) The GDR, on the other hand, continues to construct much bigger facilities for "warehousing" working people with children. An example is Marzahn, an East Berlin city district with 62,000 aoartments (28) and more than 200,000 residents. This has replaced Prenzlauer Berg city district, built prewar and formerly ranked No 1 in notoriety as the most densely populated district. Also to be mentioned are Hohenschoenhausen, another East Berlin city district, and Leipzig-Gruenau with 35,000 apartments each and the new Hellersdorf city district of East Berlin, where some 43,5000 housing units are to be constructed by 1990.(29)

Social tensions tend to occur in such densely populated conurbations. They directly contradict the social claims of new housing construction. The almost synchronous rhythm of daily life of the residents, most of whom are working, means that they meet mainly in extreme situations (overcrowded elevators or public transportation, or local stores and creches), and their reactions tend to be negative. The problem is added to by the manner of controlling and managing housing practiced in the GDR. Usually state owned enterprises are allocated their quota of new housing in the shape of entire housing blocks.

This has the result that the employees are on top of one another not only on the job but in their residences also. In these and other circumstances it is not surprising that the desire for one's own space--for gardens and weekend homes--continues unabated among residents of new settlements.(30) This type of industrial housing construction is certainly highly productive (31) and cost saving, but at best it solves the question of billeting, not that of housing as a social problem. Furthermore, the yearning for a weekend home in part cancels out the financial advantages of government subsidized low rents and--due to the increased demand for construction materials--the effect on the national economy of the materials conserving mass production of housing space.

Any qualitative analysis must include a more exact determination of the standard of the housing stock. The 1985 housing stock in the GDR boasted about 6.9 million units represented a national asset of M220 billion (32) (see Table 3). The 871 AWG [workers housing construction cooperatives] manage around 1 million housing units--valued at roughly M25 billion (33). Consequently, every AWG apartment represents an average value of M25,000, while all other apartments are assessed at roughly M33,000 per unit.

Table 3 shows that, by comparison with 1977-1981, conspicuously little old building stock has been replaced by new buildings in recent years (no more than 30 percent).

When we consider the 1985 structure of housing units by yearly construction groups, assuming that all new buildings constructed since 1971 as replacements for old building stock (726,503 apartments) exclusively benefited the elimination of the oldest housing units (an unrealistic assumption in practical terms), we note the following:

Almost 58 percent of the total 1985 housing stock in the GDR dated from the years before 1945 (in 1978, 36 percent of FRG housing had been built prior to 1949), and almost 23 percent of all GDR housing was built before 1900, including about 540,000 one-family and another 230,000 two-family houses (FRG in 1978: 22 percent of all housing built before 1918).(34)

Table 3: The Development of the GDR Housing Stock 1970-1985

Year	Housing Stock	New Housing Construction	Replacement of Old Stock		Absolute Net Gain
			Absolute	Percentage of New Construction	
1970	6,057,032	-	-	-	-
1977	6,448,966	609,503	217,569	36%	391,934
1981	6,562,467	475,201	361,700	76%	113,501
1984	6,817,968	366,707	111,206	30%	255,501
1985	6,902,688*	120,728	36,028	30%	84,700
		$\sum_{71}^{85}$ 1,572,139	$\sum_{71}^{85}$ 726,503		$\sum_{71}^{85}$ 845,636

Structure of Housing Units by Yearly Construction Groups Before 1945

	1971:	1985*	Percentage of Stock
Before 1870 :	1,006,918 units	280,415 units	4.1%
1871 - 1899 :	1,280,820 units	1,280,820 units	18.6%
1900 - 1918 :	1,090,347 units	1,090,347 units	15.6%
1919 - 1932 :	725,543 units	725,543 units	10.5%
1933 - 1945 :	615,464 units	615,464 units	8.9%

* 1985: estimated

Source: Computed from GDR Statistical Yearbooks, Staatsverlag, East Berlin, various volumes; NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, 28/19 January 1986, pp 3-5.

A little more than 1.3 million of GDR apartments were probably linked to a central heating system (about 20 percent of total units).(35) However, in 1980, 72 percent of all apartments were still heated by solid fuel stoves in the rooms,(36) it is likely that 65 percent (more than 4 million units) still depend on this expensive and polluting type of heating (in the FRG in 1978 at most 40 percent).(37) Moreover, by the end of 1985 more than 2.2 million of all housing did not have indoor sanitation (32 percent),(38), while in the FRG in 1978 only 4 percent of housing lacked indoor toilets.(39)

Without a doubt party leaders had intended at the time the housing construction program was adopted to replace more of the old building stock by new construction. After all, even in 1974 (as mentioned earlier) the experts considered at least 2,6 million old housing units to be unfit for modernization and preservation. According to official intentions at the time, the housing deficit was to be abolished by 1980 and the number of households brought to correspond to that of available housing units.(40) In fact this balance was not achieved until 5 years later, though the median residential population dropped by at least 400,000 in the years 1971-1985.

Just about 1.2 million new buildings in the past few years (120,000 average per year) were in effect not enough to achieve the ambitious goals. After all, almost 86,000 new housing units were completed in 1961, at a time when industrial construction on the basis of slabs did not yet predominate. In the meantime 50 prefabrication works have been established, mainly of Soviet origin, with an annual capacity of construction components for more than 100,000 units. Considered from this aspect, the absolute housing construction record of almost 126,000 new buildings (1981), including more than 21,000 private homes, looks rather modest. It is only 47 percent above the best achievement of 20 years ago (the top FRG result was 714,000 new buildings in 1973).(41)

Even in the mid-1970's, GDR political leaders were able to discern that their original aim of primarily replacing the old building stock by new construction could be maintained only at the expense of the capacities allocated to commercial and representative buildings (such as the Palace of the Republic). They chose not to adopt that approach.

Nor did much relief come from housing construction itself, though basically only one standard type (WBS 70) was used. This largely cut down on the available living space and equipment (hardly any built-ins in halls or bedrooms, the plainest possible standard kitchen, the abandonment of tiles and, usually, of windows in kitchen and bathroom, the plainest possible sanitary fixtures, few balconies or patios, no second toilets in larger apartments, no facilities for retail stores on the first floor). The variety of facilities originally intended to be available on the first floor never came about, so that it should be possible to construct more quickly and simply.(42)

Defects in execution, often the consequence of night shifts, caused more problems. In the meantime more and more voices are raised to point out that quality standards should be observed even in industrial housing construction, oriented primarily to rapid quantitative growth. Serious defects and damage to outer walls and roof constructions are getting increasingly frequent. They are generated mainly by mistakes in the production of large panels for the insulating layer of the three-layer outside wall.(43)

Increasing complaints are also heard about "rising damp" on first floors, evident in 60 percent of the old building stock and as much as 45 percent of new buildings. This causes rising heating costs and in the long run adversely affects the stability of the buildings.(44)

Lastly, new industrial housing construction, concentrated in conurbations to save money and the preferred method used in the GDR in the past, has turned out to be actually injurious, because it is one of the factors contributing to the depopulation of rural settlements and small towns. The problems arising therefrom have been acknowledged and measures called for in the housing construction sector to help counteract this trend in internal migration.(45)

The poor performance of industrialized and other new housing construction almost necessarily resulted in a revision of the goals for the reconstruction of the old building substance. Earlier it was considered sufficient for the solution of the housing question to modernize some 500,000 units in old buildings in 1980-1990, after some resolute new construction was to have provided the appropriate conditions.(46) In fact, according to the current 1986-1990 plan, almost 85,000 housing units in old buildings are to be modernized.

Even in the last 5-year plan period, modernizations exceeded the results of the comparable period 1976-1980 by 48 percent (see Table 1). Indeed, in 1985 the total of 91,000 reconstructed housing units was more than double the result of 1979. This trend will weaken slightly but continue through 1990. New construction was planned at 3 percent less (593,000 units) than the result of the 1981-1985 5-Year Plan period, planned modernizations are to exceed the comparable result by another 26 percent (a total of 471,000 units).(47)

This gives rise to a major problem: By now the available old building stock is in even poorer shape than at the time when the housing construction program was enacted and held out little possibility for the future use of most old structures. The much lauded low rents for apartments in old buildings meant that private landlords especially were not able by proper maintenance to counteract the decay of the housing substance.

Now the government has realized that far more old structures need to be preserved than had initially been assumed. It has therefore begun to move in that direction. In 1984 it started a sweeping "roof repair program" with the aim for "all roofs to be restored to a satisfactory condition" by 1987.(48) Private landlords will now be able to obtain government loans or even required to apply for such loans.(49) It is intended by 1990 to fundamentally repair roughtly 25 percent of the entire roof area in the GDR.(50)

Increasing importance is assigned the industrialized reconstruction and restoration of housing in old buildings. Accordingly there is growing pressure for carrying out such work round the clock and reducing construction delays. The time limit for the reconstruction of an apartment building in East Berlin is 4 months, but some obligations assumed mention 7 weeks only.(51) Of course the equal treatment of new construction and modernization offers cost benefits. It also helps preserve familiar urban neighborhoods and their atmosphere.

Still, knowing how the modernization of old buildings proceeds in the GDR, we are bound to doubt that considerations of urban esthetics influenced the decisionmaking process. Earlier procedures indicate that modernization of old buildings is primarily regarded as a method to statistically achieve the targets set by the party leaders through 1990. If old buildings were really to be properly restored and brought up to modern standards, much more money and even more materials and time would be needed. Originally modernization was meant to "adjust (the usable housing substance) to the quality of new housing construction...All units are to be equipped with a bath or shower and toilet and, if possible, a modern heating system."(52) Indeed, there was a proposal at that time to count as modernizations only those projects that met the following basic requirements: Modern sanitary installations, several wiring systems, hot water supply and, at a later time, a modern heating system.(53)

At the present time we cannot help but note that many of the units in old buildings do not have convenient central heating even after their rejuvenation. Only around 210,000 (25 percent) of the 838,534 apartments modernized in 1971-1985 in fact got a proper heating system.(54)

An official resolution demonstrates the modesty of the criteria for modernized electricity connections. According to this resolution, some 600,000 apartments were to be converted from 6A (1.3 kilowatt) to 10A (2.2 kilowatt).

in 1973-1975, so that 65 percent of all housing should have 10A electricity and provide certain prerequisites for the kind of electrical appliances intended to be present in households.(55) This was resolved against the background of the fact that the energy need of households in the GDR tripled in 1960-1970, while a random poll of households showed a mean equipment of electrical appliances with a 5.2 kilowatt load.(56)

The installation of a shower or bath in housing units of old buildings often amounts to the simplest of all solutions: Cutting off a small space from the kitchen and putting in a bathtub or shower stall. This is much easier to do than the installation of central heating, inside toilets or the total renewal of installations. All this explains why 74 percent of all housing in 1985 had a bath tub or shower stall (Federal Republic at end 1982: 92 percent), while only 68 percent of all housing had indoor toilets (Federal Republic at end 1982: 95 percent) and, at best, 35 percent had central heating (Federal Republic at end 1982: 70 percent).(57)

General Evaluation

In quantitative terms, GDR housing construction has gone a long way to meet the party objectives through 1990 though, as far as new construction is concerned and especially in the last 5-year plan segment, at the expense of the "pertinent social facilities" also called or by the housing construction program.

At the same time, the construction output was achieved only at the expense of considerable qualitative cuts. Buildings were set more closely together to save site development costs. Rooms became smaller and now diverge so much from international standards that the GDR furniture industry needed to be told to design and manufacture furniture for the domestic market, that is oriented to the conditions of the housing construction program, in other words are space saving.

Success was certainly achieved in calming down the situation on the "housing market" for the authorities involved in the official allocation of housing to the population and gradually make available a housing unit to everyone in need. Still, the official allocation of housing space still proceeds as per social and economic priorities.(58)

At the same time the competent housing agencies increased their efforts to trace so-called "underused" living space and persuade the respective occupiers to move to smaller apartments. According to official information, there are 20,000-30,000 such underused units in Erfurt administrative district alone, while some 10,000 are overcrowded.

If we include the 1986-1990 plan target for housing construction,(59), about 2.2 million housing units will have been built from scratch in 1970-1990 and some 1.3 million reconstructed. In other words, 3.5 million units will have been provided by new construction or modernization. These results would respond to the objectives of the housing construction program. Assuming that he housing stock in the GDR will not increase much in the next 5 years so that new construction would largely replace old building stock, the following non-modernized old building stock would still remain at the end of 1990, despite all the efforts made: 700,000 units dating back at best to 1900-1918, 725,000 to 1919-1932 and 615,000 to 1933-1945. Consequently, the housing construction program would havew had no direct effect on about 2 million units in old buildings, that is about 30 percent of the total housing stock.

The situation is far less satisfactory when considered from the aspect of quality. Honecker himself pointed out that 14 percent of all housing would still have neither bath nor shower and 21 percent no indoor toilets even at the end of 1990.(60) Moreover, more than 50 percent of all housing will still lack central heating. Honecker's report reveals that housing quality varies considerably in the regions. Melzer and Steinbeck's diagnosis, going back many years, is once more confirmed:(61) While, if the plan of priorities is observed, almost all East Berliners will enjoy baths and indoor toilets at the beginning of the 1990's, 17 percent of residents in the Schwerin administrative district, for example, will lack bath or shower, and 33 percent of residents in Dresden Bezirk an indoor toilet.(62)

Is it true to say in these conditions, that the housing construction program has solved the housing question as a social problem?

In connection with his bill to the housing construction program and the discussion of its quality, the GDR Construction Minister claimed this would "make it evident for everybody how we manage in such an important sphere of our life to demonstrate the superiority of socialism over the capitalist exploiter system."(63)

Almost 13 years have since passed. In the meantime the party no longer prmises "his apartment" to everybody but "appropriate housing space" to each citizen. Following this statement and the hidden difference is the indication that, after 1990, "the improvement of housing culture will come to the fore."(64) This implies objectives that--just as the main economic task as a whole--will preoccupy the political authorities to the end of the century--and the population also, in one way or the other.

FOOTNOTES

1. Wolfgang Junker, "The GDR Housing Construction Program for 1976-1990," NEUES DEUTSCHLAND No 274, 4 October 1973, p 5.

2. Ibid.

3. Ibid.

4. Nikolaus Griebel, "Housing Conception for a Working Class Center," DIE WIRTSCHAFT, East Berlin, No 13/1974, p 14.

5. Hans-Ulrich Gramsch, "Thorough Preparation of the Reconstruction of Our Old Residential Districts," DIE WIRTSCHAFT, East Berlin., No 18/1974, p 14.

6. See Erich Honecker, "Resolutely Ahead with the Further Realization of the Eighth SED Party Congress Resolutions," NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, No 147, 29 May 1973, p 6.

7. Collective of authors, "Das Materielle und Kulturelle Lebensniveau des Volkes und Seine Planung" [The Material and Cultural Standard of Living of the People and Its Planning], Dietz Verlag, East Berlin 1975, p 304.

8. Wolfgang Junker, "Our Housing Construction Program--the Most Important Sociopolitical Task," EINHEIT, East Berlin, Vol 29, No 4/1974, p 425.

9. In summer 1958, the Fifth SED Party Congress enacted the directive to the 1959-1965 Seven-Year Plan. Its main economic task consisted in catching up and overtaking the FRG by 1961 in the most important spheres of production and living standards. See Fritz Schenk, "Das Rote Wirtschaftswunder" [The Red Economic Miraclke], Seewald Verlag, Stuttgart 1969, pp 84ff.

10. Dieter Richter, "The Large Socialist City--25 Years Urban Construction in the GDR," GEOGRAPHISCHE RUNDSCHAUL (publishers Adolf Korger, Hans Knuebel, Willi Walter Puls), Vol 26, No 5/1974, p 186.

11. Erich Honecker, "SED Central Committee Report to the Eleventh SED Party Congress," NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, 18 April 1986, p 5.

12. Karl-Heinz Gerstner, "GDR Intensification Strategy," tape of a Radio DDR broadcast, 17 March 1985.

13. The 1976-1980 plans provided for a spending standard of M58,000 for new construction (including the share in the cost of site development and community facilities in the residential districts), while the cost per modernized housing unit was to amount to only M18,000. See Wolfgang Junker, "The GDR Housing Program," as before, (note 1), p 6.

14. See Rolf Linke, "Private Home Building--International Estimates, Comparisons and Trends," ARCHITEKTUR DER DDR (published by the GDR Construction Academy and the Federation of GDR Architects), Vol 33, East Berlin, No 11/1984, pp 681-682.

15. The computable maximum admissible cost prices (including the share payable by the client) developed as follows:

16. See Rolf Linke, "Private Home Building..," as before (note 14)

17. See NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, No 77, 2 April 1986, p 3.

18. See Rolf Linke, as before (note 14).

19. Ibid.

20. Calculated from SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG, No 279, 3 December 1984, p 20, No 61, 13 March 1985, p 27, No 243, 21 October 1985, p 24 and No 6, 9 January 1986, p 24.

21. SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG, No 240, 17 October 1985, p 33.

22. While the IFO Institute (Munich) holds firm with regard to this forecast, the Kiel Institute for World Economics believes that the demand will shrink to 200,000 housing units in the last decade of this century. See FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG, 15 August 1985; see also SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG No 1, 2 January 1986, p 25.

23. Wolfgang Junker, "Our Housing Construction Program...," as before (note 8), p 425.

24. Erich Honecker, "The Heart of the Construction Worker Beats for Socialism," (speech to the East Berlin construction activist group), DER BAU, No 11, 26 May 1972, p 4.

25. Wolfgang Junker, as before (note 8), p 429.

26. See Wolfgang Junker, as before (note 1), p 6.

27. See SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG, No 79, 7 April 1986, p 1.

28. The following were built in addition to new housing: 24 supermarkets, 8 service facilities (cleaners, post office, beauty parlour, service agencies for some consumer goods), 57 schools, 55 creches, 12 youth clubs, 12 club/restaurants, 12 gymnasia (for schools) and a public indoor swimming pool (including swimming for school children) in Marzahn city district. Compare with 62,000 housing units so far built in the city district. NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, No 17, 21 January 1986, p 6.

29. See BERLINER ZEITUNG, No 88, 15 April 1986, p 11.

30. "The Yearning for a Dacha Continues Unabated in the GDR," TAGESSPIEGEL, No 11870, 7 October 1984, p 32.

31. "The assembly line collectives of the housing construction combines succeeded in reducing the time needed to complete one apartment on the construction site from a mean 333 hours in 1981 to 282 hours in 1984." Willi Kunz, Wolfgang Salecker, "Performance Comparison and Best Value Orientation," EINHEIT, Vol 40, East Berlin, No 11/1985, p 987.

32. Erich Honecker, "The Construction Industry Outstandingly Contributes to the Strengthening of the GDR, the Preservation of Peace," NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, 15/16 June 1985, p 4.

33. "Houses in Good Hands at the AWG's," NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, 1 August 1985, p 3.

34. Federal Office for Statistics (publisher), "Data Report, Figures and Facts on tyhe Federal Republif of Germany," series of the Federal Center for Civics Education, Vol 195, Bonn/Wiesbaden 1983, p 126.

35. According to VOLKSWACHT (organ of Gera SED Bezirk management) of 16 February 1985, 1.25 million housing units in the GDR had at that time been connected to central distance heating.

36. Karl-Heinz Schroeder, "Komplexe Energieversorgung von Territorien" [Comprehensive Regional Energy Supplies], VEB Deutscher Verlag fuer Grundstoffindustrie, Leipzig 1983, p 19.

37. Federal Office for Statistics, as before, (note 34), p 127. In 1982, roughly 43 percent of all residential buildings in the FRG (about 7 million) were equipped with stoves for heating, but only just about 30 percent (2 million) were fueled by coal or coke, the remainder using heating oil, gas and electricity.
See "Statistisches Jahrbuch 1985 fuer die Bundesrepublik Deutschland" [1985 FRG Statistical Yearbook], Verlag W. Kohlhammer, Stuttgart 1985, p 228.

38. Erich Honecker, "SED Central Committee Report to the Eleventh SED Party Congress," NEUES DEUTSCHLAND No 91, 18 April 1986, p 5.

39. Federal Office for Statistics, "Data Report...," as before (note 34), p 127.

40. Hans-Ulrich Gramsch, "Thorough Preparation..," as before (note 5), p 14.

41. Federal Office for Statistics, as before (note 34), p 134.

42. In spring 1974, the GDR Construction Minister presented the new housing construction series (WBS 70) as follows: "It offers greater opportunities for raising the standard of urban construction, making apartments more spacious and adjusting them to various family sizes. Kitchens, for example, may be located inside or outside (without or with windows). The same construction component assortment allows us to house stores, medical offices, clubs, and so on, on the first floors of residential buildings." Wolfgang Junker, "Our Housing Construction Program...," as before (note 8), p 430.

43. See BAUZEITUNG, East Berlin, No 7/1985.

44. See BAUZEITUNG, East Berlin, No 12/1985.

45. See Hartmut Usbeck, "The Simulation of Possible Developments of the Urbanization Process in the GDR, Using a Multiregional Population Model," PETERMANNS GEOGRAPHISCHE MITTEILUNGEN (GDR Geographic Society, publisher), No 2/1985, Vol 129, pp 103-109.

46. See Hans-Ulrich Gramsch, as before (note 5), p 14.

47. See "Eleventh SED Party Congress Directive to the 5-Year Plan for the Development of the National Economy of the GDR 1986-1990," PRESSEBURO DES XI.PARTEITAGES (publisher), East Berlin, April 1986, p 46.

48. Wolfgang Junker, "The Housing Construction Program--The Core of Our Party's Social Policy," EINHEIT, East Berlin, Vol 39, No 9-10/1984, p 885.

49. See Michael Mara, "Financial Injections for Private Building Owners," TAGESSPIEGEL, No 11783, 26 June 1984, p 10.

50. Erwald Henn, "The Tasks of Construction Research Following the Eighth Construction Conference," ARCHITEKTUR DER DDR, East Berlin, Vol 35, No 1/1986, p 3.

51. BERLINER ZEITUNG, No 18, 22 January 1986, p 2.

52. Nikolaus Griebel, as before (note 4), p 15.

53. Hans-Ulrich Gramsch, as before (note 5) p 14.

54. BERLINER ZEITUNG No 24, 29 January 1986, p 3.

55. See "Joint Resolution by the SED CC Secretariat and the GDR Council of Ministers on Measures for the Better Supply of Building Repairs to the General Public of 6 June 1972," GBl II/1972 No 35, 16 June 1972, pp 400-406.

56. Wolf-Dieter Hartmann," On the Economic Analysis of Individual Consumption Processes as Foundation for Market Research and Long-Range Planning," WIRTSCHAFTSWISSENSCHAFT, East Berlin, Vol 21, No 2/1973, p 224.

57. "Zahlenspiegel Bundesrepublik Deutschland/DDR" [Data Mirror FRG/GDR], (Ministry for Inner-German Relations, publisher), 3rd revised edition, September 1985, p 85.

58. See "Decree on the Control of Housing Space--Housing Control Decree of 28 October 1985," GBl I No 27 1985, pp 301-308.

59. See "Eleventh SED Congress Directive...," as before (note 47), p 46.

60. NEUES DEUTSCHLAND No 91, 18 April 1986, p 5.

61. See Manfred Melzer,Wolfgang Steinbeck, "Problems and Successes of the Housing Construction Program," DEUTSCHLAND ARCHIV No 1/1983, also Manfred Melzer, Wolfgang Steinbeck, "Interim Results of the Housing Construction Program," DEUTSCHLAND ARCHIV No 12/1983.

62. Erich Honecker, as before (note 11) p 5.

63. Wolfgang Junker, as before (note 1), p 6.

64. Erich Honecker, as before (note 62), p 5.

11698
CSO: 2300/519

POLITICS HUNGARY

DAILY COMMENTS ON GERMAN-LANGUAGE RADIO STATION

AU261228 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 25 Aug 86 p 5

[Article by Lenke Elek: "The Danubius Business--A Radio Station That is a Self-Supporting Venture--Does the ORF Fear For the Advertisement Cake?"]

[Excerpts] A new Hungarian radio station, Radio Danubius, has been operating since 1 July and has been providing information in German to the foreign tourists around Balaton. This time it is worth taking a look at the radio station's economic affairs.

"We receive 1 billion, 100 million forints from the budget and we must manage for a year from this sum. We do not get more money for our new ventures and experiments, either. When we decided--years ago--to establish the Danubius radio station, we knew that it could operate only as a self-supporting venture" --says Laszlo Sarffy, economic director of Hungarian Radio.

"Danubius broadcasts primarily factual news (no commentaries), music, important information, and of course advertisements. It is through the advertisements that the station has become a profitable venture."

"Income from advertisements is extremely important for all radio stations in the world. Indeed, I have now come to believe in this well known fact. In the famous tourist business publication TOURIST AUSTRIAN we read that: "The station offers extremely advantageous advertising possibilities and thus represent serious competition for the ORF." [Austrian radio and television Service]

Andrea Petri, the foreign trade expert of the new radio station, says that "only two firms have so far come up with advertisements in the radio, the Austrian Milde Sorte and the Ibusz-Wien Tourist Agency.

"It should be no surprise that so far only these two firms have announced their advertisements, because Danubius started operation in July and there was very little time for preparation in spite of the fact that we have been waiting for the license for years."

"There are nother possibilities around Lake Balaton. The Austrian and FRG tourists would not have to wander from camping site to camping site for a place if they were informed about possible accommodation by the radio station. Radio Danubius, of course, is not supplying this information free of charge, the camping or hotel management would have to pay for the service. Small cooperatives and ventures can also advertise on the radio station but private persons cannot yet advertise."

/12232
CSO: 2500/475

AUSTRIAN EARTH-DUMPING AGREEMENT EXAMINED

AU251424 [Editorial Report] Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian on 22 August carries on page 6 a 1,100-word first part of an aritcle by Andras Szigethy entitled: "The Documents of Poisoned Earth 1--Transports in Secret" and carries on 23 August on page 6 the 1,600-word second and final part entitled: "The Documents of Poisoned Earth 2--Is the Waste Dangerous or Not Dangerous?" Both of them deal with the issue of Austrians selling earth to Hungary for use as landfill.

In the first part, Szigethy quotes from an article written by Erich Cagran, published by the Austrian KLEINE ZEITUNG on 16 July 1986, which says that "the transported earth is contaminated with phenol" and is "taken to the neighboring country in secret." Szigethy then quotes from discussions with local people in Szentgotthard at the edge of the town where the earth is dumped and used to fill in an old section of Raba, which became marshy after the regulation of the river. Szigethy quotes from official documents of the West-Dunantul Central Water Management Office, which accepted the deposits of earth and debris from the construction of the Vienna metro. The contract was made by Nikex foreign trade company directly with the above office. The writer notes that before such a contract is made the experts' analysis should be approved by OKTH, the National Environmental and Ecological Protection Office. The profit Nikex hoped to make would be 400 Austrian schillings per cubic meter of earth and the amount referred to 'is approximately 80-100,000 cubic meters." According to the first evaluation made by another office, the National Public Health Institute, the "contamination of the earth cannot he recorded, though the cadmium level" is in certain extracts "somewhat too high." The writer concludes the first part saying that "according to rumors, the transports will soon stop" but people know nothing about the reasons.

In the second part Szigethy deals with the positions on the dumping issue that the above-mentioned offices hold. The article begins with a quote from the initial decision of OKTH's North Dunantul Supervisory Branch, which says that "we do not approve of depositing the earth from the Vienna metro construction in the Orsegi Protected Country Region. The area referred to in the contract is not part of the protected region." This is followed by suggestions for measuring contamination and the planting of vegetation suitable for such ground. The writer also quotes the decision that calls for halting the earth transportation until the permit is received. Szigethy continues the arguments of both sides, and notes that the West-Dunantaul Central Water Management Office lodged an appeal against the decision. He also notes that environmental protection is a new industrial branch and people in Hungary must face the problem of wastes. Szigethy writes that popular sentiment has been stirred now for the second time since the rubbish dumping case in Mosonmagyarovar recently. In addition, people can become extremely indignant and they already say things such as "we are not the rubbish depot of others." Szigethy writes that this "suits the propaganda of our ideological opponents" who say that "we are so poor that we even endanger our environment for hard currency." Szigethy stresses the fact that people in the affected area were not informed and were completely ignored as regards the decision. He calls for a more careful decisionmaking and proper information in order to "attain a decision based on science and public consensus alike."

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CSO: 2500/475

TEXT OF POEM THAT CAUSED CLOSING DOWN OF JOURNAL

[Editorial Report] In an interview published in Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 9 Aug 86 p 7 Deputy Minister of Culture Gyorgy Vajda said that the semiofficial literary journal TISZATAJ was closed down because of a series of unspecified policy or political errors by the editors, who are all communist party members. Paris AFP in English at 1258 GMT on 11 August reported that the decisive factor was a poem in the June issue that evokes the 1956 revolution through references to treachery and betrayal 30 years ago, and condemns the present "miserable compromise". The literal translation of the poem by Gaspar Nagy in Szeged TISZATAJ in Hungarian June 1986 p 10 goes:

From the boy's diary

...and there in the starry night the costly judas tree with its thirty
year-rings whispers: silversummer trembles
whispers on the path tread by the shady delegates
and distinguishes them with scattered silver pieces
according to their just deserts...
...and what if whimpering attacking cowardice should come
the hokus pokus of horror?--then under your window will arrive
the young and old of the miserable compromise
like evangelizers who'll stop at nothing
and the putrid smell will pour in: the peace of the stomach stuffed to bursting
and the stagnant cloudy light of eyes filled with promises...
...all you have to do is believe it...but you don't believe
that precisely they managed managed to escape from the masquerade
that precisely they are the independent dogs who perfect
that superfluous growling-biting on ideology-free bones...
I don't know how I can go on bearing the shame
that we looked at the same sky river ant-hill
while my heart beat differently I blushed from different causes
my hand formed a fist for different reasons and to me that very same tree
looked different crackling-snapping-swaying proudly
burdened by the heavy memories of our silvering years
but even if more shameful things fall to me I can only say:
as long as the eye lives you must see, my brethern!...

In the same issue an essay by Matyas Domokos on the poetry of Gaspar Nagy ends with the phrase, "in this way the word again can, again will, become a weapon."

CSO: 2500/481-P

BRIEFS

BRITISH COMMUNIST OFFICIAL--On Monday [25 August] Matyas Szuros, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, had a discussion with Jack Ashton, member of the Political Committee of the Communist Party of Great Britain, secretary of the party's Scottish organization, who is spending his holiday in our homeland. At the meeting, held in cordial and comradely atmosphere, they reviewed current issues of international affairs and the condition of relations between the two parties. [MTI report: "Matyas Szuros Talks with Jack Ashton"] [Text] [Budapest NEPSAZBADSAG in Hungarian 26 Aug 86 p 5 AU] /12232

CSO: 2500/475

POLITICS POLAND

MILOSZ SPEECH ON EUROPEAN EAST-WEST DICTIONARY CRITICIZED

Warsaw SZPILKI in Polish No 29, 17 Jul 86 p 14

[Text] The church press tries in a number of ways to emphasize that Poland is part of Europe. The political sense of this is that Warsaw and even more so Krakow, are closer to Rome than Moscow, regardless of what the map says. Before long, they will be claiming that Christ was a European and Marx an Asian, rather than the other way around. In the underground press, Asia is an epithet. They write that Asia has swallowed up Poland but that the opoosition is protecting our country against Asian influences and bringing her closer to Europe. The program of defending Poles against "Asiatization" has been defined as the building of a (n.b.) second Japan.

The greatest European among Poles, Czeslaw Milosz, was born in the old pre-war eastern provinces of Poland and now lives in America. His January 1986 speech at Michigan University on the European nature of Poland and the other socialist countries began with the words: "I feel that there does exist something like Central Europe despite the fact that this is denied by many persons starting with journalists and politicians who refer to her as Eastern Europe and ending with my friend Yosif Brodsky who calls it Western Asia". Milosz goes to great pains to shift Poland toward the West forgetting that in doing so he is taking her further away from cherished relatives in Wilno. The historical irony is that it was actually the communists, in other words the very personification of Asia and the East, that actually shifted Poland geographically toward the West. Meanwhile, the anticommunists have always said that communist policy was aimed at pushing Poland towards the East even though the West was and is her world.

Adenauer said that Europe ends at the Rhein River which marks the beginning of a wilderness. For our opposition, the term "western" means everything good, correct and civilized while the East stands for all that is bad and barbarous. However, stubborn fate has set Eurasia's eastern boundaries at Japan, a country with a most advanced civilization, while the western border is in Portugal whose only technical achievement has been the use of rifle barrels as flower vases.

A particular characteristic of modern European thinking is Eurocentrism in its view of the world. For me, the wisest thing that has ever been written about that subject is "The Sorrow of the Tropics" by Levi-Strauss, a Frenchman of non-European extraction. Our pan-European opposition is like the 18th-century gentry who took their dirty feet and drunk heads to Paris or Italy to touch civilization. They believed that one should not comb the tangles out of their hair because that leads to illness and that the Polish nobility is descended from the ancient Sarmatians.

Our opposition is insisting on Poland's European nature in a period in which the political, economic, military and cultural center of the West is found in an ever less European America. Technologically speaking, Japan is most advanced. The spiritual fashions of youth in the USA and Western Europe are oriental in nature and the world has been taken over by the sounds of American Negro music. The seat of world literature and soccer is Latin America and the regions most recognized as having the greatest economic opportunities in the future are Siberia and some other areas of Asia. Europe is only a continent that is poorly reproducing. I knew an African lawyer who did not feel that English was a European language. After a brief exchange of views, however, he did admit that he completely forgot that the British also speak English.

It is also true that mankind did not first appear in Europe nor did that continent give the world paper, the alphabet, gunpowder or the atomic bomb. Neither did the automobile, television or computers come from Europe. Howevever, the knife and fork and coat and tie are most definitely European inventions. If one were able to eat an eel with one's bare hands and the CEMA nation's joined most of the rest in the world in freeing office workers from having to wear a coat and tie, I would have nothing against Europe. Now, however, I have European civilization stuffed down my throat 18 hours a day.

For hundreds of years, the jacket and its forebears have tortured the men of Europe and of Europeanized societies. Everything has changed but this idiotic invention survives in the full nonsense of its empty form symbolized by the lapels that have never served any need of function ever. The dumbest European idea has achieved a lasting international career which has turned out to be more ephemeral than all of its political revolutions. The Russian Revolution tried to eliminate the jacket but it came back and is more strongly entrenched in the Soviet Union than anywhere else. The jacket was excommunicated by the Chinese Revolution but present-day Chinese have taken off their blouses and are putting on that garbage.

Our Catholic activists wear jackets forgetting that they were also worn by Marx, Lenin, Darwin, Freud and Boy and are also worn by Barcikowski, Lopatka and other antichrists. Christ never wore a jacket and neither does the Pope. No one ever sees paintings of saints in jackets, overcoats or frock-coats.

If jackets were to be excommunicated from the pulpit, that might finally be a useful anathema. Of course, the Church will not do us any such favors because it feels that Poles must be European in every way with the exception being that they reproduce like Asians.

Mister Milosz, Eastern Europe ends where people stop using the word Europe as a term of luxury and elegance. In other words, Western or proper Europe begins where the European complex ends. That, however, is not a precise diagnosis Actually, the whole world is suffering from various European complexes. There are many of these complexes and they have their varied sources. African have various complicated postcolonial complexes about Europe as an old and more productive fatherland. Western Europeans suffer from a complex that their continent may be a backward and dependent province burdened with its sanctified past. That in itself is similar to the complex that Krakow has within Poland. Eastern Europe also has its own complex of having to prove its relation to the rest of Europe.

Almost every Pole travels to the West with the intention of proving that he can direct a symphony orchestra as well as a German (provided the former is, of course, a conductor), can dress, behave and get around just as well as the locals of his own age and social standing, has the same intellactual horizons and political beliefs as his hosts and is capable of flushing a toilet as well as anyone else. The projection of these complexes gives Western Europeans (who also have an unjustified belief in European superiority) the conviction so dear to Poles that the latter are indeed different but are very similar to real Europeans and very fervent imitators of all things European.

There are some admirers of Europe that really despise her for various reasons. In London, Rome and Paris, theories are born about how Poland really belongs to the West because of Curie-Sklodowska, Chopin, Paderewski, Polandski and Geremek. It is quite curious that the Polish intellectual who faithfully attends church in Poland to show his affinity to western Europe stops going once he has made his way to the West because he then wants to show that he is no different from anyone there.

Apropos the ability to flush a toilet, let me relate a very intimate experience of mine. For 20 years, I worked here in Eastern Europe in a certain institute and cultivated our habit of coming to work for short periods. One reason I did so was that I did not know how to flush the toilet at my place of employment. Years later, someone showed me how to flush our Eastern European device. It turned out that I had to grab the pipe leading from the reservoir down to the seat and jerk it down.

Functioning in our civilization is therefore something harder and more ambitious than becoming familiar with the ways of the western world. Other employees used the same toilet but did not flush it. They then travelled to Western Europe to discharge their cultural complexes by presenting university lectures in foreign languages about the very European character of Polish culture and thinking.

12261
CSO: 2600/610

DEMOCRACY, RULE OF LAW ISSUES AT CONGRESS EXAMINED

Warsaw RZECZYWISTOSC in Polish No 30, 13 Jul 86 p 2

[Article by Jerzy Pardus: "On the Subject of Democracy"]

[Text] On Tuesday, 1 July, in the third day of deliberations, the delegations to the Tenth Congress held discussions within the framework of their 14 problem groups. I happened to take part in the second group, which debated the topics of democracy, law and order, and other related questions.

The columned hall of the Sejm, where the deliberations took place, was filled to overflowing--for in addition to the delegates, there were numerous invited representatives of departments, institutions and scientific and practical disciplines, whose activity is connected to the thematic parameters of the group. Jozef Baryla, secretary of the Central Committee, chaired the deliberations. He had no trouble encouraging those assembled to participate (which could probably also be said about the other groups); for more than 80 persons spoke in the discussion. This resulted in the first stipulation, that pronouncements be short and concise, and also in the appeal that all those who did not succeed in taking the floor, place their statements and suggestions in the minutes.

The course of the discussion is, no doubt, already known from reading the daily press, and so I have no need to refer to specifics.

However, certain currents appeared in the discussion which, I think, are characteristic of the state of consciousness both of the party and of society as a whole.

On one side there were advocates of tightening the laws and practices of jurisdiction, especially in regard to those who avoid work, the "free birds" who remain parasites because of loopholes in the law, who bypass its rules or even break them. On the other side, there were those who said that often the process of passing new laws is too fast and too frequent and that we are too quick to accept changes in the rules of law, which have not yet had a chance to be transformed into legal custom before they are revamped or changed. They maintain that we are faced with excessive legal repression.

Some of those discussing law and order threw the legal consciousness of the citizens into the balance, which must often be built up from its foundations. Respect and proper applications of the rules of law by the organs of government is also necessary. It was mentioned that--despite the fact that we have taken a significant step forward in this matter--we are still dealing with a situation that allows "equals and more equals" in regard to the law. An indignant tone was struck especially among the delegates representing heavy industry at the unfounded differences in professions--not resulting from work contribution or quality, but from cunning and scheming. Comrade Wozniak from "Patafag" in Wroclaw stated that the the difference in professions should only result from the the effects of honest work. His statement was met with applause in the hall.

The tremendously important problem of the relationship between the government and the citizens was not absent from the discussion. Comrade Rozanski from Katowice Province, in speaking of the fashion for using the word "pathology," stated jokingly that in one sense pathology could be smoking cigarettes in this hall, and also wearing miniskirts. However, the pathology of leaders is real, more specifically those representatives and regional administrative functionaries living far from party headquarters and willingly returning "to the old ways." This thread ran clearly throughout the discussion, evidence of concern in this matter by both the delegates and the outgoing Central Committee (see its report announced by Wojciech Jaruzelski), as well as the delegates.

There was no lack of concrete proposals for revamping specific laws, forecasts for regulating the jurisdiction of some government organs, and straightening out regulations.

Both the chairman of the sessions and the discussants pointed out the disproportionate number of regulations in the law, normative statutes of a lower order, sometimes contradicting the laws. Several times the so-called "duplicator laws" were censured, laws which are unknown to the citizens and known only to the government. They are the occasional creation of legal data through the agency of circulated letters, which, despite the fact that they do not have the character of legal regulations, some director will try to enforce them as such as a favor asked in the letter...

The range of problems addressed, the precision of formulation and the strong proposals are proof that these phenomena are universally known, and that there exists a will to introduce changes.

12972
CSO: 2600/599

CHURCH BLAMED FOR 'FAULTS' IN POLISH 'CHARACTER'

Poznan WPROST in Polish No 30, 27 Jul 86 pp 6-7

[Book review of Wschod, Zachod i Polska (The East, West and Poland) by Andrzej Wasilewski, by Marek Z. Szczepanski]

[Text] Why is it that the collective thinking of Poles still reveals so much irrationality, wishful thinking, domination of emotion over cold logic and parochialism combined with a belief in Poland's historical mission in which suffering and calamity are some sort of distinction? Can we find the origin of such attitudes in history? Does the tradition present in the popular knowledge of various social groups (with all of its simplifications, stereotypes and distortions) explain what sort of people we are, how we think and where we get our patterns and our national symbols and values?

Andrzej Wasilewski, the author of the well-written book "Wschod, Zachod i Polska" which has found its way into the WPROST bestseller list, gives an affirmative answer to these questions. His style of writing which in places becomes quite controversial, describes the way of thinking about our people, state and society that is typical of many if not most of our compatriots:

"In what country of modern Europe can one without appearing ridiculous propagate the belief that his nation's sufferings will be rewarded by a supernatural force? Is there any modern society that associates its collective problems with the intervention of mystical forces? Where is collective irrationality possible on such a scale that it leads to the feeling that an act of faith can have an effect against forces, the laws of economics, the rules of politics and the political rulers?".

These are, of course, rhetorical questions because we do know that one encounters just such attitudes in the land between the Bug and Oder rivers. However, I would not go so far as to generalize and insist that everyone or nearly everyone thinks in this way or that these are the historical and eternal traits of our "national character". However, A. Wasilewski's book uses examples from Poland's past and remote past (as far back as the time of the Piasts) to support just such a contention.

How does the author explain the appearance of such national shortcomings? In his opinion, the chief factor in the formation of this national syndrome was and is Poland's relative backwardness among the other European nations. This has led to reactions similar to the psychological mechanisms of the individual such as anxiety, fear, discouragement, seeking compensation in the world of the supernatural and inferiority complexes. According to the author, the other factors were poor political orientations and a stubborn insistence on allying Poland with the West instead of the East in which "...the Polish desire to attain a western level of civilization was always best realized whenever Poland relied politically on the East. It has been hardest of all for Poles to understand the simple truth that their country could best exploit the benefits of western civilization when politically allied with the East".

In this case as well, I am not entirely confident in Wasilewski's reasoning. Is this an historical generalization or just a tendency? I do agree that our pro-French or pro-English sentiments have often led us astray and that we should seek our alliances close to home and among our neighbors. However, this has not always been possible or beneficial in every histroical situation. I do not, for example, understand what benefit Poland could have gained from Russia during the time of Catharine II? As history has so well shown us, the pro-Russian Confederation of Targowica marked the beginning of the end of Polish sovereignty. Perhaps, A. Wasilewski would say that it was too late to take up a sensible policy because Poland in the middle of the 18th century was neither an independent political entity nor a partner for the East. Were the cultural affinity for what is modern and progressive in the West as well as the strong attachment to the old national and Christian tradition not a form of self-defense against loss of national identity during the partitions? The questions go on and on. I do not wish to get tangled in historical polemics, especially when the more than 1000 years of our history can provide examples that will confirm many different ideas. Jerzy Trypolski in NOWE KSIAZKI and Bogulsaw Kunda in ZDANIA have already discussed this problem very competently.

Without doubt, there have been periods in our history in which A. Wasilewski's ideas and interpretations are quite fitting. It is also hard to not admit that these ideas have left their own vestiges in popular thought to form an entire complex of prejudices, simplifications, black-and-white thinking, phobias and resentments that are echoed under various circumstances and as the historical, social and political situation changes. This chronic denial of geographical politics is also accompnaied by counter-reformation which we have strangely compounded with our own unique sense of romanticism. Artistic and esthetic romanticism became applied to politics and we saw this reflected in the notions of Poland's acting as a "bulwark" and in Polish messianism as well as other such irrational doctrines.

While I may acknowledge the correctness of many of A. Wasilewski's views, I must still say that history does not explain everything.

There are nations that have had histories even more complicated than ours and have still reached a high level of civilization, education and culture. We must look for the sources of Polish irrationalities not only in tradition but also in contemporary life and above all, in our material living conditions, organization of work and production relations. We must also look at the influence of various institutions that influence popular thought such as schools, the mass media and the church.

If, despite the fact that economic reform has already been introduced, the employees at many places of work do not see any connection between their own efforts and the company's economic situation and their earnings, hard, efficient work is hindered by an excess of legal (administrative, fiscal, etc.) regulations and is also subject to informal interference and excessive control, this causes worker frustration, discouragement, a search for other forms of activity, a tendency for people to shut themselves off within the circle of family and friends and also encourages the growth of irrational beliefs.

Naturally, this is not a typically Polish phenomenon. In economically highly-developed nations, one also notes signs of a return to mystical ideas and the creation of alternative subcultures opposed to modern technical civilization. However, in such countries, these phenomena are an expression of opposition to the functioning of the efficient technical production machine and consumerism. In Poland however, I think that people are demanding to be able to buy and own material goods and this is not an attitude that runs counter to the demands of efficiency and competitiveness. On the other hand, this attitude in Poles is contradictory in nature and is not effective as a means of motivating efficient action and is in many ways joined with certain elements of both lay and religious ideas and with traditional values and national symbols.

Therefore, it is in the organization of work and our production relations that we must look for the source of our irrational beliefs. Public awareness, both contemporary and traditional, is also very significant and provides the "food for thought" of ready irrational patterns. However, these concepts do adapt themselves to social conditions rather than vice-versa. The conditions under which we live shape our thoughts. For that reason, anywhere that wages, profits and assessment of the results of work are mythical categories that are arbitrarily manipulated independently of the laws of economics, the conditions are perfect for irrational thought and action.

This does not mean that institutions systematically influencing public awareness (such as schools, the mass media and the church) are not responsible for either encouraging or discouraging the growth of irrational beliefs. If, for example, they continue to present history as a set of wars or national uprisings without saying much of anything about famous Polish inventors, merchants or industrial figures, then it is not at all surprising that the pattern of a patriot is based on desparate battle rather than quiet and pragmatic work. If the mass media continue to perpetuate the idea of spasmodic work campaigns aimed at some ideal, it is hard to complain that most work is not carried out consistently. If we see increasing numbers of so-called miracles such as crying trees and specters in gardens which must later be officially denied by the church and many groups of seemingly responsible people believe in the early end of the world (which is supposed to pass by the faithful who will identify themselves by hanging white sheets in their windows), this means that the church has much to do.

Irrationality has more than one name. It manifests itself in different ways among different social and professional groups. It is also not expressed in any one philosophy or version. One can therefore have various views about the origins of moral standards or life after death and still act constructively and sensibly in this world and life. At the same time, any one philosophy has followers with rational and pragmatic views as well as extremely irrational believers. I think that in this case, it is not the recognized "ultimate" values that have the strongest influence but a knowledge and ability to practically implement certain rules (directives) for effective economic and political action. If chaos, irrational thinking and magic dominate over any directives for effective action, this creates a dangerous situation. That is something we must remember.

12261
CSO: 2600/610

POLLS ON CHURCH APPEALS FOR SOBRIETY

AU261204 Warsaw PRZEGLAD KATOLICKI in Polish 24 Aug 86 pp 1, 3

[Article by Antoni Bielewicz: "Polls"]

[Excerpt] Despite the various shortcomings of public opinion polls, it seems that the results of the 1984 Warsaw and Krakow and of the 1985 Lublin polls on the church's appeals for sobriety in the month of August produced a number of general conclusions.

The Polish Episcopate's appeals for sobriety are of recent origin, but they seem to have been firmly anchored in the awareness of society. The 1984 and 1985 polls show that at least 80 percent of the adults in Warsaw, Krakow, and Lublin knew of those appeals and consciously adopted certain attitudes toward them. In some cities the appeals even led to confrontation between the order-keeping bodies and members of the sobriety fraternities picketing liquor shops, which was certainly the first event of its kind in our postwar history. Many such pickets were tried by lay courts. When C. Gans of AP asked J. Urban whether there was a conflict between Wojciech Jaruzelski's declared sympathy for the church's appeal for sobriety and the large fines imposed on the pickets, J. Urban replied: "We support the church's efforts to combat the plague of alcoholism, but no matter how noble the aims that inspire the persons who organize gatherings in the street, certain administrative regulations have to be observed, including permits for street meetings. The fines in question were administrative fines."

The results of the polls show that the church's appeals for sobriety in the month of August enjoy relatively wide support among our people. The appeals were supported by about one-third of the Warsaw, Krakow, and Lublin adults, which is a large number, especially if we consider that about 20 percent of the respondents could not have expressed their acceptance for the appeals because they are teetotalers.

The outcome of the polls can be regarded as a contribution to the discussion within the church on how to formulate the August appeals. Some people think that such appeals should call for abstaining from all kinds of alcohol, and some that they should call for abstaining from vodka and for moderation in drinking wine and beer.

The polls seem to indicate that the other alternative is more reasonable because it enables more people to accept the appeals and does not close the door to those who plead for total abstinence and to those who are for limited abstinence. A more radical formulation of the appeals may decrease their acceptance by about 10 percent, meaning those people who are unable to practice total abstinence.

/9738
CSO: 2600/669

BRIEFS

CARDINAL TO STOP AUSCHWITZ PROJECT--PAP, Geneva--AFP and AP report that representatives of the Catholic Church, including Cardinal Macharski, and of the Jewsih community met in Geneva to discuss the disputed question of the Carmelite convent on the site of the Auschwitz-Birkenau death camp. According to AP, the meeting published "an unprecedented declaration," which recognized the two camps as "symbolic places in which the Nazis tried to exterminate the Jews." AP also states that Catholic leaders are supposed to have agreed to halt the convent project until a comprehensive decision on its future is made and that a new meeting of the same representatives would be held to devise "satisfactory ways of respecting the unique site of the camps." According to the sources mentioned by AP, "Cardinal Macharski has changed his position on the convent and agreed to halt the construction work in this connection, thus stressing the temporary nature of the project." As the press has already reported, Jewish organizations the world over have been demanding for the past few months that the Carmelite convent that has existed in the vicinity of the former death camp be liquidated in view of the fact that institutions connected with religions other than Jewish should not operate on the site in which Jews were exterminated. [Text] [Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 25 Jul 86 p 4 AU] /9738

CARDINAL MACHARSKI IN ISRAEL--Cardinal Franciszek Macharski, the metropolitan bishop of Krakow, visited Jerusalem as a pilgrim on 17-19 July 1986. The visit, which was organized by Pater Marcel Dubrois from the Hebrew University in Jerusalem, was given much attention by the Israeli press. The journalists who published detailed descriptions of the visit stressed that Cardinal Macharski is a personal friend of the holy father. Cardinal Macharski visited the Jerusalem Yad Washem Institute dedicated to the 6 million Jews murdered in various concentration camps during World War II. [Text] [Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 23 Jul 86 p 1 AU] /9738

CSO: 2600/669

HISTORIAN OUTLINES GOALS, COMMENTS ON PAST PROBLEMS

[Editorial Report] Iasi CRONICA in Romanian No 31, 1 August 1986 publishes on pages 1-2 an interview by Gheorghe Buzatu with the historian Mircea Musat whose title is a quotation from Musat: "Let us give the reader a chance to convince himself of the historical truth."

Buzatu asks several questions during the interview. In response to one question about the problems that go with the profession of historian, Musat answer that "I became aware of them while a student at the University of Bucharest during 1953-54 when, as is known, we were forbidden access to the works of our great predecessors and the history of our country was mutilated and falsified." However, Musat continues, "the IXth Congress of the Romanian Communist Party and the presentation of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu in May 1966--given on the occasion of the 45th anniversary of the founding of the RCP--constituted for me as well as the rest of the historical profession a great opening towards the truth, towards writing history the way it was." Asked to summarize Romanian foreign policy during 1919-1933, Musat said: "Romanian foreign policy during this period focused on the creation of a system of alliances to guarantee Romania's territorial integrity, independence and sovereignty against fascism and revisionism, to strengthen the role of the League of Nations and create a climate of peace and understanding."

Commenting in response to a question about the major research objectives in the field of Romanian history, Musat said: "New steps must be taken to produce works of synthesis on essential problems such as: the place of Romanians in world history, the intellectual and material civilization of Geto-Dacians, the evolution of the Romanian state, the history of Romanian peasantry, of small and large cities, of craftsmen and of commerce. Similarly, it is important to study the history of the Romanian people in relation to the great empires of the day, the material and human efforts made to defend the existence of the country; to research the condition of Romanians living in conquered territories and especially during the Austro-Hungarian dualism; the history of the first and second world wars and the peace conferences that followed." Asked about the reception of Romanian historians at the International Congress of History Sciences held in Stuttgart in 1985, Musat answered: "Romanian specialists enjoyed the appreciation of those foreign colleagues who love historical truth and who wish to turn its study into a vehicle for bringing people closer together, for cooperation and mutual respect."

/8309
CSO: 2700/289

WRITER REPORTS ON LITERARY DEBATE

[Editorial Report] Bucharest LUCEAFARUL in Romanian No 32, 9 Aug 86 publishes on page 3 a 1,300-word article by Vasile Macoviciuc entitled "Noua geografie literara" ["The New Literary Geography"]. The article is a survey of a debate "initiated under the auspices of the IXth Congress of the Romanian Communist Party" on a host of issues pertaining to literary life and criticism. Participants in the debate, according to Macoviciuc, argued for critical directives in favor of a "national culture which combines harmoniously tradition with innovation and an active cultural memory with creative initiative." "This is criticism of a different caliber," Macoviciuc continues, "which incorporates the ideological requirements of our socialist times into its framework."

Participants in this debate also sought to debunk several myths, among them "the myth of a frozen hierarchy of contemporary creative artists," "the myth of tradition as an inertial source--which must fall in the face of thematic invention," and "the myth of absolute innovation (often a sign of playfulness)." Macovicius spends a bit more time with a fourth debunked myth "that literary creativity irradiates outwards from a center towards the provinces" a myth which must fall because "literary forces of first rank are independent of location and assert themselves in several parts of the country." He quotes with approval a statement by Petre Pandrea to underscore his point: "Goethe's Weimar wasn't that much bigger than Mizil, nor Pericles' Athens than Craiova. It's all a matter of people and their ability. In the provinces only the strong succeed and it's harder to pretend. The weak have always had contempt for the provinces. There the eternal rules of humanity must be strictly observed. The monotony of the provinces is transformed, in the big city, into the sedentary life of the coffee house and the tavern, where prolonged and effective human contact is impossible."

/8309
CSO: 2700/282

POLITICS ROMANIA

WRITERS UNION ANNOUNCES PRIZES

[Editorial Report] Bucharest LUCEAFARUL in Romanian No 32, 9 August 1986 announces on page 6 Writers Union awards for 1984, 1985 and 1986. Academician Alexandru Rosetti received the Grand Prize of the Union for 1984, while the writer Radu Boureanu received this prize for 1985 and the writer Mihail Cruceanu received it for 1986. The writers Constantin Ciopraga, George Ivascu, Adrian Marino and Gellu Naum each received the Special Prize of the Union for 1984; the writers Alexandru Balaci, Zoe Dumitrescu Busulenga, Paul Everac and Gyorgy Kovacs received this prize for 1985; and the writers Maria Banus, Ion Banuta, Paul Georgescu and Lajos Letay received it for 1986. Dumitru Radu Popescu, president of the Writers Union, handed out the prizes. Fellow writers described the contributions of those honored.

/9604
CSO: 2700/281

SCINTEIA ARTICLE ON PROTECTING STATE SECRETS REPRINTED IN WEEKLY

[Editorial Report] Bucharest CONTEMPORANUL in Romanian No. 33, of 15 August 1986, publishes on page 6 the text of an article which appeared in SCINTEIA on 6 August 1986, page 2, entitled "Intarirea vigilentei si combativitatii in apararea secretului de stat, a cuceririlor revolutionare ale poporului" ["Strengthening Vigilance and Militancy in Protecting State Secrets and the People's Revolutionary Achievements"]. CONTEMPORANUL is edited by the Council for Socialist Culture and Education. Excerpts of this article appeared in translation in the FBIS DAILY REPORT, Eastern Europe, 8 August 1986, Vol II, No. 153, pp. H6-H7.

/13104
CSO: 2700/280

BRIEFS

MEDIA MEDIOCRITY REBUKED--At its latest meeting, the central directorate of the GDR Journalists' Association called for raising the "level" of GDR media. In his speech, the assistant chairman, Eberhard Heinrich, pointed out that the GDR citizens' need "to be better informed in order to have a say" was growing. Interest in international events was also claimed to be on the rise. For that reason, the GDR media would have to "make new efforts in this area." Heinrich called on GDR journalists to discuss "how we can root out mediocrity and boredom, how we can express in our media with consistent journalistic effectiveness what is politically correct." He claimed demands on "quality of format" also needed to be increased. As the chairman of the GDR Journalists' Association went on to state, his organization is taking on the task "of shaping the entire process of expanding and heightening consciousness more effectively and with greater expertise." He said it was essential "to convey the proper awareness of the international situation, which is extremely contradictory." Representation of this inconsistent situation calls for "great circumspection." Moreover, Heinrich demanded that GDR journalists "look beyond the limits of specialties." In a central directorate resolution, one of the tasks set is "to increase journalists' substantive knowledge" and to step up their advanced training "to raise the quality of journalistic work." [Text] [West Berlin IWE TAGESDIENST in German No 126, 16 Aug 86 p 1]

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East Europe Report

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PLANT DIRECTOR RELIEVED FOR INCOMPETENCE; SUPERVISORS FAULTED

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 1 Aug 86 p 3

[Article by Vaclav Pergl: "The Lesson to be Learned from One Case of Suppressed Criticism"]

[Text] Comrade Jirina Svobodova, an employee at the Okres Industrial Enterprise Kladno located in Slany, wrote a letter to a higher party agency in which she openly and honorably pointed out mistakes in the management of the enterprise. She also called attention to other shortcomings, including suppression of criticism.

The letter was written in September of last year. The Kraj Control and Audit Commission of the CPCZ and the Okres Control and Audit Commission conducted an investigation; the Committee of People's Control of the ONV [Okres National Committee] in Kladno conducted a follow up. This June the complaint was resolved with a decision that it was justified.

The shortcomings that had been criticized were confirmed. Moreover, the checkup revealed other errors in the economic dealings of the enterprise in question, its personnel work, the keeping of proper working hours by some employees of the enterprise management, shortcomings in inventory control, and measures adopted in accordance with the Letter of the CPCZ Central Committee leadership on intensifying the effectiveness of the fight against violations of the principles of socialist legality, morality, and discipline.

And the main reason? Insufficient control and resulting errors in the management of several key employees of the enterprise, particularly the director, Vladimir Lacina.

What is the basis of these shortcomings? It is difficult to establish clearly. However, it is mainly inconsistency: inconsistency in the activities of the enterprise director and the party organizations, but also, in their own way, by the Okres National Committee in Kladno, which controls the enterprise, and the party okres committee.

A Distinctive Approach

Comrade Vladimir Lacina became director of the Okres Industrial Enterprise in Slany at the beginning of 1985. It appeared that he was well-trained for this demanding economic function. He had worked in the enterprise for six years; he was a lawyer, the head of the director's secretariat, chairman of the union organization, and a candidate to the party; and he had graduated from the Evening University of Marxism-Leninism. The former director, Comrade Jaroslav Hobza, who retired, recommended him as the only candidate to the vacant position. The party organization agreed with the proposal.

At first the new director tried. He took good care of capital construction and fulfilled other tasks.

But some aspects of his distinctive approach soon started to appear. Instead of reacting to new needs as a key employee, instead of thinking independently and creatively and taking responsibility on himself, he chose the easier tactic of fighting against the plan. He looked less and less for ways to fulfill the plan and he came up more and more with reasons why it could not be fulfilled. The party organization, unfortunately, supported this attitude. It was not demanding of the economic leadership and did not have its own opinion. Certainly, it is possible more than once to have reservations about the system of planning the work of the enterprises controlled by the national committees [which the Czech Planning Commission also has about the Kladno ONV], but as soon as the plan is approved, it is the duty of the economic employees to fulfill it.

Last year the plan for the Okres Industrial Enterprise was reduced but, nevertheless, it did not fulfill its services to the populace and its profits did not even reach the level of 1984. This alone should have told the okres national committee something. Even the party okres committee did not have to deal withthe fact that the party organization was not carrying out a consistent fight for fulfilling the plan. It is no wonder that this year the situation repeated itself. In accepting the demanding plan, the same old song was heard from the economic leadership.

The ONV properly discussed their attitude toward the tasks with the enterprise management and charged them with necessary measures for correction. However, these actions were only partially adopted. Comrade Lacina increasingly rejected the advice of the ONV officials and piled mistake upon mistake.

The Committee of people's control in the enterprise uncovered other deficiencies concerning inadequate protection of socialist economic matters and work discipline. It furnished proof of overpayment of travel expenses and irregularities in financial bookkeeping, as well as the fact that other measures which were intended to prevent unjustifiable enrichment were not carried out. It also demonstrated deficiencies in making contracts and working agreements.

Not only the director but also his deputies were responsible for the mistake. Economic deputy director Vaclav Hykl received a reprimand from the VLK [Committee of People´s Control] and was fined 2,000 korunas. Trade deputy Frantisek Novak got a reprimand. Eng Jindrich Lacina, the official in charge of the trade department [this is the director´s father , who was the deputy director for trade at the time his son took over the director´s function and who was advised to leave the enterprise, but did not also get a reprimand.] Vlasta Vejrazkova, head of the cadre and personnel unit, also received a reprimand. The VLK of the ONV also gave Vladimir Lacina a reprimand and a fine of 4,500 cs. All were jointly reprimanded for inconsistent control activities.

Notice Given Because of Criticism

There were plenty of shortcomings. Comrade Svobodova spoke of them first in a party group and later at a membership meeting. But her well-intentioned words came flying back at her like a boomerang. She therefore decided to write to a higher party agency. This was fully in keeping with the conclusions of the 15th Plenum of the CPCZ Central Committee, which emphasized that without criticism and self-criticism it is not possible to envisage healthy development in the party and society and the healthy atmosphere necessary for uncovering shortcomings and mobilizing forces to overcome them. The party statutes oblige communists to apply and develop party criticism and self-criticism and to fight against the suppression of criticism.

Life is life. There are still plenty of us for whom such principles are so much hot air. It appears that they applaud these principles, but in practice they do something else. They have two faces and two sets of morals. For some comrades and even party members in the Okres Industrial Enterprise in Slany, J. Svobodova made people uncomfortable with her criticism. As long as she was not making criticisms, no very serious remarks were made about her work and often she even received bonuses. Then the other side of the coin came up. Finally, she was designated a "splinter group" together with one other comrade. She was illegally given notice without an opportunity to defend herself. When she appealed to the chairman of the ONV, the notice was withdrawn. Suddenly, however, she received new notice, which the director gave her personally. She was forbidden to enter the work area.

Under the director´s influence, this was discussed by the party organization and at the March membership meeting of the ZO [basic organization] of the CPCZ. They approved his proposal that Comrade Svoboda have her membership in the CPCZ withdrawn for an alleged criminal act, for removing official documents and taking them to the judge, which she confirmed by her signature. This occurred without discussion in the committee and without a party investigation. Unfortunately the membership meeting mechanically approved the proposal. The dissenting committee recognized its mistake only later. The resolution of the membership meeting was later revoked.

It is embarrassing that events went so far and that almost no one from the party organization supported the opinion of Comrade Svobodova about irregularities in the enterprise, even though most comrades must have known about them. The Committee did not discuss the critical signals and appropriate conclusions were not reached. The party members allowed themselves to be influenced by several persons for whom the approach of criticism and self-criticism is totally foreign. The director and several other key personnel did not see criticism as a comradely warning which should result in correction of shortcomings, but rather interpreted it as a personal attack.

We discussed this with Comrade Svobodova. In the interests of truth, we must state that she did not always proceed as she should have. She has her own problems and the work collective recognizes them. Her conduct and behavior in the party group was excessively emotional. But this does not alter the fact that the disclosure which she made honorably was justifiable.

Removal from the Position

In cases where a person is persecuted for criticism, it is necessary, as the 17th CPCZ Congress emphasized, to proceed most strictly and always keep in mind that one cannot gamble with people´s trust.

On the basis of the results of disciplinary proceedings against Comrade Lacina, the leadership of the OV [okres committee] of the CPCZ in Kladno approved his removal from his position by 30 June 1986 and gave him a party punishment, a reprimand. It took into consideration that he is a young communist who has been in the party only a short time. The function of director of OPP [Okres Industrial Enterprise] Slany was entrusted to 38-year old Petr Brtinsky, who had proved himself as chief of a section of the OPS [Okres Services Enterprise]. He is taking over the enterprise when the plan for the first half of the year has not fulfilled.

A meeting was called in the enterprise at which the conclusions of the People´s Control Commission of the ONV and the leadership of the CPCZ okres committee in Kladno were explained.

At this point the request had been met. But it would be very simple to condemn Vladimir Lacina and say that he was responsible for everything. He is a young person whose abilities will be effectively utilized elsewhere than in management. In his own comments on his performance evaluation, he expressed surprise that he had changed so much in the year and a half since he had assumed post. Supposedly no one had pointed out his mistakes before.

It is hard to judge these words. It is up to those who earlier evaluated his work to consult their own conscience and answer how objective they were concerning this young man and whether their one-sided positive evaluation did not harm rather than help him. This shows how deceptive formally produced performance evaluation can be and how often such formalities are written, judgements with no teeth in them, just to avoid any conflict that might arise around the truth.

Yes, it would be simple to condemn Comrade Lacina. He made lots of mistakes and must learn a serious lesson from them. But the ONV and OV of the CPCZ also share in the blame. Their managers knew that they were moving a young man without political or managerial experience into the job of director, and it was therefore twice as necessary to help him and to increase control of his work substantially. Shortcomings would not have had to grow into serious political and moral damage.

At first the party okres committee did not recognize what was going on in the basic organization or the fact that the OV of the CPCZ activist, Comrade Engineer Jaroslav Kolar, did not do his job. In order to understand what was going on, he should have been at the organization much more often than just a few times a year.

The chairman of the party organization, Comrade Ladislav Novak, has had his job just since the annual membership meeting. He is an honest party member. However, he was not able to pull the committee together and keep events under control. He should have been provided more help from the party okres committee and in particular its section for management of party work in industry.

It is also a lesson for the party okres committee. It has now withdrawn Comrade Kolar from the job of activist and appointed another more experienced comrade.

The okres national committee, which controls the enterprise, also learned a lesson. According to the ONV chairman, Comrade Frantisek Hraba, the lesson is mainly that it is necessary to improve the quality of personnel policies, to promote more promising employees into jobs, and to verify their abilities with concrete tasks beforehand. Comrade Hraba sees a second large lesson to be learned in adopting the principle that a key economic employee undergo a political and professional examination at the OV of the CPCZ and the ONV before entering a job. A third lesson is less obligatory--eliminate nepotism in enterprises.

Some okres and local officials felt that it was not necessary to write about this case and that we should be more careful about making public our mistakes and shortcomings. This is an erroneous opinion. The 17th Party Congress emphasized with all urgency that it is particularly important today to have openness in discussions, which includes truthfulness in assessing situations, the ability to see shortcomings and mistakes, widespread information, and regular auditing.

Yes, one can learn a lesson from mistakes. For better work in the future. In many ways the case of the Okres Industrial Enterprise in Slany is undoubtedly a lesson that can be generally applied.

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IMPORTANCE OF INTERNATIONAL LABOR DIVISION VIEWED

Prague SVET PRACE in Czech No 10, 1986 pp 16-17

[Article by VS: "International Division of Labor"]

[Text] Our republic is a country with a skilled body of workers and a developed processing industry, although it has an inadequate fuel, power and raw material base. Therefore, we have to import a substantial amount of materials and obtain the means for purchasing them through exports. As a country with 15.5 million inhabitants we cannot produce a complete range of essential products but have to concentrate our attention and energies on those sectors which are suited to our conditions. The CSSR must cover its other needs through imports. By means of foreign exchange we overcome the variance between possibilities of efficient production and the structure of consumption.

The CSSR has a direct vital interest in broadening the area for developing the international division of labor and product specialization. This was again confirmed by records of the 17th CPCZ Congress. The political report presented at the congress emphasized the importance of our participation in carrying out the comprehensive program of progress in research and development in CEMA countries and especially the importance of economic, research and development cooperation with the Soviet Union.

Trade Transactions

Czechoslovakia's foreign trade transactions have continued to increase in the last 10 years. In the lasts 15 years they increased from under Kcs 54 billion in 1970 to approximately Kcs 240 billion in 1985. This increase in trade was influenced partly by an increase in export and import volume and partly by increased export and import prices. The regional composition of foreign trade transactions noted a significantly increasing volume in the exchange of goods and services with socialist countries. This volume increased from under Kcs 38 billion in 1970 to almost Kcs 189 billion in 1985. The proportion of the CSSR's foreign grade with socialist countries was almost 79 percent of the total. Our largest trading partner is the Soviet Union, with which we exchanged more than Kcs 107 billion in goods and services in 1985; its share of our trade reached 45 percent.

The main directions of economic and social development in the CSSR presupposes that trade with socialist countries will continue to develop in a favorable direction. In the years 1986-1990 this trade should increase by 22 percent. It is also expected that trade with nonsocialist countries will increase.

Fuel Resources

According to 1984 data, the CSSR consumed as primary energy 103.4 million tons of standard fuel equivalent. Of this, 70.6 million tons was from domestic sources (coal, nuclear power and river power potential) and 32.8 million tons was imported. This is chiefly Soviet oil (over 16 million tons annually), Soviet natural gas (roughly 10 billion cubic meters annually), Soviet coal for the electric power station in Vojany and imported electricity. For example, in 1986 we will import 3.1 billion kWh of electricity from the USSR, thanks primarily to Czechoslovakia's part in constructing the Chmelnicky nuclear power plant in the Ukraine. After this station is fully completed with a 4000 MW output, we will receive 3.6 billion kwh from it annually.

The main directions of economic development call for devoting special attention to integration actions which will assure supplies of fuel, energy and raw materials. With the help of these actions imported fuel resources will expand in the Eighth 5-Year Plan.

Contributing to this is further construction of the transit pipeline which carries Soviet gas through our territory to other European countries. In 1985 it reached a carrying capacity of 53 billion cubic meters. At present a fourth line is being built which measures 857 km and goes from the Czechoslovak-Soviet border to Rozvadov on the border with the FRG. It is being welded together with giant imported pipes 1420 mm in diameter. A commensurate expansion is expected in the capacity of compression stations in which they will begin installing electric power units with 25 MW output. By 1991 the carrying capacity of the transit system will reach 73 billion cubic meters of gas annually. Since the transit fees are covered by a certain percent of the gas conveyed, the development of the pipeline is a boon for our sources of quality fuel.

The Progress Pipeline

We will also assure expanded supplies of natural gas by participation in building the Soviet gas industry. According to a 1985 agreement, Czechoslovak organizations will take part in construction of the international Progress pipeline and the Urals gas complex. This contribution will be paid for by deliveries of Soviet gas. Our fuel resources will increase by about 5 billion cubic meters annually for 20 years.

The Progress pipeline will go from the Tazov peninsula in northwest Siberia to the Czechoslovak-Soviet border. The extraction area is located around the city of Yamburg. The pipeline will be more than 4500 km long and the builders will weld it together with steel pipes 1420 mm in diameter. The gas in them will be conveyed under 7.4 MPa pressure. There will be 40 compression stations to take care of the required gas compression with a total output of 3270 MW.

Our organization for the Progress pipeline will lay 360 km of piping in the sector from the Czechoslovak border to the east across the Carpathians. This sector will become operational in 1988 along with the Bar and Bolgorodchany compression stations. By 1991 Czechoslovak builders will also construct 220 km of gas lines in the Tulsk oblast and they will erect six compressor stations in Povolzh. Each will be equipped with three electric power units with 215 MW output from CKD Prague. Our participation in the construction of the Progress pipeline will be 4 times greater than in the Soyuz pipeline some years ago.

In addition, our organizations will take part in building the Urals gas complex. This project will go up in the vicinity of Karachaganak, about 250 km southwest of Orenburg. Czechoslovak builders will construct 3600 apartment units, including technical and community facilities, as well as a plant for repairing Tatra trucks and a number of other installations.

Iron Ore

The Soviet Union is the largest supplier of iron ore to the Czechoslovak metallurgical industry. At the end of last year they unloaded a freight car at Kl Gottwald Nove Huti, which had the 30 millionth ton of iron ore imported in the postwar years from the USSR. Reserves of ore mined to date in the Krivoyrozh basin of the USSR are, however, close to being exhausted. There are however, about 500 million tons of oxidized ore at the dumps which could not be sorted by current methods because it is not magnetic enough. Billions of more tons of this ore lie under the ground near the surface.

In order to provide future supplies of raw materials for our metallurgy we will participate on the basis of a 1983 agreement in the construction of a new Krivoyrozh plant which will process this oxidized ore. Magnetic separators for sorting will be installed with 10 times greater capacity than before.

Our organizations, in fact, have been entrusted with construction of the magnetic separation shop. This is a building 6a50 meters long, 130 meters wide and 35 meters high. Czechoslovak enterprises, especially the Vitkovice concern and the East Slovak Ironworks, will supply about 65,000 tons of steel construction for the building with a protective coating to last 50 years. Up to 5000 of our workers will be engaged at certain times in construction of the building and installing the equipment. The plant is supposed to process about 30 million tons of oxidized ore annually and obtain up to 10 million tons of concentrate with an iron content of about 60 percent.

Specialization and Cooperation

Mass production of identical objects, compared with small lot or piece produ tion, is much more productive and makes possible advantageous utilization of machinery, installation of single-purpose machines and automatic production lines. Large series production provides conditions for concentrating research and design capacity to resolve critical technical problems and makes it possible for selected products to be maintained at a high standard.

Thanks to specialization and the division of labor agreed upon by the socialist countries, we were able to develop a number of production lines to an efficient size. Their products are of increasing importance for Czechoslovak exports to socialist countries and they often even penetrate developed capitalist countries and developing nations. These export lines are scoring further growth in the Eighth 5-Year Plan, not only in the scale of production but also in their technical level and quality. We will mention at least some of these.

Trucks

In Siberia many stories are told praising Tatra vehicles. One of these tells about a truck which fell through the ice on an frozen river and to a depth of about a meter. Because of the winter conditions, the truck could not be freed so boards were placed around it so the receding ice would not damage it. In the spring the Tatra was pulled out of the river, the driver started it up and it was able to run immediately. Another story describes a driver who tore off a front wheel of his Tatra when it struck an obstacle, but it still drove along the frozen river to its destination 200 kilometers away. At the beginning of 1986 it was essentially serial Tatras at the Paris-Dakar Rally that set off at the starting signal as special trucks of world-renowned firms.

It was no wonder that the Tatra enterprise had problems for a long time in satisfying potential customers. On the basis of a 1971 agreement with CEMA countries, remodeling of the Tatra Koprivnice motor works and their plants in Slovakia was started two years later with credit from the International Investment bank in Moscow. The enterprise's capacity increased substantially; in 1986 the motor works will deliver 14,700 trucks. The T 815 series vehicles have been coming off the assembly lines since 1983 and their production has already had 28 modifications.

In the Eighth 5-Year Plan the motor fleet of the socialist countries will increase by tens of thousands more Tatras. Their biggest customer will continue to be the Soviet Union, but thousands of Tatras are operating in China, which started their licensed manufacture in 1985.

The Skoda-LIAZ truck is also penetrating foreign markets. These vehicles are assembled in Bulgaria. In return the KTA Madara enterprise in Bulgaria supplies the CSSR with rear axles for our production of these vehicles. In the Eighth 5-Year Plan our automobile industry will also better satisfy the demand for the Avia light truck produced under license of the Renault-Saviem firm. Their assembly is being prepared in the Bratislava motor works so that in a few years 25,000 of these trucks will be available annually.

More Efficient Locomotives

A notable example of the opportunities which socialist division of labor offers is the fact that the 5000th diesel-electric CME-3 switch engine with 900 kW power was exported to the USSR in 1985. This represents the biggest locomotive series of one type; that has ever been produced in the world. Because of growing demand for transportation, the size of Soviet trains is also increasing, so in the Eighth 5-Year Plan CKD Prague will start production of an 8-axle engine with 1350 kW power which by extensive application of electronics reduces fuel consumption and increases transport economy.

We can also spot many electric locomotives of Czechoslovak manufacture on Soviet railroads. Since 1958 the Skoda Plzen enterprise has delivered more than 2500 electric locomotives to the USSR. According to agreements concluded, 380 more locomotives are to be shipped from 1986 to 1990 to the Soviet railroads and as many as 800 engines from 1990 to 1995. Present types of locomotives are being modernized but a third generation prototype locomotive with an asynchronous engine is being intensively developed. Electronic outfitting of these engines will enable them to be driven automatically.

For City Transportation

Sales opportunities in socialist and some other countries have made conditions suitable for the development of streetcar production. The CKD Prague enterprise supplies them to a number of countries on the basis of specialized agreements. For example, in the USSR there are already about 11,500 streetcars of Czechoslovak manufacture. They are used for public transportation in 36 cities. Thousands of more streetcars from CKD Tatra Smichov are running in 14 cities of the GDR. They also serve the populace and visitors in Budapest and in many Romanian and Yugoslav towns. A new CKD Tatra plant is being build in Prague-Zlicin to satisfy the demand for this means of transportation. After completion of the main buildings our production of streetcars can increase from under 1000 at present to 1700.

Low energy demand and quiet operation without exhaust influence the interest in trolley buses. It is estimated that vehicles from the Skoda plant in Ostrava n. O. operate in some 90 European and Asian cities. For example, in the Soviet city of Kiev alone we could count about 1200 trolley buses from the CSSR. In the Eighth 5-Year Plan series production of articulated trolley buses will begin and construction of a new shop is in preparation which will increase the annual production of trolley buses from the current 350 to about 800. However, this calls for unifying bus and trolley bus bodyworks and the help of other manufacturers.

We could also describe the production of small transport planes, boats and technical vessels, rolling mills, powdered-milk facilities, brewery equipment and other products. This additional information would also demonstrate that for a smaller country the international division of labor is a vital necessity, a resource for efficient development and an expression of friendship.

8491
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ROBOTIZATION PROGRAM TO 1995 OUTLINED

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 28 Jul 86 p 3

[Article by Eng Vladimir Cop, CSc, vice-chairman of the Federal Commission for Research and Development and Investment Planning: "Automation and Robotization of Production"]

[Text] Automation of production involves a range of research and development, organizational, social and economic actions which are directed at increasing the productivity, quality, and overall effectiveness of production. At the same time, it supports important social and political goals leading to the liberation of man from work which is physically demanding, harmful to health, and monotonous.

In the past 15 years, attention has been concentrated on the automation of engineering, metallurgy, chemical technologies and energy production, where many important successes have been achieved.

The state tasks in program P 15, Engineering Production Processes, and in the state target program 07, Industrial Robots and Manipulators, created the necessary concentration of resources and capacity and the base for initiation of overall automation and robotization in the CSSR. Today we have designed and effectively tested over 50 types of completed assemblies of automation equipment needed for full automation of production technologies, especially in engineering and selected fields of non-engineering production.

This includes, for example: an integrated production sector for machining rotary and casing parts; a sector for the production of flat components from sheets of sheet-metal or for the manufacture of parts from rod material; a set of resources and equipment for automated and robotized assembly; a series of types of industrial robots and manipulators and modular robotized technological complexes designed for application of mechanical roughwork, forming, welding, surface modification, and assembly in the technological processes.

A High Rate of Speed

The status achieved is characterized by the building of model work areas, some of which are up to global standards. In this phase, we have not achieved the necessary degree of frequency use, which is connected with the slower preparation of the users and the low rate at which equipment is being put into serial production.

In comparison with the previous five years, in the Eighth 5-Year Plan the production and employment of industrial robots is growing very significantly. Robotized technological complexes have increased by 2.2 times. Production of components and modules for the creation of robotized technological complexes has increased by 9.4 times and final deliveries by 9.2 times.

We met the goals for development of robotization in the Seventh 5-Year Plan in production and introduction of industrial robots and manipulators in the key indicators. Users received more than 4,700 industrial robots and manipulators. We began with the organization of engineering and design capabilities. These are the basic conditions for the application of modern automation technology in newly constructed capital investment projects and in the reconstruction and modernization of the production base. In the user realm, there was application for more than 1,600 robotized work areas and more than 4,200 industrial robots and manipulators are being utilized.

In the past five years there has been a significant expansion in international research and development cooperation within the framework of CEMA, but especially in bilateral cooperation with the USSR.

In addition to positive results, a number of problems appeared in the development of robotization, especially connected with delays in the development of the production base for the manufacture and delivery of robotized work areas. There is no possibility of greater deliveries of robotized work areas. A serious problem is the continuing shortages of elements and nodes with the desired technical capabilities, necessary quality, and appropriate price relationships. The rate of development is being held back by the extremely long delivery schedules of many subsupplies of the assembly base. Problems have also showed up on the user side, where inadequate organizational and professional preparedness, as well as the relatively low economic effectiveness of the equipment employed, have slowed down the introduction of new technology.

To a decisive degree, the departments of general engineering, metallurgy and heavy engineering, and the electrical engineering industry contributed to achieving the tasks of the Seventh 5-Year Plan. Robotization was directed at the main engineering technologies such as machining, shaping, pressure casting, welding, materials handling, assembly, working plastic materials, and to some degree surface modifications. However, there were also applications of industrial robots in non-engineering branches, mainly in the construction department in production of bricks and in the glass, footwear, textile, and foodstuffs industries.

The Goals Are Clear

The goals for the development of robotization for the Eighth 5-Year Plan with projections up to the year 1995 are formulated in the project of state target program A 05, Robotization of Technological Processes. It is oriented toward a significant increase in the technical and economic level of production, increased effectiveness of basic resources, growth in the social productivity of labor, and savings in the labor force. It is also significant that it is oriented toward increasing the technical level of both industrial robots and also the technological equipment with a higher level of flexible automation and improving Czechoslovak industry's export capabilities.

One of the program's basic goals is to put into operation roughly 7,300 industrial robots and to create at least 3,960 robotized work areas with their gradual association into robotized complexes. The effectiveness of robotized work areas put into operation will be increased by the utilization of capital assets and the quality of production. In 1990 there will be a savings of at least 10,000 employees in the user sphere.

The basic material orientation of the research and development content of the program is toward the creation of the prerequisites for fulfilling the tasks arising from the overall automation of production within the framework of the Comprehensive Program of Research and Development Progress of the CEMA Member States Up to the Year 2000.

Currently, there are already several important international agreements which have been signed, especially the agreement of CEMA member states on setting up international Interrobot organization and others which will, by their nature, contribute to fulfilling the Comprehensive Program of Research and Development Progress of the CEMA Member States. Specific programs and plans for cooperation are included in the agreements.

Fully Automated Production Sectors

The future development of overall automation by the use of industrial robots and manipulators has several decisive strategic tasks before it in order to be able to develop fully the fields of robotics and to bring about the results that are expected for society. What does this mainly concern.

1. To master the problems of integration of functions, operations, and production procedures, including their preparation and control through the use of automation equipment, which guarantees a high level of reliability and effectiveness in its use.

2. To make proper use of the latest technical and technological innovations of the higher generations, which substantially increase the technical and economic capabilities of the robotized complexes.

3. To automate effectively production and non-production processes, while at the same time resolving the social, ergonomic, and economic questions of the employees.

4. To finish building an organizational structure for research and development, production, design, and delivery organizations and the robotics sections divided into branches both in the economic structures of the countries and in international cooperation as well.

The goal is to build fully-automated production sections and plants with a high level of automation of engineering and technical work, as well as automation of the control of production and non-production processes through fully-constructed automated control systems. Increased automation requires thorough mastery of the automation cycle in the automated technological work area, which is becoming the basic construction module of the automated production system.

Keeping Pace

Currently, information feedback, control, visual, and other microelectronic systems are growing at the fastest rates. The world production of electronics grew in the past ten years by 240 percent and for the next ten years a growth of 290 percent is predicted. There is proportionate growth in the production of numerically controlled machines, which by 1990 is calculated to reach 50 percent of the total production for selected inventories, especially machine tools. The most rapid development in the rate of innovations is taking place in the level of integration of microelectronic components, memory capacity, the principles of regulating drives, and the collection and evaluation of signals [in the later period, of images, voice, etc.]. All of these stimuli lead the laboratories responsible for the development of robotics to hook up with these trends and effectively bring the technology mentioned here into their own program.

The resolution of social questions related to automation is an important aspect in the development of society. Of necessity, automation replaces the labor force, and not just manual laborers, but also a certain group of employees in development, technical preparation for production, and mainly administration. The need for qualified service workers and programmer-installers of automation equipment is growing. There is an increase in demands on engineering, design and final delivery activities and related professions.

The robotization development program in the CSSR counts on resolving these questions as well. They are based partly in the educational system and in the tasks of the departmental educational centers. One cannot ignore the contribution of the research and development community. More than 2,300 specialists were trained from 1981 to 1985 in courses on the programming, servicing, and maintenance of industrial robots and in courses on the design of robotized technological work areas and production systems. Questions related to new professions, their classification and pay scales are being resolved. The basic principle is to carry over the tasks of the enterprise which is undergoing automation into the sphere of the social program.

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LACK OF PROGRESS AT GABCIKOVO-NAGYMAROS CRITICIZED

Bratislava PRACA in Slovak 16 Jun 86 p 4

[Article by M. Luknar: "Why Are the Builders of the Danube Water Project Falling Behind?"]

[Text] The hopes of the builders of the Gabcikovo-Nagymaros Water Project System on the Danube to meet their half-year objectives will very likely remain only wishful thinking. Construction since the beginning of the year suggests even to the greatest optimist that the many problems arising primarily from a shortage of mechanical equipment have become so acute that there are now fears that not only the half-year but also the whole year objectives may not be reached.

The situation at this national, extremely important construction project is best documented by some facts about fulfillment of the financial plan. In the first 4 months of this year the builders have spent Kcs 223.,65 million, which represents 19.2 percent of the quota for the whole year's work. If we compare this amount with the work's schedule we see that the builders are meeting 74.5 (!) percent of the plan. An even better picture is given by looking at some of the critical installations at the Gabcikovo stage. For example, the situation at the Hrusov-Dunakiliti revetment is the worst. The builders there have met only 10.2 percent of the year's quota. According to realistic estimates, it is virtually unthinkable that the builders will be able to compensate for the slippage by the end of the year. Things are going much better at the supply channel, but the percentage of the entire year's objectives that have been realized suggests that even this project is behind schedule. Actually, most of the problems centered on the hydroelectric station itself. By the end of April the workers should have laid over 74,000 cubic meters of concrete. In reality, however, they laid only slightly over 39,000 cubic meters. At the same time the year's plan calls for 383,000 cubic meters!

It is understandable that this kind of situation should give rise to many stormy discussions. What really causes such great delays in a priority project of the state investment plan?

A great deal of light was shed on this problem at a meeting of the Comprehensive Construction Site committee of the CPSL. The point of longest deliberation was fulfillment, or more accurately stated, nonfulfillment of the construction schedule. The shortage of mechanical equipment, which allegedly is causing this year's unfavorable results to a great extent, was chiefly discussed. It is mostly a question of facilities for primary and secondary transport of concrete mix.

Since laying the concrete mix is currently the critical procedure in building the Gabcikovo stage alone, the problems with transportation naturally affect overall plan fulfillment. The main causes for the builders' dissatisfaction are shortages of concrete mixers and tank conveyers, breakdowns of concrete pumps, bursting of concrete shipping containers and naturally delayed deliveries of power cranes and the system for transporting concrete into the foundation pit of the hydroelectric station itself.

These findings, however, look for the causes of the slippage only in the shortage of mechanical equipment. But, as Alexander Dunai, chairman of the Comprehensive Construction Site committee of the KSS emphasized, deficiencies should also be seen in the organization of the work itself and cooperation among the various suppliers. There is much unused capacity in maintaining continuous operations at the most important threatened installations. Therefore, it is necessary to use machines on the site as much as possible. The attitude of all managers musts finally change, he stressed. He mentioned as a good example the West Slovak Stone Quarries and Gravel Sands which were able to overcome a shortage of gravel sand by a maximum concentration of people and equipment.

Their dissatisfaction with the course of construction, as expressed by the Comprehensive Construction Site committee of the CPSL at their earlier meeting, was not at all changed to satisfaction. On the contrary, its chairman Alexander Dunai pointed out that if serious deficiencies in management and organizational work continue, the party committee will take specific comrades to task.

The fact that not all causes of the construction delays should be attributed to equipment shortages was also attested to by Dusan Miklanek, Minister of Construction of the SSR, who stated at a recent expanded plenum of the SVOZ [expansion unknown]: "We are behind in the plan for construction of the System of Water Projects from the beginning of the year until the end of April by Kcs 75 million. External causes for nonfulfillment of objectives were due to unfavorable weather conditions, which limited concrete work and asphalt concrete sealing. The greater reasons for the resulting slippage, however, were internal causes. There were especially long preparations of conditions for making operational the machinery brought in, conveyer belts of ROTEC [expansion unknown], their own concrete mixers, production mountings and equipment for laying the asphalt concrete seal.

"An important problem on this project is inadequate utilization of the supply system on the part of Hydrostav, overworking its Gabcikovo plant in the area of coordination work, the enterprise's small share in managing actual operations at the construction and failure to carry out improvements in the organization of work on the site which we had ordered at the department level in November of last year. Also playing a negative role at the construction site is the low level of coordination in utilizing transport facilities and machinery among the various enterprises of Civil Engineering--Hydrostav, Vahostav and Doprastav."

Although we cannot, in any case, underestimate the shortage of mechanical equipment and transportation and its negative impact on construction, we must also perceive internal problems at the site. How can they be resolved? At the meeting of the Comprehensive Construction Site committee of the CPSL, Jozef Zajonc, chairman of the ZO [basic organization] of the CPSL at Horni Bar Vahostav, suggested an old but tested prescription: We approach the problem like communists. We listen carefully to people at members' meetings and make use of their suggestions. Because only ascertaining the problems and citing them in reports on the construction is of no help. That is just hypocritical sprinkling of ashes on our heads.

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CENTRAL SLOVAK KRAJ ELECTRONICS INDUSTRY HAVING PROBLEMS

Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 19 Jun 86 p 4

[Article by Miroslav Ruttkay: "Electrical Engineering Industry in Central Slovak Kraj to Improve Management"]

[Text] The Central Slovak CPSL kraj committee in Banska Bystrica recently discussed the development plan for the period of the Eighth 5-Year Plan and to 1995 for the enterprises of Tesla Orava Nizna, the Research Institute of Computer Technology Zilina, the Computer Technology Plants (ZVT) Banska Bystrica and Tesla Liptovsky Hradok. Current party control is directed toward meeting objectives which are to ensure planned dynamic growth of production. In spite of some good results in the Seventh 5-Year Plan, there are still considerable problems in the kraj enterprises which are being carried over into the first months of the Eighth 5-Year Plan. Consequently, the Central SLovak CPSL kraj committee is evaluating critically supplier-consumer relations, development of production technology, and realization of investment objectives. Because of supply and demand, since the beginning of this year Tesla Orava was unable to produce goods valued at Kcs 93 million. The Orava firm owes the market 10,000 color and 9,500 black and white television receivers, 300 display panels and other products.. In June it should produce 6,000 new Color 416 television sets, but because of a shortage of parts the monthly plan is threatened. Among the biggest defaulters of economic agreements are Tesla Prelouc, Tesla Lanskroun, Tesla Roznov, Tesla Blatna, Tesla Strasnice, Tesla Jihlava, ZVS Dubnica, ELTOS Tyniste and PRAMET Sumperk. The workers of ZVT in Banska Bystrica and Tesla in Liptovsky Hrad are also not on schedule in production.

Because of continuing problems, a working conference was held recently at the Central Slovak CPSL kraj committee with representatives of the federal ministry of the electrical engineering industry (FMEP), the general managers of VHJ [economic production unit] enterprises of the electrical engineering industry in the kraj, and party officials. Those present evaluated the performance of tasks in the first year of the Eighth 5-Year Plan and concepts of development up to the year 2000.

Jan Cipov, secretary of the Central Slovak CPSL kraj committee, said that the situation of the enterprises of the electrical engineering industry in the kraj is disturbing. Part of the problem is due to an inadequate enterprise management, as well as ineffective decision-making by senior officials. Although they adopted several party resolutions, there definitely was no evidence of improvement in supplier-consumer relations, in meeting the need for parts production, in the quick release of foreign currency assets for the purchase of materials and equipment, and in implementing plans to intensify the updating of production technology.

Even the attitude of enterprise managers was not always aggressive. In Tesla Orava they do not consistently carry out resolutions and recommendations for improving work in technical development. Innovative advances for televisions and display technology are lagging. Socialist cooperation in research and development and collaboration and specialization in the production of color televisions of the fourth generation are proceeding at a slow tempo. Even if a certain amount of low-quality production can be attributed to parts and strains in the plan for not providing satisfactory supply and demand conditions, one cannot believe that they exhausted all their own possibilities to raise quality in the enterprises.

In the Banska Bystrica ZVT the development plan is not being fulfilled adequately. Conditions are not conducive for the development of computer technology, especially the SM 52/12 systems and personal computers PP 01 to 04, also testers and other products. Consequently, the general management of Automated and Computer Technology Plants (ZAVT) must proceed more responsibly to resolve investment actions and also in the ZVT plants in Namestov and Rimavska Sobota.

These and similar problems in the electrical engineering industry have unfavorably affected the application and penetration of electronics into other branches. The example of the Central SLovak kraj shows that within the department of the electrical engineering industry they are capable of working out good plans for development of individual sectors, but it is another matter when the plans are to be carried out. Whenever the plan "explodes" in the first months of the Eighth 5-Year Plan, that is evidence of poor p;reparation. Furthermore, the disease of making economic agreements with reservations has been spreading so that the enterprises within the FMEP do not even fulfill mutual deliveries.

The tasks for the electrical engineering industry that emanate from the resolutions of the 17th CPCZ Congress are demanding. They call for more intensive procedures at all management levels from the ministry to the enterprise.

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ECONOMY HUNGARY

REFORM'S DEVELOPMENT, PROGNOSIS

Budapest VALOSAG in Hungarian No 7, 1986 pp 32-47

[Article by Istvan R. Gabor, Karl Marx University of Economic Sciences, Department of Labor and Education Economics: "Reforms, the Second Economy, 'State Socialism.' About the Evolutionary and Comparative Economics Lessons of Our Experiences in the 1980's"]

[Text] "It is often said that socialism is contrary to human nature, and this assertion is denied by socialists with the same heat with which it is made by their opponents. The late Dr Rivers, whose death cannot be sufficiently deplored, discussed this question in a lecture at University College, published in his posthumous book, "On Psychology and Politics." His is the only discussion of this topic known to me that can lay claim to being scientific. He sets forth certain anthropological data which show that socialism in Melanesia is not contrary to human nature; it then points out that we do not know whether human nature is the same in Melanesia as in Europe; and it concludes that the only way of finding out whether socialism is contrary to European human nature is to try it. It is interesting that on the basis of this conclusion he was willing to become a Labor candidate. But he would certainly not have added to the heat and passion in which political controversies are usally enveloped." (Bertrand Russell. "Sceptical Essays," London, George Allen and Unwin Ltd, 1935, p 14.)

This writing has been shaped basically by the sense of want that certain obscure points in the extensive literature on Hungarian economic reforms have evoked in me, and also by the inspiration that I have gained from the pioneering perceptions of this extensive literature.

The same dual source explains also the strongly theoretical nature of this writing: it spotlights "final" questions without whose proper elucidation one could hardly expect to gain the overview necessary for complete familiarity with the ins and outs of the state socialist economy's reform processes, and for a realistic assessment of their historical trend, limits and importance. I am attempting to contribute toward the fulfillment of this task, in the expectation that there will be opportunity to exchange ideas with like-minded social scientists, economists as well as noneconomists, on the views I am expounding herein.

To explain my standpoints on questions regarded as the most essential from the viewpoint of the prospects of the Hungarian economy's reform process, I have been obliged to transcend the scope and approach of my immediate field, "the economics of human resources." But I have not been able to abandon my true self completely. When presenting the more specific arguments in support of my standpoints, in some instances I resort to aspects and facts that are closer to my immediate field of interest. Incidentally, I am occasionally motivated to do so also because most of the leading theoreticians in our literature on reform tend to neglect the aspects of labor economics in their reasoning, because their primary field of interest happens to be general economics, finance or perhaps law.

To forestall possible disappointment, regarding the question of literary form I feel obliged to emphasize that this writing--as already its subtitle indicates--is more or less an essay, rather than a regular scientific dissertation. But for fear of sounding arrogant, I would rather borrow a phrase from Bertrand Russell and call this writing a "sceptical essay"; its scepticism (like that of most of Russell's works) regarding the future masks a profound and sincere hope.

It follows from the literary form of this writing that it does not aim to present a systematized and detailed account of the latest developments in the Hungarian reform movement and reform policies[1], or even of the range of phenomena constituting the second economy that has been singled out in the title. Furthermore, I am aware that also the substantiation of my statements leaves something to be desired. But I have intended my writing as a basis for debate. Therefore, and due also to the constraints imposed by space limitations, the tone of my writing is perhaps unseemingly sharp, and its conclusions--considering the sketchy exposition--perhaps venture too far. For this I beg the readers' indulgent understanding, and request them to point out my mistakes with friendly yet unsparing frankness.

Inadequate Explanations, Distorted Views of Future: Traditional Paradigm's Limitations

In the ways the socialist economy is perceived, in the East as well as the West, we continue to find traces of the paradigm whose conceptual framework typically distinguishes an inherently self-regulating, decentralized, market economy based on private capitalism, and an inherently nonself-regulating, centrally administered, planned economy based on state ownership: two ideal models regarded as exact opposites.

This continuity persists in our unconscious cerebration to this day, despite the fact that if we seriously accept the above dichotomy as our starting point, and at the same time take into consideration the immense complexity of modern economic systems, then we come up against a basic question which in this conceptual framework, it seems, cannot be answered in agreement with the facts. Yet such an answer is indispensable if we are to accept with a clear conscience the validity of the aforementioned paradigm.

I have specifically the following simple question in mind: In the 20th-century world economy, how can a socialist system prove viable when it is not self-regulating even in its ideal model?

Even under the spell of some "computopia," the reply would be limited to saying that, in principle, such a system might perhaps be viable--not today or tomorrow, of course, but the day after--as a competitive alternative to the market economy. But if the socialist system is to survive and preserve its identity until then, its only choice is to adopt a military (or semimilitary) structure. This could be the seemingly logical answer, but hopefully few people would find it acceptable. Limiting the question to the economy, it would mean--among other things--replacing the labor market, which is based on recognized private ownership of labor power, with the official allocation of workers; and developing a rationing system to replace marketing based on the principle of consumer sovereignty.[2]

Indeed, certain elements of this conception did appear in some earlier descriptions of existing planned economies and, temporarily, in their practice as well. But the descriptions generalizing from these elements were essentially divorced from reality, and the practical methods of this kind, on which the generalizations were based, were incompatible already with the growth and efficiency aspirations of the given economic system.[3] With time this became so obvious that such descriptions, having lost their credibility, were gradually dropped; today, fortunately, one encounters them only rarely. And so far as the visions of a future with central administration based on computer simulation are concerned, with each new generation of computers and the rapid spreading of computerization there has been a considerable decline, rather than an increase, in the number of believers in such a system. And the still remaining believers' expectations regarding the time by when their predictions are likely to be fulfilled are receding farther and farther into the future.

Thus we were obliged to seek other explanations to solve the secret of the existing socialist systems' empirically (historically) proven ability to function and develop. This has produced explanations that are even more labored. They believe to have found the key to this puzzle in the encroachment of phenomena which, they claim, are foreign to the planned economy's ideal model and its real principles of operation.

In this context there arises, for example, the alleged proliferation (the so-called informalism) of informal vertical bargaining, and of horizontal reciprocity relations, between and within organizations of the planned economy's system of institutions. Furthermore, it is customary to rate in the same manner the extensive legitimate, nonlegitimate and illegal spheres of the second economy[4]--perceived as the scene of market-controlled private enterprise--that exist side by side and often interwoven with the planned economy's system of institutions. Finally, the prominence that the market's regulating role has gained--particularly in the wake of the Hungarian reforms--in the planned economy's system of institutions, in the state sector itself, is usually viewed in the same light.

Naturally, the facts themselves on which such explanations of the socialist economy's ability to function are based are not without foundation. But the common theoretical essence of the explanations--i.e., the fact that the listed phenomena are considered to be signs of the system's (in chronological order) "deviation," "degeneration," and "transformation," or perhaps of all three simultaneously--makes the theoretical paradigm itself suspect. Because, at the opposite pole from the market economy which in its ideal model is considered able to function, the paradigm has assigned equal logical status to a manually controlled planned economy which in its ideal model is now quite obviously doomed to inability to function as a modern economy.

It is a well-known methodological principle that an "ideal model" without any real model, even an approximate one, is not an ideal model but merely fiction. Because this principle has been violated, in the final outcome we have been able to glimpse into the secret of what is at best merely some distorted and rudimentary ability to function.

I say "at best," because theoretically we cannot exclude the possibility that the mentioned phenomena might be merely developments extending the "last days" of a historically unviable system. Or they might be indications of euthanasia that offers momentary relief, and at the same time shortens those "last days."

But if now--confronted with all these impossible and mutually conflicting conclusions which nevertheless follow logically from their premises, and which may appear to be figments of the author's lively imagination[5] only because of the pointed formulation--we accept as warranted the suspicion regarding the mentioned paradigm, then there arises the following question: What is the possible explanation of why this paradigm survives so persistently in our thinking?

In the case of the more conservative bourgeois social scientists, an obviously not insignificant reason (and also a consequence) of depicting the socialist economy in this manner is their mistrust of socialism's historical perspective, a mistrust which some variant of the theory of convergence might resolve the most readily. But dedicated Marxist scientists have vehemently opposed from the very outset the convergence theory's different variants (which conjure up gravitation toward a market economy on the one hand, and possible gravitation toward planning at the macro- and mezzoeconomic levels on the other), especially the views that play down the two systems' characteristic features. Even non-Marxist researchers have rejected these variants, although for different considerations.[6]

However, the domestic trend of thought in the social sciences that operated until quite recently with the dichotomy of a centralized socialist economy and a decentralized capitalist market economy, merely placing opposite signs before them, has also had a hand in the mentioned paradigm's survival. It regarded the former as a system which ex ante develops proportionately and in conformity with the plan, is able to supply needs the most fully and efficiently, promises dynamic growth and historically reprecents, already for all these reasons, a higher order than the capitalist market economy which the market regulates only ex post. (Entire generations, including this author, learned their political economy from textbooks written in this vein.)[7]

Thus this dichotomy probably came very handy--as an ideology--not only for the advocates of a capitalist market economy, and (with sign reversal, as I have said) for the party and planning bureaucrats of the day, most directly concerned with the apologetics of directive planning and management. With yet another sign reversal, it serves as an apparently solid theoretical fixed point for all those originators and standard-bearers of the Hungarian reform movement --against the apologetics of directive planning and management, and in favor of rehabilitating the economic approach--who cite the absence of the economy's self-regulation to justify the pressing need for reforms. They perceive economic reforms as the system's evolutionary developments that are moving or may move the Hungarian economy toward a self-regulating market economy, although progress to date in this direction has been--more so in the view of some, and less so in the view of others--hesitant, inconsistent, and interspersed with reversions.[8]

In my opinion, however, it is unrealistic to rate the Hungarian economic reforms as such a process, at least so far as the actual developments in the state sector and the more distant prospects are concerned.

In the following I will first attempt to justify with theoretical arguments my above standpoint, fitted into an emerging new paradigm; then to line up also facts in its support; and finally to draw on this basis conclusions regarding the realistic prospects of the economic and--tangentially--political and social reform movement and reform policy in Hungary.

Different View of Hungarian Economic Reforms: New Paradigm Aborning

My theoretical arguments are based on Kornai's (1980) book. By my interpretation,[9] this book convincingly dispells the myth of a socialist economy purposefully administered from above.

The book, it will be remembered, investigates those rules of the pre-1968 Hungarian economy's operation that stem from the economy's system of institutions (consequently, the state is unable to suspend these rules by fiat). It examines the self-correcting mechanisms that repeatedly return the system to a particular "normal state." Kornai demonstrates how there follow from the given institutional relationships--in the final outcome, from the state paternalism which, based on state ownership, cushions the enterprises' budgetary constraint--patterns of behavior in economic decisionmaking that result in the economy's reproduction as a shortage economy.

Thus it is clearly evident from Kornai's book that it is not the absence of self-regulating and self-correcting mechanisms which causes the socialist economy of our time to depart from the system of state capitalism. Instead--in accordance with the differences that exist in production relations and institutional conditions--the causes of the departure are to be found "merely" in the nature and character of these mechanisms, respectively in the normal state (and its accompanying phenomena) into which these mechanisms keep returning the economy. And the key to the particular nature of these mechanisms can be identified the most succinctly as the dominance of "bureaucratic coordination" and the subordinate role of "market coordination."[10]

In Hungary, as a result of the reforms, the former coordination has mostly become monetized in its mechanism but essentially remains bureaucratic.[11] Its dominance, of course, also means--and this is probably what maintains the (conscious [a reference to the analogy with the somatic nervous system]) appearance of administration from above--that the economy's self-motion cannot be interpreted independently of the state's role as an active participant in the economy. The role that the state's planning and administrative machinery plays--like the economy's other participants, in accordance with the rules of behavior dictated by the economy's structural situation--is an integral part of the system's self-motion. But now we come specifically to the point where the nascent paradigm departs from the traditional one: this role must not be confused with the actions--they may truly be termed conscious from the viewpoint of the system as a whole--which this same machinery occasionally takes to counter the system's self-motion, to alleviate or eliminate those features of self-motion that are deemed detrimental. The actions that must be distinguished analytically from the former role in the economy's normal operation[12] may range from certain ad hoc (not regular) modes of action against chronic shortages and their concomitants (inflationary pressure, hoarding of resources, etc.) to reform measures aimed at reshaping the economy's system of institutions.[13]

At this point, having established that the economic reforms in Hungary cannot be regarded as a process aimed at replacing the economy's "manual control" with self-regulating mechanism, we encounter the following question: Is it realistic to perceive the Hungarian reforms as stations of a process that eventually (by curbing the state's power as owner, and its paternalism, in relation to the state enterprises) will lead to the dominance of the economic processes' coordination based on the market's self-regulation, over self-regulation based on the dominance of bureaucratic coordination?

So far as short-term regulation of the economic processes is concerned, in the literature on the Hungarian reforms the standpoint on this question has been definitely affirmative from the very beginning. But the answers are divided on long-range regulation, specifically on the allocation of investments.[14]

At the same time it is noticeable that the reform literature is leaning in its opinion more and more toward an affirmative answer (at least so far as the economy's so-called competitive sphere is concerned). The reason for this is clear: theoretically obvious and supported also by more than 15 years of domestic experience, the realization is growing that, in the absence of decentralized investment decisions, the enterprises' interest in the soundness of their day-to-day and short-term economic decisions is not keen enough to allow market self-regulation to unfold on the basis of the enterprises' profit incentive. To answer the above question, therefore, it would now appear sufficient to clarify this new one: Would it be possible in principle to decentralize under socialism the investment decisions whose impact, because of their very nature, is felt over a longer period of time?

Even if we were to set aside all the familiar general misgivings that appear warranted regarding the market allocation of investments,[15] we still could not answer this question in the affirmative. For we do not know of any convincing idea as to how, under state ownership, the microeconomic organizations could become the repositories of capital formation's long-range profitability as the main economic incentive. Yet, this would obviously be indispensable to placing investment allocations on a decentralized, market basis.

There is every indication that the debate which has been in progress on this question for years has by now reached a stalemate, since none of the present concepts is able to stand the test of the rival concepts' criticism.[16]

The arguments against the alternative of the self-managing autonomous enterprise and similar cooperative's becoming the dominant forms of microeconomic organization[17] are, among others, the following: combined with the microeconomic sphere's rigid organizational structure, the impossibility of trimming the work force to achieve greater efficiency; in the absence of mechanisms to equalize pay differentials between enterprises, the disorganization of the labor market as an allocating institution; and in short and confined to the labor market, the syndrome of "unemployment without layoffs, and drastic pay differentials between enterprises without the interenterprise manpower mobility to equalize these differentials." But even in itself it is already doubtful that the workers, who obviously cannot be bound for life to a given work organization, would be able to suitably promote the interest associated with augmenting the organization's assets, in preference to a short-term rise of their personal incomes.

So far as the model advocated by the reform literature's other main trend is concerned--i.e., the model under which managers would be the vehicles of the incentive associated with capital formation of long-term profitability[18]--its most vulnerable point is the absence of effective safeguards to guarantee that the profit-motivated big banks as capital-allocating institutions (holding companies) will not change into intermediate agencies of state administration.

Finally, regardless of how strongly we approve of the widely favored concept[19] of a capital incentive for workers as shareholders in the equity of their workplace, this usually is not and cannot be regarded as a suitable solution of the basic problem.[20]

Since this is, as I have indicated, a question of decisive importance from the viewpoint of the reform process's final prospects and has been in the forefront of economic thinking for years, the fact that the debate has reached a stalemate is hardly accidental. In my opinion, we must at least regard the stabilization of the frontlines as a sign of an obstacle to market self-regulation's future dominance, an obstacle that stems from state ownership itself.[21] But from this it logically also follows that we have to regard the economy's present splitup--into a predominantly bureaucratically coordinated (but not simply administered from above) state sector (the "first economy"), and a predominantly market-coordinated second economy that is intertwined with the first one and is competing with it for resources[22] (especially manpower)--as the socialist economy's inalienable feature that inevitably projects itself also into the splitup[23] of the economy's state regulation.

This final conclusion may ease the misgivings of those Western observers who, adopting a platform similar to that of Latouche (1985), fear for the Hungarian economy lest there might be implemented--in their words--some domestic reform concepts reflecting an old-fashioned market illusion. But what are we to say to the misgivings of those Hungarian reformers who see the danger specifically in the continuing dominance of bureaucratic coordination and in its concomitants expounded in Kornai's cited book?

Before I attempt to give, in the concluding chapter of this writing, what I believe will be an optimistic, "reformist" answer to this question, let us briefly review how closely the actual developments in the latest wave of the reform process agree with our aforementioned final conclusion. In Hungary of the 1980's, are we able to speak of a tendency toward decentralization, and in what sense?

Some Key Elements of Latest Reforms: Nascent Paradigm's First Test

In the process of decentralization within the state sector, the most important development in recent years would appear to be the reduction of the enterprises' operational dependence on the branch ministries which exercise supervision (also) on behalf of the production assets' owner.

Primarily the legislative amendments and official declarations, the merging of the industrial ministries, the breakup of the trusts, etc. have acted in this direction. And more recently we may include here the government measures which, for a wide circle of the enterprises (already about 80 percent in 1986), delegate a part of the owner's rights regarding the selection and remuneration of managers--formerly the exercise of these rights was reserved exclusively for the specialized ministries concerned--to the enterprises' worker collectives or their elected representative bodies, which now have also an institutionally guaranteed say in setting their enterprises' strategic objectives. Finally, I have to mention here the 1985 liberalization of pay regulation. The gist of this liberalization is the introduction of a new form of pay regulation (with the avowed intention of broadening its application in future) which--aside from a supplementary element built into it temporarily to cap annual pay increases--essentially gives the enterprises a free hand to decide by how much they want to raise wages and salaries in relation to other enterprises or over the preceding period, within the limits of the tax burden that the enterprises' profits permit them to assume.

Although these developments point uniformly in the direction of decentralizing the exercise of the owner's rights, I believe we come closer to the truth if we regard them more as a delayed expression of the financial regulators' enhanced post-1968 importance as tools of macroeconomic management; and the liberalization of pay regulation, as an overhasty[24] measure which has already been "corrected" partially (instead of abolishing the supplementary element that was to have been only temporary, the tax on pay increases has been raised this year, with threats of individual sanctions). Rather than as a departure from bureaucratic coordination, we have to see them as measures which--regardless of the avowed intentions--have served to make this mode of coordination more flexible.

That the loosening of the enterprises' dependence on the branch ministries has simultaneously been accompanied by the enterprises' increasing dependence on the functional central agencies, especially the ones concerned with financial regulation (Ministry of Finance, Hungarian National Bank, State Wage and Labor Affairs Office, and National Material and Price Office), appears to support this interpretation. The fate of the enterprises now depends more on the outcome of their bargaining with the functional administrative machinery. We should add, however, that even this shift is in part merely a seeming one, due to the division of authority within the system of macroeconomic managing institutions that exercise the owner's rights in relation to the enterprises. For, in this new situation, the intentions that the specialized ministries express in the form of "expectations" continue to carry considerable weight, due to their ability to influence the functional agencies' decisions that affect individual enterprises or their groups.[25]

Since meaningful decentralization of real economic power does not seem to have occurred, we may assume that it will only be a matter of time before the enterprise collectives realize that they could be jeopardizing their enterprise's prosperity, and within it their own, by acting contrary to the higher agencies' suggestions in decisions on selecting the chief executive, setting strategic objectives, or even day-to-day operations.[26]

Under these circumstances, the worker collective will become at least ambivalent in its assessment of the chief executive's suitability. Furthermore, one may venture that to this ambivalence--it has already become typical of the mentality of chief executives at large enterprises, because of their "status incongruity" (i.e., the agencies concerned with macroeconomic management expect them to be both loyal and entrepreneurial,[27] in circumstances when their own investment resources are sufficient merely for "dynamic maintenance of the existing level" and they must overcome chronic difficulties to ensure the necessary inputs)--there will be added a new element: the privileges won for the enterprise's worker collective, which up to now have been merely one of the requirements of good performance,[28] will now be included among the criteria that a successful chief executive must meet.

Thus in the state sector we are mostly able to report, instead of decentralization, only changes in the techniques of macroeconomic management, changes that have altered the division of authority somewhat in favor of the functional agencies. Meanwhile, the relative national economic importance of the originally decentralized economic sphere outside the state sector, i.e. of the second economy--or more accurately, of its legitimate part--has increased considerably during the past half decade, especially in the past two or three years.[29]

The efforts to widen and make more passable this byway to decentralization undoubtedly reflect also the political pragmatism which reckons with the exigency stemming from our economic difficulties. More essential from the viewpoint of our subject, however, is the relationship between the more liberal policy regarding the second economy on the one hand, and on the other hand the interpretation of the above-outlined changes taking place within the state sector, especially as changes pointing in the direction of decentralization and the establishment of a self-regulating market.[30] Because the economic administration could have expected from this relationship a narrowing of the differences between the two economies' principles of operation, which eventually would have permitted a more uniform, "sector-neutral" regulation of the two. For the reasons outlined above, however, such measures could not occur.

Therefore it is understandable that, among the new forms of small businesses enacted in 1981 and 1982, particularly those became popular--contrary to the economic administration's intentions and expectations--in which participation can be combined with employment in the first economy (three-fourths of the entrepreneurs have held on to their jobs) or at least does not require a substantial investment,[31] and where the customer is preferably an organization of the first economy.

Instead of spreading the number of small businesses which are operated as principal occupations and with substantial personal assets invested in them, and of shifting a growing proportion of the second economy's activities into a legitimate framework, the change is merely that the second economy--as the scene of earning personal incomes, once was typically separate also organizationally --has legitimately penetrated the first economy's organizations[32] and has expanded further.

Rough Assessment of Reform Movement's, Reform Policy's Prospects: Outlines of Future's New Picture on Horizon?

If our reasoning is sound, we ought to see a reassessment of the expectations regarding the ultimate goal: the future dominance of market self-regulation within the state sector. There is little sign of this as yet in the rhetoric of the reform literature. But a contributing factor to this has been justifiable concern lest desertion of the reform might be construed as joining the "rear guard" fighting for the old mechanism's restoration, or at least as reinforcement of the rear guard's "positions." However, this much is perceptible already now: In contrast with the reform movement's zenith in the 1970's, when intellectuals were concerned perhaps the most passionately with the questions of economic reform, in this decade economic reforms are gradually becoming the province of professional reformers and the government machinery.[33]

At the same time this fact offers hope that, in the state sector, the reform movement's expected exhaustion in pursuing the ideal of a self-regulating market will not mean the decline of the policy of economic reform as well. Indeed, after an assessment of the realistic final prospects of the reform process, at best there could even be a lessening of the reluctance within the economy's state sector to introduce the ever-newer reform measures as they become due. Their realistic objective is to find, for the state's role in the economy, the sensible extent and mode which can be effectively controlled and corrected through legal safeguards and the institutions of economic democracy. (Among the measures pointing in this direction, as we have indicated, the main emphasis has shifted to the question of the workers' capital incentive and the allocation of capital between enterprises.) Which would mean that, in preparing the further reform measures that are necessary, the anarchronistic struggle between "progress" and "conservatism," a struggle which is dividing our best forces, could be replaced even more by the careful work of experts, and perhaps another halt or reversal of the reform process could be warded off against a policy of venting grievances, even under the conditions of restriction.[34]

Parallel with the reforms in the state sector and as a change that will continue to captivate public interest for a time, we can expect a further increase of the second economy's share within the national economy, partially through the spontaneous as well as the state-initiated transplantation of certain spheres of activity to the second economy.[35] In addition to the considerations discussed so far (elimination of shortages, development of small businesses as a homeworking base for state industry, higher personal incomes and reduction of their nonproductive spendings, etc.), the generation of more budgetary revenue for the state is increasingly yet another consideration in favor of the second economy's expansion, because the relative weight of this sector is no longer insignificant. Thus it will probably be suggested eventually that also the increased revenue collection resulting from this sector's rapid expansion could compensate for a reduction of the tax rates, and in practice this consideration could become the more decisive one against keeping the second economy's incomes in line with the wage level of the large plants.

Perhaps not the next year or two, and hardly along a straight line, but eventually the relative weight of this sector may come close even to the "magic" limit which could not be exceed anyhow, because of the sector's dependence on the first economy. Nearing this "state of natural equilibrium" (which of course cannot be perceived as a stable or permanent state[36]), the antagonism[37] and mutual dependence of the first and second economies may prove an essential inherent contradiction of socialism. A latent contradiction which we have long failed to recognize and attempted to suppress. Considering the depth of the sociopolitical conflicts stemming from it, as well as its function of promoting economic growth and efficiency, this contradiction may prove generally similar to the capitalist-proletarian class antagonism that emerges in the context of Marx's analysis of capitalism.

From the now generally acknowledged function of the second economy's goods and services in supplying personal and public demand, emphasis would thus shift sooner or later to recognizing, acknowledging and developing the functional role of the antagonistic relationship between the two economies. In which case it would become especially clear that the second economy's gains, which accompany and presuppose the reform program's implementation in the state sector, are an evolutionary process which leads to socialism's fulfillment rather than its "degeneration": to the liberation of the natural drive inherent in the two economies' close fit and of the self-regulating market forces, and thereby to the elimination of the chronic shortage economy, and hence in the final outcome to the exploitation of the economic opportunities that the socialist system offers.[38]

All this of course presupposes, and will probably also bring about, an upsurge of the political and social reform movements.

There have been calls for political and social reforms already in the 1970's, but only in this decade can we expect the possible organization of efficient movements to gain them acceptance.[39] For, in that period, political reforms probably seemed less urgent than the economic ones; and at the same time there was still hope that the social problems would abate by themselves as the process of economic reform unfolded and economic growth accelerated. Insistence on profound political reforms--namely, on a clearer definition of, and legal safeguards for, the division of authority between the party machinery and the economic administration's national and regional agencies, and between the party local and management at the workplace; furthermore, on developing the institutions for effective voluntary public oversight of state administration--would have seemed impatience under those conditions, and the urging of remedies for the social tensions would have been interpreted as the exaggerated worries of sociologists at best, and as the obstruction of economic reforms at worst.[40]

In the 1980's, however, on the one hand the reinforcement of local autonomies which has taken place since then,[41] and on the other hand the relative deprivation of large masses, including even the absolute deprivation of significant strata, as side effects of the earlier and newer economic reforms, respectively of the recession and shrinking budgetary revenues, have created a more favorable climate for the development of these aspirations into successful movements. Furthermore, it has become increasingly obvious that implementation of political and social reforms in the direction outlined by the late 1970's and early 1980's is also a prerequisite for the unfolding of the favorable economic trends and evolutionary processes mentioned above, and for preserving their results.[42] This way we may hope to overcome the retarding force of the indifference, and deteriorating civic and labor morale, that the economy's "counterproductivity" and the accumulation of social problems have generated. Paradoxically, to many people this indifference and declining morale appear as consequences of the economic reforms, respectively of the second economy's more liberal treatment.

The supporting pillar of our entire analysis presented here, and of our principal conclusions, has been the contention that, in the state sector of the economy, a program of decentralization which a self-regulating market presupposes is unfounded. We cannot rely on the socialist state and the state enterprises to implement such a program, any more than we can rely on the evolution of participation in the capitalist corporation to reach the point where the shares held by the workers become the principal determinant of their behavior at work.

From our reflections there emerges at the same time also the importance of further steps in this direction, so that we may come closer to the more complete development of a socialist economy which is not only "feasible" but "viable"[43] and capable of reproducing itself without any major shocks as well, and of the civil society peculiar to this system.

The qualifier "peculiar" is not merely verbiage. It refers to the profound differences which, in the final outcome, will probably follow from the logic of the socialist system's economies, a logic which essentially differs from the logic of state capitalism. And, regarding the sectoral classification of economic organizations and economic activities, the essential difference --perhaps obscured in our exposition up to now--between the logics of the two systems may be summed up roughly as follows:

The private-capital-financed organization or reprivatization of activities which are profitable, or can be conducted profitably, conforms to the logic of state capitalism.[44] According to the logic of socialism, however, in the above-outlined evolutionary process the second economy will probably always remain the scene of activities unprofitable for the state sector.

This way there could eventually be a change also in the present unfortunate situation under which--contrary to the ideology of socialism and to economic common sense as well--the wage level of the state sector's large and intermediate plants lags behind the incomes which can be earned in the second economy's units (whose equipment is usually inadequate and obsolete).[45] This now compels the large and growing masses of wage earners within our population to put in a socially unacceptable amount of overtime so as to maintain a socially acceptable standard of living.

". . . we argued long where I contended that we are not optimists but pessimists, and therefore have a positive approach to life in the highest sense. He was at a loss to understand that the pessimists, rather than the optimists, have a positive approach to life.

"'When I say that I am a pessimist,' I said, 'I mean that I want to personally convince myself of everything that I accept on the basis of this conviction, and about which I will know that it is worth clinging to. An optimist is someone who, without thinking, readily leans in either direction.'

"'Sir, your reasoning is sound,' said [Erno] Osvat after a time, 'but I think it ought to be expressed differently. You know, everything depends on how you say it.'

"Perhaps he was right in this." (Lajos Kassak, "Egy Ember Elete" [A Man's Life], Magveto Publishing House, 1983, Vol II, p 321.)

FOOTNOTES

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In view of the value notions associated with the category of "state socialism," I wish to note that by this concept I simply mean the present socialist systems' variants without "self-management." In the following I will use the category of socialism (for short) in this sense.

A characteristic common to these variants is that the production assets in the economy's dominant, i.e. state, sector are state-owned. Accordingly, the central and regional agencies of economic management exercise, directly or indirectly, also the functions of the owner of the production assets, over this sector's state (ministry- or council-administered) enterprises. (Compare this with Lenin's concept of state capitalism peculiar to the dictatorship of the proletariat, a profound analysis of which can be found in Istvan Heredi's 1985 essay. Incidentally, Heredi also employs the category of state socialism in his essay, but applies it--in contrast with my interpretation presented above--to the bureaucratic or revolutionary etatist period of socialism's evolution, to the obsolescent directive model.)

1. For an assessment of the reform's 15-year history, see first of all Antal (1985b) and Kornai (1982a). For developments in the labor market and the second economy, see also Gabor (1983) and Galasi-Sziraczky (1985).

2. Leaving the economic system in a narrower sense, we might mention here additional conditions such as the following: the excessive buildup and upgrading of the law-enforcement agencies; the effective continuous propaganda harping on successes; convincing the masses that present sacrifices would pay off soon; maintaining the psychosis of a permanent threat of attack from without and/or within, etc. (On the nature of totalitarian regimes, with special attention to intellectuals and the role of ideology, see Barry 1970, pp 39-40, and the bibliography listed in his work.)

3. Briefly stated, militarization of the labor market could backfire, resulting in the workers' passivity, indifference or treacherous destructive behavior at work. On the other hand, honoring the private ownership of labor power presupposes assertion of the labor-distributing and incentive functions of wages; and this in its turn presupposes the marketing of consumer goods.

4. For this definition of the second economy, see Gabor (1985). It would be edifying to do so, but on this occasion we are unable to dwell on tracing the circuitous path along which the concept of the second economy evolved from the early 1970's until the 1980's, when it could occupy its stable place in professional thinking and public opinion, and occasionally even in the vocabulary of official policy, although there mostly within quotation marks. (Gabor 1983 offers such a review.) It will be appropriate to mention, however, that the definition I subscribe to--in the domestic literature on this subject it comes closest to definiton offered by Pal Juhasz (1981)--has not gained general acceptance among social scientists in Hungary. (See, for example, Laky 1984b and Kolosi 1980.) For the terminology that Western writers use, see primarily Grossman (1977) and Katsenelinboigen (1977).

5. I would venture to cite with a clear conscience specific authors and works only if the exposition were more nuanced. Thus it is left to the reader to judge, on the basis of his familiarity with the professional literature, whether the outlined situation is valid. Here I may be permitted to note merely that these views have presumably been fostered (whether or not justifiably is something we are unable to dwell on now) also by the Hungarian sociologists Tamas Foldvari, Miklos Haraszti, Janos Kenedi, Istvany Kemeny, Kalman Rupp and Zoltan Zsille in the 1970's. Most of their works were published later abroad. Their significant contribution inspired the exploration of long-neglected important features of Hungary's social and economic reality.

6. For a more recent critique of such interpretations of Soviet-type planned economies, see Sabel-Stark (1982). See also Trevor (1985).

7. The theoretical criticism of this conception may be attributed to Tamas Bauer (1982a). A textbook of political economy published more recently (Hamori 1985) radically abandons this tradition, even at the expense of de-emphasizing the textbook's deductive nature.

8. A clear formulation of this standpoint has been offered most recently by Bauer (1985).

9. My interpretation essentially agrees with that of Antal (1982). Incidentally, in the sequel (Kornai 1982b) to this book the author himself points out with special emphasis that the socialist economy is a kind of "administrative system" (p 137).

   What we have here, I believe, is essentially the consistent application of the view that Hirschman (1958) outlined in general as follows: "Tradition seems to demand of economists that their arguments center forever around the question of whether market forces alone can be relied upon to restore the economy's equilibrium. This, of course, is an interesting question. But we as social scientists must indeed devote attention to the question of whether disequilibrium can be rectified at all through the action of market or nonmarket forces, or a combination of both. We contend that the action of nonmarket forces is not necessarily less "automatic" than that of market forces" (p 63).

10. I have borrowed the distinction between these two types of coordination from Kornai (1983).

11. Kornai (1982a) demonstrates this succinctly. Antal (1985) presents ample facts for illustration.

12. Naturally, the fact that we do not regard fulfillment of this role as conscious activity from the viewpoint of the system as a whole does not yet mean that it cannot be conscious activity from the viewpoint of the given machinery. Not to mention the members of this machinery as organizational individuals. Their participation in such activity is obviously conscious.

    Here I wish to note that in our thinking we customarily equate the economy's self-regulation with horizontal (or market) self-regulation, and associate relations of subordination-superordination with administrative management. Therefore the concept of "self-regulation based on vertical (bureaucratic) coordination" might appear self-contradicting here.

    But only until we consider the coordinated self-regulation of the higher organisms' vegetative functions, which is likewise partially hierarchic (or more accurately, heterarchic).

    Incidentally, biological parallels of this type could also bring us closer to modeling the economy's evolution (something for which physical analogies are inherently unsuitable, despite the fact that economics is so fond of them, because of the importance it attributes to mathematical models). For example, they could be of some help in explaining an important moment in the economic system's evolution, one that logically derives from the preceding and the essence of which may be summed up as follows: Through repetition, an initially conscious state intervention may with time become "regular" and hence, temporarily or permanently, a part of the economy's self-regulation.

13. Applied to the state capitalist economy of our time, this procedure means that by definition we would more or less have to exclude from the range

of conscious actions, for example, the routine applications of discretionary budgetary and fiscal policies, or the periodic macroeconomic wage negotiations with government participation in some of the Western countries, because these too are "regular" to a certain extent: in the behavior of decisionmakers "specific impulses and signals produce specific consequences" (Kornai 1982b, p 138).

Marx proceeded differently when he perceived and described the capitalist system's "classical" evolution as a process stemming, throughout this system's entire historical period, essentially from the inherent laws of the "pure" (without the state and trade unions) private capitalist mode of production. This is another reason why the concessions which the state or trade unions, for example, are able to achieve are always only temporary ones.

Many people disregard this essential feature of the Marxian approach. Recently, for example, Baumol (1983) has used suspension points to omit key words from a quotation he cites to support his own interpretation of Marx (p 305, first quotation). Only in this way does he manage to prove, with reference to the trade unions' role, that the historical rise of real wages is not in conflict with Marx's standpoint. But likewise faulty is his argument that acceptance of the thesis of the real wage level's stagnation would be equivalent to accepting the "iron law of wages" that Marx rejected (which he did indeed). He should have pointed out instead that, in Marx's opinion, real wages will hardly rise within capitalism's historical horizon. But by "real wages" Marx means relative wages (wages in relation to profit), whereas real wages in their present meaning--the sense in which also Baumol uses this concept--agree with Marx's concept of "nominal wages." At least in Chapter I of "Capital" and in subsequent works. (Brody 1985 points this out, but adds the--to my mind--bizarre assumption that workers in our country have a fairly clear idea of the real wage level in the Marxian sense, which explains in part their--justifiable-- dissatisfaction with the evolved wage level and system of wage statistics.)

Another departure from the Marxian approach is that Kornai speaks of regularities and trends, whereas Marx prefers laws and occasionally even speaks of general, iron, etc. laws that assert themselves unconditionally and with the force of inexorable necessity. But for the most part this distinction is merely rhetorical. At least if we are to believe Gyorgy Lukacs, the world-renowned Marxist philosopher, who writes: ". . . in the overall picture that Marx's lifework presents, what is this economic necessity which his friends and foes usually praise or denounce with so little comprehension? We must emphasize at the very beginning the self-evident truth that what is involved here is not a process occurring by natural necessity, although in his polemics with idealism Marx occasionally does use expressions to that effect. However, we do call attention emphatically to the decisive ontological basis: the teleological cause-and-effect relationships brought into motion by alternative decisions. Consequently, in its specific content and essence, our knowledge of economic necessity is perforce of a post festum nature. Of course, general tendencies are discernible here. But in particular instances they assert themselves so unevenly that in most cases we are able to learn of their essence only after the fact . . ." (Lukacs 1971, pp 555-556).

14. Brus (1967) offers a very impressive discussion of this question.

15. As also Latouche (1985) has pointed out recently in conjunction with the Hungarian reforms' critical analysis, even among the present Western economists only a minority leaning toward the Hayek-Friedman school are free of such misgivings. I wish to note that, according to Heredi (1985), such misgivings about the socialist economies ought to carry even greater weight.

16. See Antal (1985a) on this.

17. Tamas Bauer (1982b) is the most prominent representative of this alternative in the Hungarian literature on reform.

18. Marton Tardos is the first designer and best-known advocate of this model. For the original formulation of his concept, see Tardos (1972).

19. The most detailed elaboration of this idea is the one by Laszlo Kotz (1983). See also Szabo (1985).

20. Any reader the least bit familiar with the Hungarian economic thinking in recent decades will now probably ask: Why is Tibor Liska's controversial model of "entrepreneurial socialism" missing from the listing of the economic reform's alternatives?

My respect for Tibor Liska and our friendship do not allow me to avoid a meaningful answer to this question by saying that his ideas have no chance of being realized anyhow, due to the evolved power structure's understandable opposition (here I have in mind the "night watchman" role his model assigns the state). The perennially youthful Liska, who hates evasive diplomatic answers the most and more ardently than anyone else I know, will certainly not take offense (and, of course, neither will his faith be shattered) if I frankly say instead: it is my considered opinion that his global utopia--because it embodies, with conclusions more extreme than the views of anyone else in the world, the schematism of the economic philosophy and individualism espoused by the economic school which absolutizes the possible role of market self-regulation--is not feasible in principle. At the same time I am no less firmly convinced that Liska's model, specifically with its stubborn adherence to one principle, is an outstanding product of the economic thinking of our time, both from a heuristic and a practical viewpoint.

Namely, the iron logic (evident despite the fragmentary exposition) of Liska's socialism model--this alone would not yet make his work unique in the history of economic thought--is subordinated to proving an entirely original theoretical hypothesis. For, in his view, not only does the abolition of privately owned capital fail to necessarily pull the rug from under market self-regulation (as I believe it does), but it even removes the last obstacle to market self-regulation's becoming universal: the ownership of capital linked to the individual. (Hence Liska's antipathy toward not only the bureaucratism of state socialism, but the range of ideas concerning self-managing cooperative socialism as well.) On the one hand, the integrated system of self-regulating markets would thereby be supplemented with a "market of entrepreneurs" that would always place the best qualified persons in entrepreneurial positions. On the other hand, it would no longer be necessary to fear spontaneous tendencies toward restricting market competition, such as the concentration of capital under capitalism.

In Liska's economic philosophy, this is how a transubstantiation takes place from the reform alternative of "entrepreneurial socialism" into a model of real socialism, the latest link (pointing in the direction of the market's becoming universal) that logically follows after capitalism in the historical chain of the development of the modes of production in the sense of Marx's scheme; and the state capitalism of our time is transformed into a degenerate free-competition capitalism from which today's state socialism borrows, and even develops further, specifically the degeneracy, the rapid growth of the state bureaucracy. (See Gedeon 1986.) In other words, Liska does not regard his model as a utopia embodying a system of regulations devised in an ivory tower, although this is exactly what even his most knowledgeable and least biased critics reproach him for (Kornai 1985, pp 318-319; Berend 1985, pp 355-356). Instead, he sees his model as a new station (terminal?) in the world's development, one in comparison to which all other roads can only be dead ends or detours.

Perhaps the great relevance of Liska's work will be evident already from this sketchy presentation, albeit an unusually long one for a footnote; and also the reason why his work has been accompanied for decades by enthusiasm on the one hand, and only rarely dispassionate criticism on the other. The question that now remains is merely this: Of what specific use is Liska's model to us today?

The model's heuristic importance lies, to my opinion, in the opportunity it provides for theoretical experiments attempting to explore the extreme limits of market self-regulation's possibilities. In this capacity, by my judgement, the model ought to be included in every Eastern and Western university's advanced course in economic theory. The model's practical usefulness may become evident in the solution of business problems of the type where the objective is to work out the rules of the game whereby the incentive of the operator or manager (not the owner) of a business will maximally approximate the owner's interest. My feeling is that in this respect Liska's model could prove very useful as a starting point, in the training of students majoring in business administration, in the work of business consultant, and--turning back to the actual subject of this writing--within the socialist system's future "model" that will be outlined in the concluding chapter, to find organizational solutions for linking the two economies. (Barsony 1981 offers a detailed description of Liska's model. See also Liska 1985.)

21. Marton Tardos (1985, p 1296) remains confident on this issue even now: "If society recognizes the aspect of the capital incentive's appearance in the sector of the economy which excludes public utilities, and asserts this aspect in the legal system as well, then the managements of the enterprises will submit to the requirements of a return on capital." But the question is specifically whether in principle the capital incentive can be asserted in the legal system (and then, of course, in practice as well).

22. At the same time, competition between producers of the two economies as sellers is mild. In accordance with their different structural conditions, the producers of the two economies divide the market between themselves, even without any conscious collusion: each set of producers "expropriates" for itself a different type of clientele. (Galasi-Kertesi 1985 analyze the causes and consequences of this phenomenon, with the help of modeling.) I believe there is reason to expect that assertion of the evolutionary processes outlined at the end of this writing will produce a favorable change in this respect.

23. In one of my earlier writings (Gabor 1985) I have attempted to capture the essence of this "regulation schizophrenia" and of the consciousness schizophrenia that is reflected also in the economy's participants (the enterprise managers and workers). I now realize that not all elements of the different terminology I used there have been apt. Most importantly, I should have used "bureaucratic coordination" instead of "regulation based on directives."

24. See Gabor-Kovari (1985).

25. Under these conditions it is not surprising that statistical analyses find no correlation between the wages and salaries of either enterprise workers or chief executives on the one hand, and enterprise profitability on the other. (Regarding enterprise chief exceutives, see Szekely 1985; regarding enterprise workers, see Cukor-Kertesi 1986.)

26. Following Hungary's drive to organize cooperatives in the 1960's, the experiences of electing cooperative chairmen provides a concrete basis for such an assumption. (See Benno 1974, for example.) Heredi (1985) arrives theoretically at economic autonomy as a prerequisite for self-management.

27. See Angyal (1984) and Szalai (1984).

28. The fact that enterprise chief executives had from the very beginning exerted pressure against wage increases even in the period of directive planning and management, but at the same time had always strived to find some back door to higher wages against the government's efforts, is clear proof of this. (See Hegedus 1960 on this question.) Such behavior, reminiscent of trade-union officials, was obviously associated the most directly with the preponderance of bureaucratic and technocratic ambitions over entrepreneurial mentality and considerations of economic efficiency. In the final outcome this was a natural manifestation of their structural position in the bureaucratically coordinated, growth-oriented first economy.

29. The fact that national income and personal income rose at all in the 1979-1985 period, as the official statistics report, can be attributed to the growth of the legitimate second economy, broadly interpreted. In 1983, it already accounted for between 14 and 15 percent of national income, and 27 percent of earned income. And, according to the forecasts, in 1985 the traditional private sector, the household plots, the population's (statistically reported) income-supplementing activity, and the

new forms of entrepreneurship have jointly contributed between 17 and 19 percent of national income. It is also typical that by 1985, within the national economy's total savings as the source of net capital formation, the amount of personal savings (50 billion forints) matched the enterprise sphere's annual net capital formation. (These data are from Illes 1985.)

Timar (1985) uses representative time studies to arrive at the growth of the amount and relative weight of participation in the second economy, predominantly not in principal occupations. According to his data, the total man-hours worked in the second economy increased from 3.3 billion in 1967 to 4.6 billion in 1984, while at the same time the socialist sector's work year dropped from 9.9 to 9.1 billion man-hours. The figures for 1980 still were, respectively, 4.3 and 9.8 billion man-hours.

Regardless of how accurate they may be, these statistics and estimates are of course suitable to serve only as approximate information. For, in contrast with the unambiguous definition of the second economy's analytical concept, its empirical concept--for which statistics can be lined up--is inevitably more obscure. This is the same kind of operations research problem as the one that confronts Kornai; or Marxists, in conjunction with the concept of proletarian. (Regarding the latter, see Cohen 1980, particularly sections 4-6 of chapter 3.) When reflecting on the second economy of the future, we obviously must again assume a variety of specific organizational forms whose only common feature will be a relatively low degree of hierarchic subordination to the state machinery managing the economy. Perhaps the most important manifestation of this low degree of subordination will be freedom to discontinue operations and withdraw the capital.

30. The fact that such a relationship actually exists may be inferred from the campaign launched in the early 1970's, at the time when reform policy ground to a halt, against the so-called ancillary operations of the agricultural cooperatives, because allegedly these "semiprivate" businesses were harming the interests of the state sector's large plants. (Regarding this, see Rupp 1973.)

In response to the complaints of the large enterprises that the rapidly spreading ancillary operations were luring labor away from them, statutory regulations were soon in place that banned the setting up of new ancillary operations and, for a wide range of activities, required licensing of the existing ones by the branch ministry under whose competence a given ancillary operation's production structure fell. At the same time it is edifying that the setback these restrictions caused the ancillary operations was only a temporary one. And this, paradoxically, can be attributed to the large enterprises themselves. They were soon forced to realize that their competitors in the labor market were indispensable business partners, and they themselves lobbied their supervising agencies to issue the required licenses. (The lengthy licensing procedure "merely" obstructed the flexibility essential for adapting to the market.)

The agricultural cooperatives' ancillary operations are still spreading: during the past 7 years alone, their share of gross production in the socialist sector of agriculture has increased from 20 to 29 percent (Illes 1985). A contributing factor to their spreading, and simultaneously to the fading of their entrepreneurial nature, has been the extension, in the first half of the 1970's, of the state enterprises' so-called average-wage regulation to include agriculture as well. This gave the cooperatives an incentive to swell the work force of their ancillary operations by hiring workers paid low wages ("diluting the work force"). But so-called wage bill regulation, introduced for a wide circle of the state sector's industrial enterprises in the second half of the decade, produced effects leading in the same direction. It compelled the enterprises to farm out some of their work to ancillary operations, as custom processing which could then be charged to cost, and the taxes saved on the wages of the additional work force that otherwise would have been necessary could be used to raise the wages of the remaining workers.

Fekete (1984) offers a comprehensive analysis of the motives behind the small-business policy of the 1980's, the decisionmaking processes of the managing agencies, and the behavior encountered in the course of implementing the decisions.

31. See Laky (1984a).

32. On the example of the enterprise workers' business partnerships, Stark (1986) convincingly demonstrates the relationship between these phenomena and the economy's bureaucratic coordination. Enterprise studies confirm his theoretical reasoning that, together with the chronic input-side uncertainties, the state restrictions on the enterprises' freedom to raise wages--such restrictions being a necessary concomitant of bureaucratic coordination--naturally lead to the development of an "intramural labor market." Which essentially means allowing the workers to compete as quasi-subcontractors (within certain limits, of course), partially for autarchic objectives. (On the nature and limits of this competition-cum-bargaining, see also Kovari-Sziraczki 1985, and Revesz 1984.)

33. Szalai's (1985) series of nonrepresentative interviews attests to the intellectuals' lack of interest in economic reforms.

34. See Soos (1984 and 1986).

I wish to note that, considering the above assessment of the prospects, it is not very apt to regard reforms as the outcomes of bargaining between reformers and macroeconomic management. It would be more apt to say that the strength of the compulsion to adopt reform measures is weighed against the available options' side effects rebounding on the decisionmakers. Therefore, I believe, spreading awareness of the reforms' realistic final limits could reduce the resistance to ever-newer reform measures, besides helping to avoid the (in part) ideologically and politically inspired "antireformism" of the kind we saw in the first half of the 1970's, and examples of which could be found in the early 1980's as well. (Compare Voros 1974; Benke 1975, especially p 201; and Szego 1983a and 1983b.)

35. Recently Timar (1985) has come out in support of an evolution in this direction. My standpoint differs from his only on a single side issue. Namely, although I too regard as urgently necessary a correction of the present conditions of regulation--including the tax regulations--that offer an unwarranted advantage to persons gainfully employed in both economies simultaneously, over persons with principal occupations in the second economy, I would consider reversal of this discrimination equally inexpedient. I would doubt its justification as a strategic step, and its effectiveness as a tactical one. (The extremly limited use of the MUFA or Technical Development Fund, which offers private artisans financing on very favorable terms to expand and modernize their shops, is an edifying example to illustrate that, under the present conditions, not much could be expected from preferential treatment of principal occupations in the second economy. See Rona 1985.) Revesz (1985) foresees an evolution partially in the same direction, but with different emphases.

36. We may imagine this state of natural equilibrium as dynamic equilibrium maintained or modified by the actual or potential transactions between the two economies' organizations, for payment freely arrived at by mutual agreement.

37. The antagonism of this relationship is generally contested in Hungary, and even by several Western observers (Marrese 1980, and Holzman 1981). Although Hegedus-Markus (1978) do not mention antagonism outright, their line of reasoning seems close to the exposition presented here.

38. This is another reason why we have been referring throughout the preceding to a new approach to the socialist economy, the approach that is emerging on the basis of Kornai's works, as the nascent paradigm. For, as an unavoidable intermediate step, these works intentionally narrow down the theoretical analysis of the socialist economy's operation, to exploring the regularities of the state sector's operation.

One of the possible next steps is obviously the removal of this limitation, to obtain a comprehensive theoretical model of socialism, one which --if we accept Grossman's (1967) view that economies can best be compared by contrasting their models--could then be contrasted, scientifically in a truly fruitful manner, with a model of state capitalism constructed on the basis of the same methodological principles.

39. Primarily Mihaly Bihari (1982) presents what may claim to be a theoretical outline of the necessary political reforms. Zsuzsa Ferge (1984-1985) does the same for social reforms.

40. Typical of the public mentality at the turn of the decade was that any mention among economists of the concerns regarding the open unemployment which could be expected to result from additional reforms was considered to be in bad taste. Indeed, even the views which explicitly approved of unemployment (e.g., Bihari 1981) were rejected only later (e.g., by Timar 1985). A change appears imminent in this professional mentality, due in no small part to the empirical and theoretical studies by Janos Kollo and Karoly Fazekas (see, for example, Fazekas-Kollo 1985).

Incidentally, here it seems in order to note that Brus in his cited book (1967 [Hungarian edition's year of publication], pp 16-17) distanced himself already in 1960 from the idea favoring unemployment in the socialist economy, while emphasizing the unfavorable effects of full employment upon labor discipline and the enterprises' labor turnover.

Or the idea, raised among sociologists around that time, of setting up a Ministry of Social Welfare (to end the outdated situation in which most welfare matters are concentrated under the same central agency that is in charge of labor affairs), has been made public only about now (Gyori 1984-1985), without any public response so far.

41. Antal (1985b) also emphasizes the sociopolitical importance of the development of local autonomies.

I wish to note that the increased importance attached to autonomies independent from the state is reflected not only in the calls for political representation, but also in the opposition to the state paternalism that now permeates social policy as well. (See Ferge 1985, Szalai 1984-1985.)

42. Thus I am unable to fully concur with Bauer's (1985) view that in reforming the political mechanism we can make do even with slow progress, unlike in the economic system where determined further changes will be inevitable in the immediate future. I myself regard determined political (and social) reforms, here and now, at least equal in importance to that of the economic reforms, and no less urgent. This difference in our standpoints is, I believe, a natural consequence of our difference of opinion regarding the possibilities of market self-regulation in the state sector, and the essence of the evolution which can be expected on this basis in the wake of the economic reform's continuation. The gist of this difference of opinion I would characterize, with aphoristic succinctness, as follows: Instead of placing the main emphasis in the reform's continuation on "the second economic reform and property relations" (Bauer 1982b), I would place it on "the second economy's reform and property relations."

43. These adjectives are a reference to the terms "feasible" and "viable" used by Nove in his latest book (1983), and in its review by Brus (1985). I would like to note that my standpoint outlined here is evidently closer to that of Brus, but this is far from an indication of complete agreement. That should be obvious, I would think, already from our different professional backgrounds and personal careers, not to mention the different nature and extent of our personal involvement in the discussed problems (which in my case means a common lot, in contrast with his status of a sympathetic observer from abroad). This is probably also the source of the main difference between us: Brus ponders the prospects of "a viable socialism's feasibility," whereas I reflect on the prospects of what, to my mind, is "the viability of existing socialism." The idea keeps recurring that in my place and age, here and now, Brus too would be seeking an answer to the question formulated in this manner. And on this same principle, of course, I think I understand why Alec Nove is not pondering "the feasibility of a viable socialism," but is satisfied with systematizing his vast theoretical and up-to-date concrete knowledge of a socialism which, in his opinion, "might be feasible."

44. Szelenyi (1982, p 33) points this out.

45. Cf Mrs Falus (1986). Regarding the causes and the therapy, Hethy-Vass (1985) and Mrs Molnar (1986) adopt standpoints essentially different from the one presented here.

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1014
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ECONOMIST SHOWS ERRONEOUS CALCULATION OF NATIONAL INCOME

Belgrade EKONOMSKA POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 30 June 86 pp 32-32

[Article by Dragoljub Stanisic: "How Large Is National Income"?]

[Text] Recently, much has been said and written about the fact that the personal income of the workers in the economy is becoming a much smaller part of the overall income. The increasingly greater expenditures from the economy for joint and general social needs are cited as the reason. On the other hand, some writers are placing most of the blame on reserves and the excessive stockpiling of them. Finally, the fast increase in the economy's expenditures for interest payments is also being cited as an important reason for the fact that there is less and less money available for personal incomes. Even without detailed research, it is easy to reject at least some of the above arguments. The position of nonproductive activities, particularly some social services, could not be characterized as especially favorable. Interest on dinar loans continues to be negative. What is more, the difference between the inflation rate and realized nominal interest rates is increasing, and the real growth of reserves is not spectacular. If one were to add to this a decrease in real investments in the basic funds, one could ask where does the income go if most of the components are decreasing? Statistical data indicate that national income, as measured in constant prices, has increased even during the time of crisis (beginning in 1980). The answer to most of these questions lies in the fact that the amount of income is not as large as it is being presented in official statistics, and its fall in recent years has been very pronounced. Proving these assertions is the main goal of this article.

What Do the Statistical Data Say?

In presenting statistical data, we will limit ourselves to the 1980-1984 period. This will make it possible to gain an overview of certain changes that have taken place in the past planning period (minus 1985, because some of the basic data for that year are not yet available). We will present the structure of national income broken down according to: 1. Net personal wages of the workers employed in production activities; 2. net accumulation in these activities; 3. funds earmarked for contractual obligations and special purposes; 4. and funds earmarked for other joint and general social needs. This presentation deviates a little from the usual ones found in social accounting sheets. Namely, component 1, in addition to net personal incomes and other types of monetary income, as well as the value of services provided by various producers that are put to personal use, contain the income that the workers receive from joint consumption funds. Net accumulation in production activities is brought about by funds that expand the financial basis of production, funds held in reserve by associated labor, and joint consumption funds invested in production activities. Contractual obligations and special purpose funds (including interest on loans, insurance premiums, commissions, etc.) have been set aside from the other funds for joint and general social needs, primarily because of interest, which of late has been a very frequent subject of discussion. Table 1 presents this structure of national income.

Table 1

Structure of National Income

in percentages

year	net personal income of workers in production activities	net accumulation in production activities	contractual obligations and special purpose funds	other resources for joint and general social needs
1980	42.5	17.0	8.0	32.5
1981	43.8	17.3	7.4	31.4
1982	44.5	15.8	8.9	30.8
1983	43.3	14.9	11.0	30.8
1984	39.8	17.8	12.8	29.6

Source: This was calculated from the data contained in the balance sheet for production activities and investments (SGJ [expansion unknown] 1985, pp 148 and 153).

Personal income as a percentage of national income increased in 1981 and 1982. In the following two years, it fell by 4.7 percent each year (for a total of 11 percent). Most likely, this trend continued and became even more pronounced in 1985 and the beginning of 1986. In contrast, in the 1982-1984 period, the funds for contractual obligations and special purposes (where interest on loans has a dominant role) increased as a percentage of the income by 5.4 percent (73 percent). In light of this, it would seem that those writers who speak about the deteriorated position of the worker in the economy and the increasing burden of interest payments are correct. This conclusion would be even more convincing if one were to present data pertaining only to the social sector. The only thing that could not be said is that the percentage taken up by the other funds for joint and general social purposes is increasing. On the contrary, the downward trend is clearly visible.

Data on investments in revolving funds indicate a spectacular growth in this area during the period in question. The percentage of national income that they take up has increased from 14.4 percent (in 1980) to 24.9 percent (in 1984).

As far as the analysis presented below is concerned, it is important to state that the quantity of products stored up in reserves, measured by the current national income, has also increased, from 56 percent to 70.4 percent. These data (presented in Table 2) vindicate those authors who attribute the deterioration in the position of the workers in the economy to the excessive investments in revolving funds.

Table 2

Reserves and investments in reserves as measured by the national income--social sector--given in percentages

Year	Relationship between reserves and national income	Percentage of national income taken up by investments in reserves
1980	56.0	14.5
1981	56.6	16.3
1982	61.1	15.9
1983	68.0	20.1
1984	70.4	24.9

Source: Calculated from data on national income expressed in current prices (SGJ 1984, p. 163; SGJ 1985, p. 163; Communique from the Federal Institute for Statistics number 485 of 18 December 1984, p. 4), reserves (Indicators Regarding the Results of Work and Conduct of Business of the Organizations of Associated Labor in the Social Economy of Yugoslavia, the Republics and the Provinces --According to Data from the Final Balance Sheets of the Organizations of Associated Labor for 1984; Federal Institute for Social Planning, Center for Econometrics and Data Processing, Belograde, 1985; as well as appropriate publications from 1981, 1982, and 1983), and investments in revolving funds (SGJ 1985, p. 152).

Official Statistical Data Do Not Correspond to the Actual Situation

A cursory glance at the data contained in Table 2 reveals that investments in reserves are enormous (in 1984 alone, one fourth of the total national income of the social sector was invested in reserves). On the other hand, the real growth of reserves (measured by the national income) is not at all spectacular. This paradox can be easily explained. Statistically, the nominal growth of reserves, i.e. the difference between two successive stages in the amount of reserves, as calculated in current prices, is counted as a nominal growth in reserves and an investment in revolving funds (reserves). In view of the fact that most of the reserves are automatically reappraised, the increase in the value of the reserves can be broken down into what is due to changes in prices (fictitious increases in reserves) and the remainder, which represents a real increase in reserves.

Counting the nominal growth in reserves as investments in revolving funds also creates errors in social accounting regarding estimates of accumulation (which was allegedly used to finance such inflated investments into revolving funds).

The errors are then carried over into national income and social product. In order to find out the real structure of income, it is necessary to estimate the growth of reserves that is due to increases in prices and then reduce by that amount the nominal growth of reserves, net accumulation, and income because no accumulated funds were used to finance that part of the growth that came about because of changes in prices. We will not present the procedure for estimating fictitious accumulation, but only some of the end results (1). It turns out that ficitious accumulation has caused the income to be overestimated by 12.2 percent in 1980. The growth in inflation has also caused the aforementioned fictitious component to grow, so that it reached 25.4 percent of national income in 1984. The fact that the official report on national income portrays it as one fourth larger than it actually is could have a shocking effect. What is even more important, however, is the fact that in the 1980-1984 period the real national income (in 1972 prices) has decreased by 8.4 percent (i.e., by an average of 2.2 percent annually). This is in serious contradiction with official statistics according to which national income in that period increased by 2.4 percent (or 0.6 percent annually on the average).

If we take the income, in constant prices, of the worker employed in the economy as a measure of labor productivity, official data indicate that this important indicator of development has fallen by 6.6 percent (an average of 1.7 percent annually) during the 1980-1984 period. Reconstructed data on real income show that this decrease was considerably greater (16.4 percent during the entire period, or an average of 4.4 percent annually).

When one recalculates the structure of national income on the basis of these reconstructed data (Table 3), the picture that emerges is completely different from that in Table 1.

Table 3

Structure of National Income -- Reconstructed Data

in percentages

Year	Net Personal income of workers in production activities	net accumulation in production activities	contractual obligations and special purpose funds	other funds for joint and general social needs
1980	47.7	6.8	8.9	36.5
1981	50.8	4.2	8.6	36.4
1982	50.5	4.4	10.1	35.0
1983	51.1	-0.4	13.0	36.3
1984	50.0	-3.1	16.1	37.1

On the basis of data in Table 3 it is no longer possible to draw the conclusion that the percentage of total income taken up by net personal incomes (and other types of income) of workers in production activities has been decreasing. On the contrary, in comparison with 1980, it has even increased. Deviations from the average are slight (the coefficient of variation is only 2.7 percent), and so it could be said that the relative position of workers in production activities has essentially not changed in the 1980-1984 period, and that it has not deteriorated at all. We will reach a similar conclusion if we look at the funds for joint and general social needs. Here as well, variations from the average are slight. Standard deviation is less than 1 percent and the coefficient of variation is 2.1 percent.

Net accumulation, according to Table 3, not only takes up only a slight share of national income, but its tendency to decrease was such that in 1983 and 1984 it achieved negative values. This means that the entire Yugoslav economy in those years did not accumulate a single dinar of its own, and that the losses "ate up" part of the amortization as well. On the other hand, funds for contractual obligations and special purposes showed a very fast growth (primarily because of interest on loans). Their share of the income increased by 7.2 percent (or 81 percent). Still, it should be emphasized that these last two components of the income require additional reconstruction. Inflationary conditions totally deform the structure of the payment, and its division into interest and principal. When the real interest rate is negative, as is the case with domestic dinar credits, the entire amount of interest represents a repayment of the principal, because the real decrease of debt is greater than the payment. Consequently, the component of income designated "contractual obligations and special purpose funds" also contains a part of the accumulation. If one were to reconstruct this as well, the previous conclusions regarding the steep decrease of net accumulation and fast growth of contractual obligations in the national income would have to be moderated to a certain extent.

Finally, let us note that investments in revolving funds (i.e. the real growth of reserves) in the 1980-1984 period accounted for approximately 2 percent of national income, which is at drastic variance with the official data presented in Table 2. One could not therefore talk of excessive investments in reserves, and blame them for the deterioration of the workers' relative position in the economy.

It is evident that the available data are almost useless for gaining a direct insight into the situation surrounding the distribution of income, because what was presented as income is not the entire income, accumulation is not accumulation, and interest is not interest.

(1) If the reader is interested, we suggest our article entitled: "Inflation as a Consequence of Low Level of Self-Financing in the Economy," PRIVREDA number 4/1986.

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ECONOMY YUGOSLAVIA

CHANGES IN ASSOCIATED LABOR LAW PROPOSED, DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] On 25 August 1986 BORBA (Belgrade) on page 1 announced a "new phase" in discussions on changes in the political system which are to begin early this fall. After an almost 4-year debate initiated by the 12th LCY Congress and three years of work in the federal Social Council for Questions of the Social Order, the Critical Analysis on the Functioning of the Political System is now entering the phase of discussion on concrete suggestions for changes in the Constitution and the Law on Associated Labor [ZUR], it says.

"Judging from recent statements made in Kotor by Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, work on concrete suggestions for constitutional changes will begin next week."

"At the moment...a work group within the Social Council is preparing a text on constitutional changes, while the commission for monitoring and implementing the Law on Associated Labor within the SFRY Assembly has brought out theses for formulating a law on changes and additions to the ZUR."

BORBA then opens the discussion with a series of six articles on changing the ZUR, noting that 109 points have been proposed for changes affecting one-third of the 671 articles of the law. Suggested changes include "shortening the 42-hour work week (to 36 or 40 hours), simplifying the transfer of workers from one OOUR (basic organization of associated labor), to another within the same work organization, issuing joint regulations for all basic organizations in a work organization, strengthening the work organization [rather than OOURs] and promoting more rational use of funds by maintaining one unified account, maintaining bookkeeping functions in the work organization and not in OOURs, electing supervisors by secret ballot, reducing the number of issues on which referendum decisions are made in OOURs, and making it easier to dismiss idlers in OOURs."

The proposed change of greatest interest is that pertaining to the two-part personal income consisting of a base salary and a salary dependent on the operation of the enterprise, it said. Other changes involving self-management decision-making by workers include: making more concrete the issues to be decided on, narrowing the number of issues to be decided by referendum, and strengthening the workers council as an organ of administration and coordinator of delegations and other self-management organs in OOURs.

In regard to reducing the number of questions OOURs can decide upon by referendum, BORBA syas that referendums have often been simply a "procedural formality which has turned into manipulation,...and by narrowing the number of questions to be thus decided upon, the responsibility of the workers council is strengthened."

It was also proposed that decisions of workers councils in work organizations will be made by majority vote and only specific decisions will be made by agreement with OOURs; and that workers councils will name and elect by secret ballot the directors of OOURs.

Finally, according to the new law, it will be easier to lose one's job, than is the case now, because of unjustified absence, negligence resulting in damage such as a fire, etc., failure to respect safety rules, illegal distribution of social funds, abuse of one's position, and divulging business secrets. Disciplinary decisions are also to be expedited.

/12858
CSO: 2800/370

PRICE FREEZE SEEN PRODUCING EVENTUAL INFLATION, MORE REGULATION

[Editorial Report] According to a report in the Belgrade daily BORBA (2 September 1986, page 6), the latest analysis of the Ljubljana Economic Institute, headed by Dr Aleksandar Bajt, noted that while increases in prices, the cost of living, and inflation slowed somewhat at the beginning of the second half of this year, "it cannot yet be said how much the Federal Executive Council (FEC)'s 'July measures,' i.e., price and salary freezes, contributed to this." However, unlike similar freezes in previous years, the analysis expects this lowering of the inflation rate to be of longer duration, mainly because of the basic expectation that economic policy will be more uncompromising in preventing price increases. The Institute's report said that control of prices and personal incomes remains the most important and perhaps the only effective method of the FEC's anti-inflation strategy "which is relying on the effect of supply and demand, since other components of the strategy are either illusory (such as import intervention, especially from the clearing market) or are directly against stabilization (such as lowering the value of money)." However, the Institute says that there will be a number of problems and a high price to pay in lowering inflation, especially in regard to "converting from an administrative to a market formation of prices." It is evident, the Institute warned, that the different rules of the freeze (shifting price formation from one system to another) and the penalties "inevitably overlook the problems in the relative relations of prices which are one of the key reasons why inflation in a market economy cannot be overcome by administrative price control... This problem cannot be solved by any criteria based on 'normal' prices and 'normal' behavior, but only by the influence of market uncertainties."

The report explained why every lessening of control after a freeze results in rapid price rises; first, "because producers whose prices are controlled hurry to compensate for losses which arose during the freeze, and second, producers incorporate into the increase or in requests to increase, anticipated future freezes from which one can be protected only by increasing prices 'at the right time.' This is what happened after 1980. The longer the freeze, the relatively more intense will be the shifts after prices have been unfrozen, and the higher the general price increase. As a result, the inflationary expectations of the population and the economy also increase. Thus, the transition from administrative to market formation of prices can be a test of the success of an economic policy in overcoming inflation. However, with time, the lessening of controls becomes more difficult because the imbalance and inefficiency of the economy increases. Because of this, the tendency of economic policy to extend controls increases as well as its tendency to change from economic operation based on the market to administrative operation. Namely, administrative regulation of prices gradually imposes the need also for administrative regulation of production."

As a sign of increased state control the report cites the recent regulation that bakers must use a certain percentage of lower grade flour. And it concludes that the "decision of the government to persist in the present way of overcoming inflation...increases the volume, the need, and the costs of administration in the economy itself."

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CSO: 2800/370

OFFICIAL NOTES WRONG METHOD,RESULTS IN ENERGY PLANNING

Belgrade EKONOMSKA POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 30 Jun 86 pp 27-28

[Article by Dragoslav Nedeljkovic: "Fortune-Telling Instead of Planning"]

[Text] In the next few years, the prices of oil on the world market will not rise significantly. The question is, however, how long will this last? The fact is that the world did not react in a tumultuous manner to the fall of oil prices in 1985 and 1986, and in 1986 consumption will rise only by 1 percent even though prices have been almost halved. Still, a more detailed examination of the energy future clearly indicates that the prices of oil and other types of energy will once again rise.

As far as oil is concerned, it is possible to predict the course of events. Even though the prices are falling right now, oil reserves are small and they have not increased in the past few years. Low prices even discourage investing in new exploration. In the United States, which is the world's second producer, the deposits are such that by the end of the century production will fall by 50 percent. This will have to be made up through imports. In other parts of the world, consumption will grow, especially in the developing countries. In the last 10 or 13 years, the developed part of the world has decreased its oil consumption, but now there is a gradual increase. Analyses prepared for Japan, China, and the ASEAN [Association of Southeast Asian Countries] countries indicate that in the next 15 years these countries' consumption will increase by 50 percent. This would mean a daily increase in consumption of approximately 10 million barrels, while the critical point for OPEC and other producers is an increase of about 6 million barrels.

While it is difficult to predict whether Chernobyl will be a turning point in the utilization of nuclear energy, energy from nuclear power plants is definitely very uncertain. A recent survey indicates that 78 percent of Americans are against the building of nuclear power plants. In my opinion, there are two roads before us if we wish to avoid new dislocations and energy crises: one is to substitute other energy sources for oil, and the other is conversion of energy (this implies conservation, rational consumption, and better utilization).

Still, we all predict the future by gazing into the crystal ball. Nothing of what was said is certain to happen. Stated briefly, this is the gist of a talk by Professor Elihu Bergman, the director of the association "Americans for Energy Independence," recently given in Belgrade. He is a known energy expert.

Divisions Instead of Consolidation

It so happens that the American professor's lecture coincided with the decisions of the Yugoslav Presidency, which insist on the adoption of a long-term plan for energy development in Yugoslavia and a joint plan for the production of electrical energy. The energy balance sheet of Yugoslavia for 1985 is due to be published these days by the Federal Institute for Statistics. This is the fifth such balance sheet, prepared on the model of similar documents from the most developed countries. The very topical themes dealing with energy planning, dilemmas surrounding nuclear power plants, and trends indicated by the balance sheet have prompted us to talks with Boris Judin. He and a group of experts in the Federal Institute for Statistics have worked out the methodology and prepared the energy balance sheets.

To begin with, it is necessary to understand that the energy balance sheet is the document that indicates the structure of primary energy, the system of transformation, the flow of energy, and the consumption of energy during the previous year. It is not the customary projection of production and consumption for the upcoming year. From the balance sheet, one can gain a very clear and precise insight into the utilization of all sources of energy, how much energy has been converted into mechanical and heat energy and to what extent, as well as a host of other data essential for creating and conducting an energy policy. Still, even though the Federal Institute for Statistics has been publishing the energy balance sheet for five years, this document is not utilized at all by the authorities in planning, studying and implementing energy policy. It is utilized only by experts, institutes, and individuals such as Academician Hrvoje Pozar for their own studies and analyses.

It is an interesting fact that the experts from the World Bank have taken this document published by the Federal Institute for Statistics, translated it, and included it in their book on Yugoslavia's energy structure, while literally not a single domestic authority, planning institute, or energy committee has used it. By looking at the upside-down method of energy planning, one can understand why. For decades, the annual and long-term energy development plans for Yugoslavia have been adopted by gathering the republic and province plans. The balance sheets have been adopted in accordance with the desires and interests of the various regions, "with the concurrence" of the Federal Executive Council and the republics and provinces, or else "through the cooperation" of the eight socio-political communities. In doing this, energy plans were backward: one did not start out with the ultimate needs of the consumers in order to arrive at the necessary primary energy; instead, one planned for production and consumption, and the imports of primary energy and one never knew what the consumers would get and how much, or whether they would get the kind of energy they needed.

It is very significant that the energy balance sheets of the Federal Institute for Statistics note that heat, i.e. hot water and steam, constitute 20 percent of all the energy, and that the plans and projections do not even mention this category. Heat is simply not mentioned anywhere and no one takes it into account. Electrical energy production, for example, accounts for 24 percent of the final energy consumption, and there are specialized electrical energy institutions at the federal level, at the level of the republics and provinces, and organizations and associations. Several institutes are involved in it and plans and analyses are prepared. On the other hand, heat, which has approximately the same importance, is not mentioned anywhere.

The Base Exists, But ...

While the lack of even basic statistical data has for a number of years been the excuse for such a system of planning and conducting the energy policy, this excuse has ceased to be valid in 1982, when the first energy balance for Yugoslavia, for the year 1981, appeared. Still, things are done as before. Boris Judin, the head of the team preparing the balance sheets at the Federal Institute for Statistics, thinks that the administration's resistance is great but also understandable. Still, that is not the essence of the problem. As one of the bases of the economy, energy has a universal importance and is present in all the branches of the economy and all aspects of life. For that reason, every country's energy system must be unified, like transportation, education, health care, etc. By its very nature, energy does not tolerate division and fragmentation. Stated more clearly, such things disturb its technical and technological integrity and make energy more expensive. In Yugoslavia, artificial dilemma has been created, namely do the creation of a unified energy system and the application of energy balance as a method of central planning have anything to do with centralism as a socio-political system?

To tell the truth, other countries faced similar uncertainties in preparing balance sheets and energy plans, even though they may not have had to deal with our specific internal conditions and divisions. The main reason is the fact that one approached the balance sheets and the planning separately for each type of energy, such as coal, oil, and electrical energy. Only after the appearance of the "energy crisis" did the world begin an overall balancing of energy, in which the various types of energy do not just compete with each other, but also supplement and substitute for each other and are all subject to the broad goals of social development. It was demonstrated that contemporary methods of energy balancing, also applied by our statistics institute, make possible successful implementation of policies, not only in the area of energy, but also in the structuring of the economy, selecting those areas of the economy that are to be encouraged, and eliminating "dirty" technologies and those that waste energy.

As early as 1969, at a symposium on energy organized by the Serbian Academy of Arts and Sciences, Academician Hrvoje Pozar presented methods for optimizing the structure of energy. Somewhat later, Pozar prepared a macro-project for an energy balance sheet, but it was only 10 years later that the Federal Executive Council assisted in having the Federal Institute for Statistics begin with preparations for doing the balance sheet.

The series of balance sheets for the five years clearly points out Yugoslavia's wanderings in the area of energy. Between 1981 and 1985, the consumption of primary energy grew at an annual rate of 9-10 percent, while the consumers' use grew at a rate of 4-6 percent. In 1985, there was a change: primary energy stayed at the same level while final consumption decreased by 3 percent. It is clear that the structure of energy consumption, especially primary energy consumption, is changing, and one could also draw more far-reaching conclusions if one were to examine the trends in more detail. All five documents make very evident the fact that we have refineries capable of processing 30 million tons of oil annually, but we are utilizing less than 50 percent of their capacity. This means that some of the refineries or some of their machinery will become technologically obsolete and end up on the junk heap without ever having been utilized. How can they be made to pay for themselves?

The situation with mazut-powered thermal electric power plants is similar. For the most part, these power plants are idle. The balance sheets indicate that republic and province divisions have caused absurd situations. While refineries are standing idle, oil products, especially mazut (1.3 million tons last year), are being imported in spite of the fact that it would be far more economical to import crude oil.

The Federal Institute for Statistics is trying to create a computerized data base and make possible the use of models in the plans for energy development. Academician Pozar has prepared models for simulating and optimizing energy use seven or eight years ago. It is only now, however, that plans are being made for computerisation and the use of models. The problem, however, is a great one. Developed countries are very active in the use of computers and computer models, and we could benefit greatly from these things. They will be worthless, however, if they are not used, as is the case with the energy balance sheets.

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CSO: 2800/322

ENERGY PRODUCTION LAGGING BEHIND NEEDS OF ECONOMY

Belgrade PRIVREDNI PREGLED in Serbo-Croatian 6 Aug 86 p 5

[Text] Production in the fuel and power industry achieved a cumulative growth of 5 percent over the first half of the year. Compared to the global projection for development of production this year that rate certainly could be evaluated in different ways and could even be seen as satisfactory, although there are those who think that it would not have been enough even at a considerably higher level when measured by the needs of the Yugoslav economy.

The development of energy production has not come close to being in line with the growth of needs for many years, so that even a considerably more dynamic growth would have a very difficult time reaching the necessary proportion, at least of the global optimum. Without neglecting the absence of a long-range development strategy, nor the implications which realistically must accompany this situation, and still less the fact that the system for financing expanded reproduction in this complex has not been built up, numerous issues aside from that are demanding answers, and indeed they are doing so individually in all sectors of the fuel and power industry. The organizational factor certainly should be referred to as a very striking problem, since under somewhat different overall organizational conditions the overall results would also have to be at least a shade better. The cumulative growth rate of production in the first half of the year was pulled up by the production of petroleum products and to some extent by the production of electric power, since the influence of the low statistical base in the first month or 2 of 1986 has not yet been exhausted. Although the summer months and weather conditions are favorable for production, production in June throughout the complex, with the exception of the production of petroleum products, was mostly unsatisfactory since in real terms it was below the volume achieved in May of this year (Table 1).

As a whole the fuel and power industry showed a 1.2-point slower growth than the industrial sector as a whole, and independently of the globally projected growth rates, when we assess our needs, it has been basically inadequate to give any very dynamic boost to economic growth, which possibly could be achieved in the early fall, which is also when consumption increases sharply.

The electric power sector showed an average cumulative growth of 4.5 percent over the average monthly production last year. However, June (nor was it alone) was all of 7.2 percent below last year's monthly average, which has to be seen as a specific trend overall.

Table 1. Physical Volume of Production in the Fuel and Energy Complex, in percentage

Indicator	Industry, total	Fuel and Power Industry, total	Electric Power Industry	Coal Mining	Coal Processing	Petroleum and Gas Production	Production of Petroleum Products
May 1986 relative to 1985 average	4.0	-2.7	-4.8	-2.0	4.2	-1.9	2.3
Jun 1986 relative to 1985 average	6.7	-7.2	-8.1	-11.3	0.8	-14.9	12.3
Jan-May 1986 relative to 1985 average	4.3	4.5	8.2	-1.3	0.7	-0.3	7.8
Jun 1986 relative to May 1986	2.6	-4.7	-3.5	-9.4	3.3	-13.2	9.8
Jun 1986 relative to Jun 1985	4.4	0.7	4.3	-6.0	3.2	-6.7	4.2
Jan-Jun 1986 relative to Jan-Jun 1985	5.2	5.0	4.8	4.9	2.5	1.3	12.6

Source: SAOPSTENJE, publication of the Federal Bureau of Statistics, No 287.

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CSO: 2800/348

DATA ON ELECTRIC POWER PRODUCTION, EXPORT GIVEN

Belgrade PRIVREDNI PREGLED in Serbo-Croatian 6 Aug 86 p 5

[Text] From the standpoint of practice, this industry has not been organized as a unified economic, organizational, and self-management system because there exist several electric power systems organized as a community, as a complex organization, or as a work organization.

It has been asserted that technological unity exists and it is probably true that the electric power system can function as a unified whole. Still, though, one cannot overlook the fact that the pattern of organization of this system does indicate the essential characteristics of inefficiency, and in spite of the commitment to eliminate as much as one-third of the present price disparities during this year, the possibilities for development continue to be diminished, and this means that in the present organization there are not enough integrative elements from the standpoint of the entire economic area of Yugoslavia.

The fragmentation of the large entities by its very logic prevents reaching the level of the global optimum, and in this connection we should not overlook the relevance of coal mining to the generation of power. The discussions related to construction of nuclear power plants, which by this point have become exhausting, might better perhaps be channeled into the possibilities for more optimum consumption and also production in the present system, if for no other reason than so as to bring opinions closer together about the price of energy in a realistic context.

For a long time now the tiresome price increases have been showing more and more that energy is in any case becoming an ever more essential cost on a permanent basis, while opinions about its price are divided.

Within the electric power industry production of the principal products reached the volume shown in Table 2 on a cumulative basis for the first 5 months.

Over that same period the electric power industry achieved exports worth 5,189 million dinars (as against 4,853 million dinars in the previous year), while imports were valued at 4,855 million dinars (as against 6,231 million dinars in the previous year).

Table 2. Electric Power Industry, in millions of kwh

Indicator	January-May 1985	January-May 1986	Index
1. Electric power industry as a whole	33,123	34,679	104.70
Hydropower	12,084	14,963	123.82
Thermal power	18,902	17,504	92.60
Nuclear power	2,137	2,212	103.51

Source: INDEKS, publication of the Federal Bureau of Statistics, No 7, 1986.

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CSO: 2800/348

ECONOMY YUGOSLAVIA

OIL, GAS PRODUCTION SHOW DECLINE

Belgrade PRIVREDNI PREGLED in Serbo-Croatian 6 Aug 86 p 5

[Text] Neither oil nor gas production has achieved the average monthly growth from last year. Here again there is no basis for believing in any very essential change of the trends, especially when we take into account one more unfavorable factor, one that is exceedingly relevant--the fall in oil prices on the world market. The special resources which are being set aside for oil and gas exploration--through the price of oil and gas products--are hardly sufficient to overcome the situation that has arisen, so that the possible adverse consequences could be coming--but later.

Production of the basic products in the oil and gas sector is shown in Table 4 on a cumulative basis for the first 5 months.

Table 4. Oil and Gas Production

Indicator	January-May 1985	January-May 1986	Index
Crude petroleum (thousands of tons)	1,696	1,711	100.88
Natural gas (millions of m^3)	1,049	1,141	100.77

Source: INDEKS, publication of the Federal Bureau of Statistics, No 7, 1986.

Table 5. Production of Petroleum Products, in thousands of tons

Indicator	January-May 1985	January-May 1986	Index
Gasoline	1,346	1,558	115.75
Diesel fuel	1,303	1,412	108.37
Heating oil	1,990	2,329	117.04
Lubricant oil	254	237	93.31

Source: INDEKS, publication of the Federal Bureau of Statistics, No 7, 1986.

Inventories of finished products in this production sector on a cumulative basis for the first 5 months were down 7 percent from the previous year, but 5 percent at the end of May.

Exports reached 200 million dinars (as against 445 million dinars last year), but imports 311.55 million dinars (325.71 million dinars last year). Of course, this should not be confused with imports of crude petroleum--here we are talking about equipment and other types of production supplies, since there is no support in domestic industry for the very expensive field equipment.

Production of petroleum products is holding at a somewhat higher level thanks to the more favorable conditions, which made it possible to carry out the energy budget at a higher pace. More reflection still needs to be given to its optimality, since the material limitations serve as the main if not the exclusive justification, independently of other objective facts, whose neglect actually brought about the situation in which most refining facilities find themselves.

In any case, the production of the principal products in this sector, on a cumulative basis for the first 5 months, achieved the volume shown in Table 5.

Inventories of finished products in production of petroleum products were down on a cumulative basis for the first 5 months all of 23 percent compared to the same period of last year, while at the end of May they were down 10 percent from last year's monthly average. The considerably smaller volume of inventories resulted from the more dynamic growth of domestic consumption and also from a certain volume of exports. For example, domestic gasoline consumption grew some 20 or so points, and 126,000 tons of gasoline were exported. To be sure, this volume of exports constitutes only about 60 percent of last year's figure, so that in real terms it does not have any major impact on the trend of production and the level of supply.

As for residual fuel oil and certain oil assortments the situation is almost chronic in the description--supply is still normal, but the impression of the level of supply is variable. At the present price of crude petroleum and given our present refining capacities, there is still no reason why there should be disruptions of supply in subsequent months.

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COAL PRODUCTION, EXPORT DATA GIVEN

Belgrade PRIVREDNI PREGLED in Serbo-Croatian 6 Aug 86 p 5

[Article by M. Prvic: "Coal: Funds Interrupt Continuity"]

[Text] Coal mining in June did not reach last year's montly average, so that if the trends in May and June continue, there could easily be a certain slowing down of the overall growth rate. The situation has not been undergoing any essential change this year--in spite of the fact that prices are reaching a truly high level, some of the arguments for which cannot be accepted.

The projected development has not been taking place either in volume or pace, since the exhaustion of financial resources leaves no room for maintaining continuity following the most optimum alternative. On the contrary, the high rate of inflation is quickly devaluating the funds built up, and the difficulty or slowness in obtaining the necessary foreign exchange has been having a depressive effect on productivity.

In any case, the efforts do deserve exceptional public attention--for one thing because reserves instill confidence over the long run--but also a corresponding dose of realism with respect to development ambitions.

The many years of neglect of development, that is, the orientation toward other sources of energy which were cheaper at the time, for all the efforts that were made and the above-average level of organization of the industry itself, can hardly be overcome over the short run and under conditions which are markedly limited by the problem of modest investment funds at almost all levels. Which is why at this point, and probably later as well, coal reserves figure as the most relevant fact for long-range development of our own sources of energy, and by no means is it an element of simple aggregation.

The output of the principal products on a cumulative basis for the first 5 months reached the volume shown in Table 3.

Over the same period inventories were down 12 percent from last year, although in May they showed a tendency toward a rapid growth. Aside from the seasonal factor, it is assumed that preparations of producers for a rise of prices had a strong influence, so that inventories in the hands of producers were 10 percent greater than the monthly average production in 1985.

The exports of this industry reached 1,425 million dinars on a cumulative basis for the first 5 months (4,853 million dinars last year), and imports 26,067 million dinars (last year 24,924 million dinars). It is clear that these imports consist of equipment, spare parts, and production supplies.

Table 3. Coal Mining, in thousands of tons

Indicator	Jan 1985	May 1986	Index
1. Coal--total	27,325	29,001	106.30
Bituminous or better	174	164	94.25
Brown	4,714	5,561	117.97
Lignite	22,436	23,276	103.74
2. Standard coal (4,000 calories)	18,432	19,772	107.27

Source: INDEKS, publication of the Federal Bureau of Statistics, No 7, 1986.

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CSO: 2800/348

NATO NAVAL STRATEGY IN NORWEGIAN SEA EXAMINED

East Berlin VOLKSARMEE in German No 31 1986 (signed to press 28 July 1986) p 6

[Commentary by Lt Col Heinz Rabe: "U.S. Sixth Fleet in the Norwegian Sea?: At the Most Recent Symposium of the NATO Supreme Commander Atlantic They Fought Sea Battles Opposite the Soviet Front Door"]

[Text] Compared with the Mediterranean, the Norwegian Sea is a "politically calm" region of the world. This is what the FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG found slightly disparagingly on 7 July 1986 with a view to the American Sixth Fleet in the Mediterranean, which is providing for world political unrest there. The mouthpiece of the military-industrial complex and its employers seem to be very interested in having the Norwegian Sea be less calm. They would love to have a second Mediterranean opposite the front door of the Soviet Union. At least this pipe dream determines a report of the FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG on this year's "Sea-Link" symposium of U.S. Adm Lee Baggett, supreme commander Atlantic of NATO.

"Pay more attention to the Norwegian Sea." That was the wording of the evaluation--in headline form--of the meeting in which U.S. General Rogers, supreme commander in Europe, and the British Admiral Hunt, supreme commander of the English Channel, also took part. The top military trio of the war pact conferred with other experts at the officers' school of the U.S. Navy in Annapolis (Maryland). The basic tenor was "forward defense" at sea, that is, naval warfare against the Soviet Union.

General Lawson (Great Britain), former NATO supreme commander for northern Europe, was able to speak eloquently on the war scenario: "The battle for the Atlantic," according to Lawson, "will have to be fought in the Norwegian Sea." His reasoning: the "security of the Atlantic sea links" of NATO is the precondition for holding the land front in the FRG. Therefore, "in the defense of the Norwegian Sea and hence of the Baltic Sea approaches, it is not a matter of secondary theaters of a war in Europe."

His "will have to" in regard to a "battle in the Atlantic" passes the lips of the NATO generals all too easily. As though this ocean had not already swallowed up too many ships and sailors in two world wars. They are also playing with a "war in Europe," as though our continent needed anything other than peace and more peace!

In the air-conditioned academic buildings of Annapolis, talk can become dangerous in the summer heat of 1986 and sea battles are decided before going to bed. Everything goes very well for NATO when one takes precautions in time. And the top NATO people had no shortage of diverse advice. According to the FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG, they amount of a "plea for a different deployment of American naval force--for a shift in emphasis from the Mediterranean and western Atlantic to the North Atlantic."

As is apparent, the most aggressive NATO forces are demanding a U.S. Sixth Fleet in the Norwegian Sea as well. Three aircraft carrier task forces are to be dispatched in a "crisis." How such a crisis arises is shown by the action of the Sixth Fleet against Libya. But in the north European seas, in contrast to the Mediterranean, the fleets of the NATO allies, not least of the FRG, are to take action at the side of America, the leading power. There is a desire to do more to strengthen the threat against the northern flank of the Soviet Union. Such an aggessive concept was exceedingly well-received by the organizer of the sea-battle symposium, as the FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG noted: "Baggett also saw clearly the necessity of a 'forward defense' in Europe as the best possibility for defending America itself." The NATO supreme commander Atlantic does not need to present himself as such a prophet. As a U.S. admiral, he knows very well that the leading forces of his country are not giving up the illusion of limiting war to Europe and being able to keep their own territory away from counterstrikes. He welcomes anyone who speaks in favor of such a murderous concept for Europe, just as the NATO admirals in Annapolis are doing. They knowingly made themselves advocates of the "horizontal escalation" planned by Washington, which is oriented toward the expansion of a regionally promoted conflict globally against supposed enemy "weak points." In 1985, the Yugoslav social scientist Miroslav Nincic, who resides in the United States, published some revealing things in this connection in a study by the Swedish peace research institute SIPRI.

The expert Nincic sees the north European Arctic Ocean as the most probable objective of horizontal escalation. He concludes from the plans for horizontal escalation that the Soviet submarines stationed at the Kola Peninsula would have to be destroyed in their ports or at sea. This would be war in Europe. And that is all they talk about in Annapolis. U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger, likewise in Annapolis, indicated the purpose of the manuever in that he called upon the NATO members to double the size of their--certainly not small--naval forces. The navy of the FRG has already taken this course. Its potential in rocket frigates of Class 122 is being increased by one-third. Definite area of operations: the Norwegian Sea!

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DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON HELSINKI CONFERENCE ANNIVERSARY

Sofia ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME in Bulgarian 1 Aug 86 pp 1, 6

[Article by Lyuben Gotsev, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Bulgarian People's Republic: "Eleventh Anniversary of Signing of Final Act of Helsinki--Firm Foundation for Development of Pan-European Process"]

[Text] Eleven years have passed since the signing of the Final Act of Helsinki on Security and Cooperation in Europe, which ratified the principles of peaceful coexistence as a foundation of relations among states with a different social order. The period elapsing since then has shown that implementation of the tenets of the Final Act of Helsinki has become one of the principal lines of development of European political life. "The spirit of Helsinki" became synonymous with detente during the 1970s. But in the present complex international situation as well, the pan-European process, initiated at Helsinki, preserves its paramount significance for determining the political climate in Europe.

The Final Act is the social basis for the development of this process. In his speech, delivered at the International Meeting "To Celebrate World Peace and Security," organized by the BZNS [Bulgarian National Agrarian Union] in May 1986, Comrade Todor Zhivkov pointed out that " the Final Act at Helsinki has had favorable results because it has met the interests of the people, their will and endeavors. It is no accident that, despite the dangerous development of the international situation in recent years, the 'spirit of Helsinki' cannot be laid to rest. The experience of this period has shown how to proceed and which way to go in the present tense international situation."

The Helsinki Final Act created long-term prospects for conducting international relations realistically.

It contains a broad program for the development of mutually advantageous cooperation between participant countries in all spheres of life--economics, culture, science, education, sport, etc. Thus, at Helsinki a mechanism was produced for interaction between security and cooperation, the two integral parts of detente.

The 11-year history of the Helsinki process affords rich and unique political and social experience--both favorable and adverse, but equally instructive.

Implementation of the positive enthusiasm of the Helsinki Act presupposes conscientious compliance on the part of all participant countries with the agreements contained therein. The socialist countries are showing in deed how these agreements must be implemented. Their numerous joint initiatives and constructive suggestions aimed at halting the arms race and at turning our continent into a region of stable peace, security and confidence; their efforts for expansion and augmentation of mutually advantageous cooperation--all this is in fact a struggle for the cause of Helsinki.

The Bulgarian People's Republic has made its own contribution, too, to the implementation of the Helsinki agreements. Our vigorous foreign political activity vis-a-vis the Western European states; the great number of agreements entered into with them; the meetings and conversations that were held and other contacts made at all levels, including the summit; the major forums conducted in our country in recent years, such as the meeting-cum-dialogue on detente, the International Children's Banner-of-Peace Assembly, the World Parliament of Peoples for Peace, the International Meeting organized by the BZNS, the International Writers' Meetings and other similar measures are good illustrations of this contribution. The initiatives of our country for a nuclearfree zone in the Balkans and the banning of chemical weapons give real substance to the Helsinki agreements and represent a valuable contribution of the Bulgarian People's Republic to the struggle for our continent's peace and security.

But experience also shows something else--the West, by means of unilateral interpretation, has made out of human rights and cooperation in a few humanitarian areas a political platform for ideological infiltration into the socialist countries, for "legalized" intervention in their internal affairs and their relations within the framework of the community. At the same time this platform is used as diplomatic cover for noncompliance with the obligations assumed under the Final Act.

Thus the West attempts to distort the Helsinki process and divert it from the vitally important questions of security and disarmament. The socialist countries in all pan-European forums are giving a decisive collective rebuff to the attempts to use to their own advantage and upset the pan-European process. They defend steadfastly and staunchly its true purpose and substance--the strengthening of our continent's peace and security and the development of mutually advantageous cooperation.

The development of the pan-European process during the second half of the 1980's will take place under conditions different from the conditions in the 1970's. Possibilities do exist, however, as Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev pointed out in his declaration of 15 January 1986, for a "rebuilding of detente" on the firm foundations laid down in Helsinki. Europe could become once more the architect of this historic deed.

And at the impending meeting which will open in Vienna in November 1986 the countries of the socialist community will continue to champion the position that all principles and agreements of the Helsinki Act must be enforced in their entirety; that a selective approach towards them is intolerable; that sovereign and equal states participate in the Conference on Security and Co-operation, a fact which precludes any intervention whatever in their internal affairs; that the pan-European process requires action to be taken towards disarmament and detente and is incompatible with the armament race and the power approach in international relations. The socialist countries are coming to this meeting with the constructive suggestions contained in the recent peace initiatives put forward by the Warsaw Pact member-states at the conference of the Political Consultative Committee in Budapest.

The Bulgarian People's Republic faces this new stage of the pan-European process with hope that it will make a new contribution to affirmation of the cause of Helsinki, of detente and peace in Europe and in the world.

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FDJ LEADERS URGED TO FOSTER PREMILITARY TRAINING

East Berlin JUNGE GENERATION in German No 7, 1986 pp 33-36

[Unattributed article of series titled "ABC--The FDJ and National Defense: No 4 -- We Make an Active Contribution to the Secure Protection of our Socialist Fatherland"]

[Text] Why is the defense of the socialist fatherland the right and honorable obligation of every youth?

In the "FDJ Mission of the XI Party Congress of the SED," we assume the task, together with the Society for Sports and Technology (GST), of conscientiously preparing ourselves for honorable service in the military components and in this way making a great personal contribution toward safeguarding peace. This requirement is a consequence of the necessary of reliabily protecting at all times our achievements, the values of socialism, and peace against the attacks of imperialism. The constitutional right and honorable obligation to protect the socialist fatherland and the conscientious preparation for military service to safeguard our way of life is one of the greatest accomplishments of our people.

The basic right to play an active role in shaping the political, economic, social, and cultural life of socialist society is inseparably linked with the right and honorable obligation to defend the socialist fatherland and peace.

Military duty serves the welfare of all people, because it is an active service for peace. The acquisition of military-political training, of premilitary knowledge and skills, as well as service in the armed forces and the preservation of fitness and availability for military service, are part of a person's development into a socialist personality.

Your"Grundorganization"[Basic Organization] leadership concentrates particularly on:

--the creation of an atmosphere conducive to the development of thought and behavior patterns favoring conscientious preparation for honorable service and its performance;

--an objective-oriented agitation and progaganda program on problems related to the military and security policies of the SED, together with preparation of major military-political and military sports events;

--the objective-oriented recruitment of qualified young persons for a military or police career or voluntary limited-tour military service and the inclusion of future military cadres in the active life of the basic organization;

--supporting the activity of the "FDJ Candidate Collective for Military Careers," the "Law and Order Groups of the FDJ," and other socially active and labor associations, which work for socialist military education and a high level of public order and security; and

--the assurance of exemplary behavior by your members during military instruction, during premilitary training, in the military sports program of the GST as well as in the area of civil defense.

How can we succeed, together with the GSI, in gaining the interest of every young person in actively participating in the premilitary and military sports program?

We as members of the FDJ as well as the GST bear a great responsibility for the long-term preparation of young persons for honorable service in the armed forces.

For that reason, the FDJ collectives are primarily concerned, particularly in vocational training and at the expanded secondary schools, with creating a political atmosphere conducive to developing and strengthening the willingness among young people to utilize, for this purpose, the premilitary training and military sports program of the GST or the medical aid courses in civil defense.

To ensure the influence of the youth organization during premilitary training, FDJ action groups responsible to the basic organizations of the FDJ and in close cooperation with state-level supervisory groups and the basic organizations of the GST are formed in the training units.

The mission of the FDJ action group is to mobilize all youths to participate with political awareness in the premilitary training of the GST and the medical aid training in civil defense, to fully support all training tasks and carry them out responsibly and with initiative. The FDJ action groups focus their main efforts in their political-ideological work on several primary tasks:

--before and during training, hold discussions on political questions of current interest as well as on the fulfillment of obligations, order and discipline;

--in preparing for major training events concertedly instruct all participants in specific focal points, so as to derive from this the personal contribution of each FDJ member for these training segments;

--to strengthen such thought and behavior characteristics as steadfastness, perservance, independence, initiative, courage and respect for the accomplishments of others;

--to strive constantly for all FDJ members to take a personal interest in the retention of high standards during training, to fulfill all tasks in an exemplary manner, and to fight for maximum utilization of the training time; and

--together with instructors, make an effort to comply with the training programs, including the required achievement levels.

A prerequisite for the successful work of FDJ action groups in their long-term selection and through qualification by the directorates of the FDJ basic organizations in close cooperation with the GST. Qualified FDJ members, at the direction of the FDJ basic organization, are appointed to the action groups at the beginning of the apprenticeship and training year and are given concrete unit tasks, which are later accounted for at the meeting of members.

(Compare this with the "Information on Working With FDJ Collectives in the Training Units of the GST as well as Medical Aid Training of GDR Civil Defense," in Empirical Material E 3-83, Resolution of the Secretariat of the Central Council of the FDJ, dated 17 Jul 1983.)

Gaining increased significance for the direct preparation of youths for honorable service is the military-political and military sports work in the work collectives. Many youth collectives, especially our youth brigades, are already participating regularly in the military sports program of the GST, since they have realized that it helps them, even after several years of employment, to stay as physically fit as the requirements of national defense demand. The reason these youth collectives are successful is that, in the battle program of the FDJ group, they have decided upon, and are purposefully implementing, concrete and calculable measures for the protection of the socialist fatherland. Here you should attach particular importance to participation in such military sports as marksmanship, physical combat sports, and military combined competition.

How do we prepare FDJ members for voluntary limited-tour military service and/or their duties as military careerists?

To strengthen them in their decision, it is of great help for our friends if your FDJ collective constantly ensures an atmosphere in which they command a high level of respect, in which they are both challenged and encouraged.

Even more effectively than in the past, you should help the FDJ candidate collectives for military careers to familiarize their members on a long-term basis with the demands of their future activity and to begin their training according to plan:

--For that purpose, your FDJ leadership must accomplish extensive educational work in the political-ideological area, in order to reinforce the candidates in their career choice, their socialist military motivation, and their military-political knowledge.

--Your leadership has the task of gaining the interest of these friends to actively work in the GST. To this end, give them unit tasks designed to include them in premilitary training work. Appoint them to the FDJ action groups of your training units.

--Regularly assess the vocational preparation in the candidate collectives, establish measures for assistance and support, and work in close cooperation with leaders and advisers.

All candidates are directly integrated into the work of the FDJ action group of the basic organization.

(You will find the tasking of the FDJ for the long-term assurance of the availability of military specialties in Resolution K 7/16/85.)

How can we organize the Hans-Beimler meet?

The main form of socialist military training for members of the 8th school year is the Hans-Beimler meet. The units responsible for its organization and execution are the FDJ kreis headquarters and the management of the FDJ basic organization of your secondary school.

In order to interest all girls and boys of the 8th school years in this, it is a good idea to create "Hans-Beimler staffs." Together with your teachers and your GST sections, they ensure that the meet is combined with interesting military-political discussions on questions of socialist national defense and its revolutionary traditions.

What tasks does the "Hans-Beimler staff" have?

Together with the teachers and GST functionaries, it compiles various possibilities and experiences for increasing the level of physical capacity and the willingness to employ it.

At the direction of your basic organization, it plans military-political and military sports measures on a long-term basis and consults with teachers for this purpose.

It is accountable to your basic organization.

It is recommended that, prior to the meet, newspapers be posted on the wall to familiarize all friends with its intent. Actively involve as many friends as possible in the orientation of your meet. Assign them personal tasks, for which they will give an accounting to the staff. The date of the meet is to be coordinated by your basic organization management with the extracurricular activity plan.

(You will find additional information in the brochure "Hans-Beimler Meets of the FDJ.")

What do we need to keep in mind when forming an FDJ law and order group? What are its tasks?

The FDJ law and order group is a component of the FDJ leadership. It is intended to assist responsibly in helping to assure observance of the socialist legal system and compliance with the norms of socialist life and questions of order, security and discipline in learning, work and study collectives as well as in school, student and youth clubs.

Prior to their appointment as members of the law and order group, a careful screening of these young friends should be conducted by the respective FDJ management. Conditions for appointment are: exemplary implementation of the rights and obligations of an FDJ member, personal interest, and a high level of involvement. All FDJ law and order groups are directed by the law and order group staff, an operational component of your FDJ kreis headquarters.

In the schooling, training and operational employment of law and order group members, you are supported by comrades of the German People's Police.

Tasks

FDJ law and order groups perform the following tasks:

--safeguarding young people's major political and social functions;

--guaranteeing and enforcing the legal provisions for the protection of youths at young people's dances and at clubs; and

--leasure time political-educational work among young people.

In the process, you should levy personal, accountable unit tasks on the law and order group members.

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PARTY ORGAN REPORTS ON 10TH CONGRESS

Congress Composition Statistics Given

Warsaw ZYCIE GOSPODARCZE in Polish No 15, 16 Jul 86 p 32

[Text] Of the 1,766 delegates elected to attend the PZPR 10th Congress, 1,397 were attending a party congress for the first time.

The majority of the delegates (1,511) were elected at voivodship and equivalent party conferences; 265 were elected at factory and teaching institution conferences. They represent all primary social circles and generations of party activists.

Women make up 20 percent of the delegates (356 women), compared to 5.5 percent (108 women) at the preceding congress.

They come from the following backgrounds: Workers, 970 delegates (54.6 percent); peasant, 550 (31.1 percent); and intelligentsia, 248 (14 percent). Of the delegates, 734 are workers employed in various sectors of the economy. They make up 41.3 percent of the total number of delegates. They represent a high level of qualifications: 41 percent are masters and foremen, and 86.2 percent have basic trade, secondary and partial secondary educations.

The workers come mainly from the light and chemical industry, 133 delegates; metallurgy and machines industry, 136; coal mining and power industry, 89; railroad, transportation and communication, 65; construction and municipal management, 52; food industry, 41; electrical engineering, electronics, and the precision industry, 37; wood-paper and forestry, 32; trade, services and the health service, 27; and the mineral industry, 25.

The delegates include 174 farmers, who make up 9.8 percent of the total composition. There are 156 private farmers and 18 farmers in cooperatives. (It should be mentioned that 266 delegates, including 45 farm workers and state farm managers, are employed in the agricultural economy.)

The working intelligentsia is represented by 853 delegates. They comprise 48 percent of the total number of delegates. Among them are 101 science and education workers (including 40 academic teachers and 5 employees of scientific-research centers), 84 managers of enterprises and factories, 36 technical specialists with a higher education, 79 representatives of the central and regional state administration, 28 representatives of the world of culture, and 20 journalists. There are 231 delegates who are employed in the party apparatus, of whom 200 are on the factory level, the grade 1 level, and the voivodship level (there were 394 party apparatus workers among the delegates at the Ninth Congress).

There are five craftsmen and 10 retirees.

Almost 80 percent of the delegates have been party members for over 10 years, and 102 delegates were members prior to the association of the Polish workers movement, i.e., 15 December 1948 (at the previous congress there were 169). Two delegates were active even before the war, in the Communist Youth Union of Poland; 85 were members of the Polish Workers Party during the war and after the liberation, and 17 belonged to the Polish Socialist Party.

From the standpoint of age, the largest group comprised the delegates from 36-50 years old. There were 926 of them, making up 52.1 percent. There were 395 delegates (22.2 percent) in the 51-60 age group, and 73 delegates (4.1 percent) were over 60; 382 delegates (21.6 percent) were under 35, and 106 (6 percent) were under 30. The average age was 41. An interesting bit of information: The oldest delegate was a 78-year-old retiree from Lublin and the youngest was a 25-year-old planner from Andrychow.

Elected party posts in the Primary Party Organization and the District Party Organization are held by 647 (36.4 percent) of the delegates; 395 (22.2 percent) hold elected party positions in factory and teaching institution committees; 597 (33.6 percent) hold positions in the grade 1 level echelons; and 611 (34.4 percent) in the voivodship committees.

Youth organization affiliation is as follows: 324 delegates (18.2 percent) belong to a youth organization--264 to the Union of Socialist Polish Youth, 39 to the Polish Scout Union, 18 to the Rural Youth Union, and 3 to the Polish University Student Association.

Trade union membership is claimed by 1,187 (66.8 percent) delegates.

Among the delegates are 57 deputies and 251 councillors, and 284 delegates perform various functions in PRON (Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth).

Fifty-eight delegates took part in the battle with the invading armies (there were 117 such delegataes at the previous congress).

Central Committee Statistics

The Central Committee elected by the 10th Congress is made of of 230 members (including 35 women). No candidate members were elected to the Committee this time, a departure from previous practice. The previous Central Committee numbered 200 members and 70 candidate members.

In consultation with delegates, the Central Committee elected a first secretary and in a closed meeting it elected 14 members and 5 candidate members to the Politburo. It also elected 11 Central Committee secretaries.

The Central Committee is composed of:

--88 workers (the majority are from the machines industry, 19; the textile and garment industry, 13; and mining, 10),

--16 academic teachers and 3 secondary and elementary school teachers,

--42 party apparatus workers and 8 factory committee first secretaries,

--15 directors, assistant directors and department managers in enterprises,

--13 members of government, executive organs, the Sejm, and the Council of State,

--7 officers,

--6 representatives of social organizations,

--3 journalists.

Fifty-two members of the Central Committee were reelected and 10 were candidate members during the previous term.

Central Control and Auditing Commission Statistics

The Central Control and Auditing Commission is composed of 130 members (including 20 women). The chairman is a member of the Politburo. The presidium is made up of 5 assistant chairmen and 15 members.

The Commission is made up of:

--38 workers,

--8 private and cooperative farmers,

--40 party-apparatus workers (including 21 voivodship committee first secretaries),

--9 officers,

- 9 directors, assistant directors, and department managers in factories,

--8 representatives of science and education,

--9 health service representatives,

--4 state-apparatus workers,

--2 journalists.

Discussion on Building Party Authority

Warsaw ZYCIE PARTII in Polish No 15, 16 Jul 86

[Report by Magdalena Prochnicka on Group 1 meeting]
[Excerpts] The party, its tasks in perfecting the methods by which its leadership and guiding role is performed, consolidation of the process of socialist renewal, cadre policy--those were the problems discussed during the deliberations of Group 1 on the third day of the 10th PZPR Congress. This discussion, in some of its aspects, was the continuation of a debate devoted to internal party matters discussed the previous day during the meeting of the 10th Congress Statute Committee, which addressed itself to amendments and additions to the party's statute.

The members of Group 1 concentrated their attention on those problems which involve the party's ability to exert influence. "We must increase the party's effectiveness," said Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak in his opening remarks. "This is a problem of the highest rank in our political system, because how our party performs its leadership and guiding role will depend on the quality of our actions."

Everyday practice shows that not everywhere and not all party echelons and organizations are interested in the problems of social organizations and give them the necessary assistance. Several of the group members criticized this, and Edward Getkowski, general secretary of the Polish Economic Society, said: "Recently dangerous signals of backward, negative assessments of the social movement have been observed. Based on incidental facts of abuse in a few organizations, attempts have been made to evaluate social activity from a commercial standpoint, to reduce the motivation for pro-social attitudes simply to an interest in materialism. This is a clear sign of a tendency of some representatives of ministries to manage the social movement."

The party's exercise of its leadership role is linked inseparably to the important task of unifying the working people for the program of socialist transformations and organizing them for joint action. A great deal has been done to consolidate the workers character of the party, strained at the beginning of the 1980's, and strengthen ties with those who are not party members. The changes in the statute which were approved at the 10th Congress place emphasis on consolidating the workers character of the party, on openness of action. This should strengthen the effectiveness of our actions. "But we can self-critically say," said Zenon Zmudzinski, PZPR first secretary of the voivodship committee in Bydgoszcz, "that not all organizations and activists in our party maintain regular workers' ties with the working people. They sometimes avoid direct discussions and talks, and substitute ready formulas and platitudes for arguments. And yet it is the statutory duty of party organizations and echelons to look into workers' problems, learn about their difficulties and moods, and gain their confidence and authority."

In the opinion of many of those speaking out at the meeting, the strengthening of the party's leadership role should be apparent in the consistent implementation of the resolutions which have been passed. Lack of consistency in implementing resolutions is noticeable particularly on the middle and lowest level of party echelons and organizations. "In practice, the worker does not always feel that he is the manager and he does not always find support in his party organization," said Tadeusz Szelag, foreman in the POLMO Automotive Equipment Plant in Praszka, Czestochowa voivodship. "There must be a consistent control over the proposals and resolutions made by party organizations. There are proposals that are blocked by some comrades at the time they are being made, because execution of them would disturb blissful calm and entail hard work."

What should be done, then, to make the implementation of resolutions more consistent? What goals and tasks is this enormous family, numbering over two million, capable of? Going forward and accepting this burden of tasks, or standing still and simply talking about matters which are not very important? Those were the questions asked on the floor during the meeting of Group 1. They were too important to go unanswered. There are several reasons for this state of affairs, but the most important one is the question of the level of awareness of party members.

It is not a matter of having all party members, as of today or tomorrow, becoming experienced Marxists or experts on sociopolitical and ideological problems. What matters is that the guiding role being performed by the party requires a specific level of ideological and political awareness on the part of its members.

If the implementation of decisions and resolutions is to be more consistent than heretofore, the role of the primary party organization must be enhanced. But what should be done so that entries in the minutes of meetings not simply remain entries? That the primary party organizations effectively fulfill their statutory functions and tasks? First of all, we must see to it that the individual party members become more active.

A good way of inspiring activeness is to hold private talks. Thus, giving this form of party work its due importance in the statute was deemed to be advisable and necessary. In these talks, matters which raise doubts and controversies, breed conflicts and frictions, should be discussed and explained. Only then in the workplace can the party become a valued partner to the administration and an authority for party members and nonmembers.

The party echelons should give the organizations their planning and organizational assisance in building this authority.

Fulfillment of the party's guiding role in public life and its leadership role in the state requires consistent implementation of cadre policy.

The 13th Central Committee Plenum, in affirming the "Main Assumptions of PZPR Cadre Policy," fulfilled the task which the Ninth Congress indicated in this matter. This was an important step, but only the first step, on the difficult road to applying new rules. The mistakes which are constantly being made are primarily the result of insufficient observance of the approved rules. "In observing cadre policy at all levels," said Eugeniusz Mroz, PZPR voivodship committee first secretary in Opole, "one gets the impression that the gist of cadre policy too often comes down to observance of the rules for granting party recommendations, and there is an inadequate connection between, for example, the recommendation and responsibility for the recommendation which was granted, between the cadre-preparation system and the actual promotion, between the results of cadre reviews and the work results, between the work evaluation and the appointment of reserves, etc."

The honest, critical discussion--which gave credit for past accomplishments--in Group 1 on problems of such extreme importance to not just the party, confirmed the tone of the debate during all of the deliberations of the 10th Congress, about which the first secretary of the Central Committee, Wojciech Jaruzelski, said in the final speech: "Satisfaction with what has been done was combined with a full awareness of the enormity of the tasks. The rule: 'never forget the past and never stop thinking about the future,' was confirmed."

'Inequalities' in Democratic Goals Viewed

Warsaw ZYCIE PARTII in Polish No 15, 16 Jul 86 p 20

[Report on Group 2 meeting by Alina Reutt]

[Text] There is no progress without democracy and there is no justice without a feeling of social security, without a law which is clear and understandable to everyone, equally applicable to everyone, internally cohesive, and consistently observed by everyone.

The discussion which took place during the Group 2 meeting, which was devoted to the development of socialist democracy, the consolidation of law and order in a socialist state, and the struggle with wrongdoing--chaired by Jozef Baryla and Jadwiga Biedrzycka--included some interesting statements on the breakthrough into the awareness of the workers--working people in various communities--on legal standards, and the principles underlying the political system--as compared with what actually occurs in everyday life.

The legal community, the representatives of the administration of justice and law and order have, by the very nature of things, a professionally distorted view of how law and social standards are functioning. And in the opinions of people who are not professionally connected with this area of public life, certain events are sharply highlighted. They point to the frequent disparity between principles and practice, to the clever use of the incoherence of the law by all of those whom this helps to make an easier and more comfortable life, to the lack of consistency in observance of the law. In short, the unevenness of justice.

The words spoken by a worker: "Justice is administered very quickly to a worker, but others somehow seem to avoid punishment," resounded with bitterness throughout the meeting hall.

When we ask about the civil status of the working people in our country, their relationship to the socialist state, legal standards and social principles which regulate our lives, we get a response which is generally in agreement: We have a lot of lofty slogans, we also have a large number of laws which are just. Now is the time for action, the time to take responsibility for our actions. Even the most lofty legal standard does not function in a social vacuum, in isolation from the conditions in which people live. The feeling that legal standards and daily practice are at variance with one another stems primarily from the degradation of work, its material--but also its moral--determinants, from the perceptible expansion of neo-bourgeois examples of living, which hold honest and reliable work in contempt and prize shrewd deals and success achieved by pushing others out of the way--with no sullying of hands by everyday work. "The person who is fair is worse off and gets no recognition, not even from his superiors. The 'sharp' one, however, who achieves a higher financial status by sometimes operating on the fringes of the law, and often outside of it, generally receives praise and good wishes from those around him," it was said in one of the statements.

But there is still the state. It is the guardian of the law. It has an entire fiscal system, a multilevel institution dealing with taxes, issuance of licenses, permits, etc. Therefore, if all around us there are so many semi-legal businesses flourishing, when one can see with the naked eye the advantages being taken of the housing shortage, the scarcity of various goods and services, then we must ask ourselves: Where are those who decide the form and expansion of services, and issue permits for them, said Antoni Grygierzec, a foreman in the Metal Works in Kety. Perhaps the form of services is unimportant to some workers, so long as they obtain personal benefits from them. For such a state of affairs, regardless of how it arises, the party is made responsible, and it is its rank and file aktiv which is most exposed to the signs of dissatisfaction. "Our enemy today," said Kazimierz Szymanski, face foreman in the Halemba Mines in Ruda Slaska, "is growth of speculation, illegal enrichment at society's expense, parasitism, and economic crime. Examples of waste, poor management and overpricing are vexatious and reprehensible."

Thus the quality of management of many areas of our life was severely criticized--the organization of work, which does not enforce order and respect for work. We have become accustomed to place wrongdoing on the fringes of public life, and yet in the Congress discussions attention was also called to those areas which make it easy to ignore the law and social standards.

"The party was and is the main advocate for consolidating the state," said Adam Bartosiak, PZPR voivodship committee first secretary in Plock. "It has always stood in the front line of the struggle to improve the functioning of its structures. But sometimes there was not enough perseverance and consistency. In my opinion one of the priority roles in the development of socialist democracy and consolidation of the state must be played by an 'efficient and modest state apparatus, serving the citizenry, rid of everything which might be termed bureaucratic'."

The extreme harmfulness of this phenomena, which was been occurring with varying intensity since the beginning of the building of the framework of a socialist statehood and not just in Poland, lies--speaking most generally--in the loss of its class character. In other words, technocratic and bureaucratic tendencies often lead to the superiority of the administrative organs over organs of authority, reducing the effectiveness of a socialist democracy, making it something like an adornment to the political system. Today we have no lack of legal and institutional safeguards and guarantees which would effectively block a return to the former, incompetent system of exercising authority. The point is, a delegate said, that we should learn to use them every day, and not, as happens, just occasionally.

It was the feeling of those taking part in the discussion that the years of tolerating poor management, waste of public assets, extravagance at the expense of all of us, bungling instead of good work and unsaleable junk on wheels instead of good-quality goods--these, too, are examples of wrongdoing, except that they are in the economic sphere. The costs of this wrongdoing are covered by everyone, even though everything is absorbed by the cost formula of prices, still being applied with great relish. "Economic reform," said Bronislaw Moczkowski, head of the voivodship office of internal affairs in Lodz, "thus far has not brought the anticipated results insofar as more efficient management is concerned, although it would seem that self-dependent, self-managing and self-financing enterprises should rapidly establish a system to combat and prevent poor management, waste and stealing of property. If results still continue to be inadequate, then it may be because these kinds of losses can be made up in another way, a way which is often not in compliance with the law. It is quite common to burden the consumer with these losses by reducing the quality of products and services and arbitrarily raising prices.

Unfortunately, the "anemic" institutions of internal control do not put a stop to this. A considerable amount of attention was devoted to these various forms of control, or rather to their incapacity and inefficiency. The controls do not fulfill the hopes vested in them. They do not put a halt to extravagance or waste, and they do not defend the public interest. There were many voices demanding that the subordination ranking of internal control units in all economic organizations be changed. We cannot tolerate the fact that what the Supreme Chamber of Control or the district inspectorates see so easily is silently ignored by the often-expanded internal control units.

Jozef Kierat, delegate from Rzeszow Voivodship, said that "the imperceptible role of internal control in preventing poor management stems from the fact that the managers, presidents, etc., are under the administrative leadership, and this has a paralyzing influence. The administrative leadership is not at all interested in exposing the mistakes and confusion for which it itself is responsible (...). It is proposed, therefore, that the internal control be so placed that it is independent of the administration of the controlled individuals."

The process of constituting a law and its stability formed an interesting part of the discussion. The legislative policy of recent years was criticized. Too much haste, too much pressure from various institutions, too much faith in the magical, somehow spontaneous validity of the provisions of the law. Life has been decreed and the problems remain, because the legislative heat causes an inflation in the law--it does not allow time for reflection. The speed with which a law is introduced reduces its quality, and therefore, its effectiveness. And an ineffective law is the worst possible, because it demoralizes by its very existence.

In making his comments on legislative processes, Andrzej Rajpert, lawyer and delegate from Katowice Voivodship, said that "We are bound by 467 laws or legal instruments which have the validity of law. This is a drop in the ocean of regulations of a general nature, of which there are approximately 13,500. This is the fruit of almost the daily creativity of the ministries. Lawyers themselves get lost in this jungle. The excessive number of regulations and lack of strict discretion are the reasons for the incoherences in the law and the mutual conflicts. It is inadmissible that there be two laws, issued a few months apart, which conflict with each other.

Only a law which reaches deep into the awareness, which is just, stable, readable and understandable to the citizenry, will obtain society's approval."

The observance of the law by the citizenry was also highly criticized. The need to reinforce the struggle with such common social calamities as the lack of discipline, alcoholism, drug addiction, brutal interpersonal relations, etc., was underscored.

We need fewer words, fewer slogans, fewer new laws. On the other hand, we need more democracy, more discipline, more consistency.

The Group 2 meeting was attended by 134 delegates and 65 invited guests. Twenty-two of those attending took part in the discussion, and 56 submitted texts of their speeches and proposals for the minutes of the meeting of the 10th PZPR Congress.

Socialist Ideals, Awareness Needed

Warsaw ZYCIE PARTII in Polish No 15, 16 Jul 86 p 21

[Report by Miroslawa Machura on Group 3 meeting]

[Text] What can be done to improve the party's activities regarding the expansion and consolidation of socialist awareness, the shaping of attitudes and behaviors necessary to stimulate production process, and the enhancement of the socialist substance of public life.

That was the main subject of the Congress' Group 3 meeting (party ideological and propaganda activity and problems of national accord) as stated in the introduction to the discussion, delivered by Henryk Bednarski, Central Committee secretary.

The openness, relevance, high competence and great care with which the problems, assessments, and proposals stemming from these assessments, were formulated--these were the features of the long and very fruitful discussion. Among other things, such questions were asked as: What interferes with and weakens the effectiveness of our ideological and propaganda work? What is the level of social awareness? What, at this time, determines and shapes it? What should be done to update transmission techniques in propaganda and information activity? What should be done to make the system of party training a real platform for obtaining and enhancing knowledge of ideology, and how should it be done? Those are only some of the topics brought up during the discussion. The common denominator in all of the utterances was the matter of the importance and standing of ideology in public life. It is even more important, that in the Congress documents, particularly in the PZPR program, this question was assigned the function of the leading thesis. The opinion was that underestimation of the role of ideology in the past, and the resultant lack of social awareness, was one of the important causes of our difficulties. Jan Mikulski, a farmer from Radom Voivodship, spoke of this: "All of the crises which we experienced after the last war, did not arise from lack of bread so much as from lack of social awareness."

A great deal of space in the discussion was given over to the effectiveness of the party's propaganda actions and the mass media. The importance of exerting an influence on society through prompt and credible information was also stressed. But in order to meet the public's expectations in this regard, some specific conditions must be fulfilled. First of all, we must ask ourselves: With what kind of situation are we currently dealing? Have the years which elapsed since the Ninth Congress been a period of changes for the better? Have we learned from the past? Generally, the answers to these questions, as shown in the discussion, were favorable. The considerable effort made in this area was emphasized; there is more information and it is broader. "The work of the mass media is more and more effective." "The language of the publications is more and more communicative, the most important problems are noted." "Taboo subjects are not being avoided." Those are only some of the statements made on this subject. Nevertheless, in addition to this indisputable progress, much more could be done in the area of information and propaganda, and there are still many problems to be solved. It was pointed out that the Polish society is extremely sensitive to the manner in which propaganda is practiced. This has a lot to do with why some forms or methods of propaganda are accepted and others are rejected. An oversimplified example of propaganda, not very current, is not only unconvincing--it was said--but what is worse, it creates or maintains a barrier of distrust in the public mind. As a result, often changes for the better are not seen. Franciszek Plaza, metalworker from Opole Voivodship, spoke of this: "We must stop and think about what can be done to bring ideological and propaganda activity closer to every worker, farmer, everyone (...). We continue to use methods and forms of propaganda which, as they say, 'have long since been played out.' That is why we must constantly develop new forms and methods." Wlodzimierz Sokowski, in his speech, called attention to another aspect of this matter, i.e., the effectiveness of the propaganda: "Our journalists must be convincing in themselves. For example, television comes into a person's home and starts to talk to him. This is a very important matter, an intellectual challenge to our propaganda, one might say."

The large role of radio and television as the main sources of information to influence or actually to shape society's viewpoints was underscored. Attention was called to the fact that the method of transmission can determine whether these are the opinions and beliefs we want to cultivate or...just the opposite. For this reason we must attach greater importance than heretofore to the political and ideological text and context (and implied meaning), and also the function of the cultural information, shows, or films. In this respect, some television programs were criticized. Tadeusz Fita, from the Lublin Voivodship, spoke of this: "Our television programs are uneven from the standpoint of their political content and their ability to communicate. There is too much simplification and didacticism. The broadcasting of programs and television series containing an ideology foreign to us, and which are artistically mediocre, is unacceptable."

A great deal of space was devoted to the broad problem of information. Various of its aspects were discussed. Consideration was given to its effectiveness and credibility in the eyes of the receiver. Much of the discussion revolved around the place of the sphere of propaganda influence in the light of modern technology, the age of satellites and computers. Problems relating to the effect of new transmission methods on public awareness were examined as well as the state of our current awareness. The picture evolving from the discussion shows that there are many inadequacies and weaknesses in our information system. One of the members summed this up accurately when he said: "We have not yet learned how to harness this modern technology to our goals."

The fact that our information is always late is of concern and anxiety to those attending the meeting. Franciszek Banko, a mine foreman from Katowice Voivodship, said: "I am asking that information about what is going on in the world be spread quickly. It is most important that the information should be prompt--we will then have credibility." At the same time, it was stated that significant progress has been made in recent years in access to information. This helps to cultivate a feeling of joint responsibility, concern for the fate of the country, and as a result, contributes to democratization of public life. This is a very positive phenomenon, but it should not satisfy us and the problem should not be removed from the agenda, it was said during the discussion, because it is only the beginning of the process. This is an extremely important matter because the credibility of the government depends to a large degree on how this mechanism functions. After all, it is important that the centers of authority--and for the average party member this is his party organization--reach the real public interests, and react to what is really bothering the people. "Then if the substance of socialist democracy becomes more complete and comprehensive, we should with equal resoluteness demand that the information system be improved on all levels," said Jerzy Lazarz in his remarks.

It was noted that in many documents a great deal is said about acceleration in the socioeconomic area. This is simply the order of the day. But we should look at this problem in connection with people's attitudes and their awareness. It will be hard to make progress in the area of economics if we do not make progress in the area of imagination and social beliefs, if we do not work towards a new socialistic quality of public awareness.

"Although we have put political accord in first place in the past, now socioeconomic cooperation is most important." This key point, embodied in the Central Committee paper, was the subject of interesting remarks during a discussion. It was started by Henryk Bednarski, who encouraged statements on how this direction of the party policy should be practically implemented, what measures should be taken, and how, to achieve "agreement for good work."

Janina Zadrozynski, a farmer from Torun Voivodship, referred directly to this issue. She said that this is the most constructive line towards agreement. "Nothing joins people together as much as working together, concentrating their interests on solving concrete problems and reaching goals regarded by everyone as being useful. We have proven in our community that (...) undertaking such action, taking advantage of all local capabilities, unifies the rural people, guides the initiative of the farmers towards the common good, and shapes positive attitudes and convictions. Furthermore, it breaks down the traditional divisions and prejudices and replaces them with a real climate of national accord."

It was emphasized that the fundamental achievements of the 10th Congress, and particularly the PZPR program and the 10th Congress resolution, create extensive possibilities for undertaking joint measures in all communities and social groups. These possibilities should be utilized not only to fully implement the outlined socioeconomic tasks, but also to achieve ideological goals more quickly and on a much broader front.

The Group 3 meeting was attended by 112 delegates and 63 invited guests. Twenty-two persons took part in the discussion and 35 submitted the texts of their statements for the minutes of the 10th Congress.

9295
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POLITICS YUGOSLAVIA

MOSLEM THEOLOGIAN REPORTEDLY MISTREATED IN ZENICA PRISON

Zurich DIE WELTWOCHE in German 14 Aug 86 p 7

[Article by A.K.: "A Scream for Help from a Bosnian Prison: Moslem Theologian 'Systematically Ground Down' in Yugoslavia"]

[Text] As far as human rights are concerned, Bosnia has long been an embarrassment for Yugoslavia, which values European goodwill and public opinion. At the present time in the Bosnian penal institution of Zenica, according to eyewitness reports the 29-year-old Islam theologian from Sarajevo, Hasan Cengic, is being "systematically ground down" (cf. following document). The political prisoner belongs to the alleged "group" of twelve Islamic intellectuals who were given sentences ranging from 6 months to 15 years in Sarajevo in the summer of 1983 because of "counterrevolutionary activity," "hostile propaganda" and "Muslim nationalism" (cf. WELTWOCHE No. 5, 30 January 1986). Cengic received a sentence of 10 years in prison, which was reduced to 6 1/2 years at the end of 1985 by the federal court in Belgrade.

The trial of 1983 was staged in Stalinist fashion. Without waiting for a judgement or for the trial to begin, the accused were denounced and proclaimed guilty by party leaders--above all by the present Yugoslavian head of government, Branco Mikulic. Large numbers of so-called witnesses for the prosecution protested mistreatment by the police to the court and retracted their incriminating testimony. None of the counts of the prosecutor could be conclusively upheld. It was not possible to prove the existence of a "conspiracy," "sedition" or "hostile propaganda," to which the Bosnian public might have objected. A total of 90 years in prison for discussing in a very small group the religious principles of Islam, which enjoys religious freedom according to the Yugoslavian constitution. One more trial of Bosnian despotism, in which not a concrete illegal act, but rather a way of thinking becomes a crime.

The following is a statement made by a recently released fellow prisoner to the friends and relatives of Hasan Cengic concerning the conditions of his imprisonment and the state of his health:

"Hasan Cengic suffers from serious heart disease. During the frequent heart attacks, his face turns blue, his hands tremble, his whole body suffers from cramping and is covered with sweat. If the guards are alerted, they lock him in an isolation cell for the purpose of 'self-pacification' and refuse any kind of medical assistance. Cengic also suffers from tuberculosis, which he contracted as a result of hard labor in the prison. He constantly has a fever, often he spits up blood. When he wants to see a doctor, he is punished for expressing this wish. Although seriously ill, Cengic is regularly assigned by prison authorities to the hardest labor in the foundry. Temperatures there reach 113 degrees Fahrenheit and higher, clothing must be constantly sprayed with water so that it does not catch on fire. At every opportunity, Cengic is physically and psychologically mistreated, reviled, mocked, insulted, humiliated and also beaten--for example, when he wishes to say his prayers. He is offered food such as blood sausage and pork, which is unacceptable to a pious Moslem. His only food is usually dry bread and the infrequent food packages from his family. One has the impression that the Islamic theologian Cengic is to be systematically ground down and liquidated. His life is in the gravest danger."

12792
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POLITICS YUGOSLAVIA

WEST GERMAN JOURNALIST NOTES SERB-SLOVENIAN ENMITY

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 21 Aug 86 p 5

[Article by Viktor Meier: "Only Albanian Ice Cream Vendors Are Tolerated in Ljubljana: Growing Slovenian Concern with Serbian Lust for Hegemony"]

[Text] The taxi driver who brings us to the airport in Ljubljana is Bosnian and a Muslim. But he has lived in Slovenia for 20 years, is married to a Slovenian woman and speaks Serbo-Croatian, although with an accent. He still does not say "We Slovenians," but he does say "We in Slovenia." He no longer thanks Allah, but rather God, that he came to Slovenia and was able to become assimilated before the Slovenians began to develop their official aversion towards the "Juznjaci," the southerners. He even understands that the municipality of Ljubljana is always looking for new excuses to avoid having to build a mosque. He lives in a developed community with very little unemployment.

If he were newly arrived in Slovenia from Bosnia, he would not find work, because someone seems to have given the watchword that no new arrivals should be hired in the republic. Moreover, he would encounter unmasked enmity from all layers of the Slovenian population. As one hears, almost 40 percent of the population in Ljubljana consists of non-Slovenians. This is too high a figure, it is said, the Slovenians must fight to preserve their national identity. Only the Albanian ice cream vendors appear well tolerated, because they sell good ice cream, serve promptly and dislike the Serbs just as much as the Slovenians themselves.

Defensive Nationalism

Belgrade newspapers and magazines term this attitude of the Slovenians "defensive nationalism"; the Slovenians appear to be strengthening themselves in proportion to the increase in encroachments from Belgrade and Serbia. The polemics which are carried out in the newspapers of the eastern part of Yugoslavia as well as from the Serbian nationalist, the unitarist and also from the communist-centralist viewpoints against Slovenia have recently reached an ominous level and often appear to have lost any sense of proportion. Since the last Yugoslavian party congress at the latest, at which old partisans and spokesmen of the Yugoslavian army leadership attacked pacifist currents among Slovenian youth and also with the demand that signs at army bases in Slovenia should be written in Slovenian as well, these attacks have become "more official," as it were. The Slovenians seem to be regarded as the second enemy of the Yugoslavian nation, after the Albanians in Kosovo.

Recently, when a Slovenian journalist tried to define Yugoslavia as "a federation of nations," the magazine NIN reproached him that such notions had cost Yugoslavia 2 million people "at that time," i.e. during World War II. This type of argument rules out any possibility of dialogue. Similar responses were received by the Slovenian sociologist Ruppel in the magazine DUGA, when he hinted at possible confederative solutions. After they had presented their proposals concerning the elimination of military parades and the costly celebrations of Tito's birthday, the Slovenian delegation at the Yugoslavian Youth Conference in Belgrade, which took place prior to the Party Congress, had, as they put it, felt "we were almost no longer in our own country."

A cause for particular concern to the Slovenians is the growing link between Serbian lust for hegemony and centralist inclinations of the communist hierarchy. Since the Serbian leadership has succeeded in mobilizing federal power for the practical elimination of the autonomy of the Kosovo region, the desire for such an intervention in Slovenia as well appears to be growing in certain circles in Belgrade. To be sure, this could prove quite difficult, but the anti-Slovenian campaign has already resulted in the Slovenians appearing as outsiders in the federal organs and their proposals receiving almost no consideration. As in Kosovo, the question is raised of what the Serbian-centralist zealots really hope to achieve in Slovenia. Do they want to reeducate the Slovenians, so that the work tempo of the latter approximates that of the Serbians and Montenegrins? With eight percent of the Yugoslavian population, Slovenia produces 16 percent of the national product. It accounts for 26 percent of Yugoslavia's total exports and 32 percent of exports to countries with convertible currencies.

According to the new hard currency law, Slovenian enterprises must hand over all foreign currency earnings to the central finance office and laboriously try to obtain permission from Belgrade for imports, with the Yugoslavian national bank first intentionally delaying payments, so that many a Slovenian business is obliged to pay penalties incurred through no fault of its own. Any connection between exports and imports is severed in this system, as it is explained in the Slovenian Chamber of Commerce, and therefore the incentive to export disappears.

Anti-western and xenophobic reflexes appear to be admixed in the anti-Slovenian campaign in Serbia. According to a Slovenian discussion partner, it seems that the Slovenians are being treated as a substitute for the actual "chief enemy, Croatia" in the western part of the country, which at the present time does not quite dare to venture forth, so that the latent anti-Western and anti-European reflexes can be worked off on the Slovenians. Official Yugoslavian foreign policy also causes the Slovenians some difficulty, since this policy has under Bosnian secretary Dizdarevic once again completely come around to "non-alignment" and appears to regard Europe only as a wailing wall before which the country can complain of "discrimination" and thereby draw attention away from its own lack of competitive ability. The Slovenians are also the object of envy because of their location on the border.

Dogmatic communist functionaries are annoyed by the fact that democracy has made greater inroads in Slovenia than elsewhere in Yugoslavia. It is difficult to compare conditions such as those existing in Bosnia or in Kosovo with those in Slovenia, and this is felt to be true in Slovenia as well. The slogan of "Europe" plays a role in this question as well, although it must be said that intellectuals in Serbia and elsewhere as well support the democratization process and are, for example, in favor of eliminating the so-called "verbal offense" in the penal code. Because of national considerations, contact between Slovenian and Serbian intellectuals has become more difficult.

Against "Economic Warfare"

There are different views in Ljubljana as to the way in which Slovenians should react to attacks from the eastern parts of the country. In the Chamber of Commerce, it is felt that Slovenia should pursue its interests more vigorously, because if this is not done, other interests and viewpoints would only assume greater importance in terms of the country as a whole. Slovenia must, it is felt, defend itself against the signs of an open "economic warfare" such as is carried out, for example, by the national, but Serbian-dominated, airline against the Slovenian Adria Airways and in general against Slovenian transportation interests.

What kind of conditions are these, when high Slovenian functionaries in the cockpit must personally intervene, so that the pilot of a JAT airline arriving home from New York can carry out a scheduled stopover in Ljubljana? It seems that the present leadership of Slovenia prefers to maintain a fairly low profile, in order to prevent Slovenia from ending up in total isolation.

12792
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SOCIOLOGY BULGARIA

WORKERS' PSYCHOLOGICAL FEAR OF MODERN MACHINES ANALYZED

Sofia NARODNA KULTURA in Bulgarian 13 Jun 86 pp 1, 4

[Article by Zhivko Ganchovski: "The Intellect - Between the Machine and the Hand"]

[Text] There is hardly any sensible person who is not aware of the crucial role of the scientific and technical revolution for the future of the nation and state. Essentially, however, the revolution will be both technological and social. Therefore, it will raise a number of questions which will have to be answered quickly and will create some contradictions which frequently turn out to be unknown. That is why the sooner we understand the phenomena in depth and prepare to take their features into consideration, the more painlessly and without stress we will be able to advance. These thoughts were expressed in the course of a discussion organized on the initiative of this newspaper with plant psychologists and sociologists and trade union managers from Varna. A large number of trends and views were expressed, for which reason I shall try to sum up some of the statements and quote the people who raised the questions.

Let me begin with the thought expressed by Khristo Tsvetkov, labor organizer at the Devnya Chemical Combine: "The problems of the scientific and technical revolution were not discussed within the system of the Scientific and Technical Unions or the BAN but at the party congress. This indicates that they are social as well. We must seek the social aspect of any applied technology, as it is reflected within and outside the collective. Some economic managers, however, emphasize technical improvements, forgetting that the attitude toward the people could be much more profitable as the end product. A suitable example in this case is the shop for mixed fodder, which we opened at the combine. Specialists are considering technology exclusively, without thinking how the machines have been set up, the color of the shop's walls, where will the workers relax, and so on. We must not consider that the scientific and technical revolution is a matter for the technocrat."

It is hardly necessary to discuss this problem. Socialist society is a harmoniously developing society, and any type of neglect of one of its systems hinders the others. Technical progress cannot be achieved without proper education or if social interrelationships are inconsistent with production interrelationships. Another example is the fact that some professions are disappearing, manpower is being released and such people must be retrained and directed into other types of production. How will this be accomplished if it is considered from the technocratic viewpoint, if we are not prepared for changes in the way of life? It is important to realize that no one remains indifferent to the reorganization of society and that everyone is affected by the dynamics of processes, directly or indirectly.

I recall the term "foolproof" (this means that the machine must be designed in such a way that even the most ignorant worker could use it without damaging it), invented by American engineers. It clearly reflects the man-machine-man interrelationship. I believe that one of the major distinctions between our view of this interrelationship and the one in the West is found here. We must not allow man to become an appendage to the machine and be considered as an imperfect mechanism which cannot be trusted. On the other hand, however, complex equipment handled by untrained specialists and workers will not only fail to yield the expected output but will also adversely affect the mentality and mood of the people. Irina Misheva, secretary of the okrug BPS council, provided a suitable example: "A phenomenon occurring in agriculture is the fact that milking machines are not being used and milking is done manually. The women have not be properly trained and they are afraid of damaging the machines. Consequently, this is a case of a faster development of technology inconsistent with the skill of the serving personnel." Here is the view of Plamen Iliev, sociologist at the G. Dimitrov Shipyards: "About 50 percent of the firm's workers have grammar school or not even grammar school education. The problem is how to 'retool' the combine with such cadres. New equipment will be installed but the worker has become accustomed, metaphorically speaking, to use the heavy hammer. Looked at from another viewpoint, why is it that this collective has such a low educational standard? Did someone deliberately choose such people? No, simply at the present stage production requirements themselves determine the need for such cadres. We notice a lack of unity between the objective and the subjective factor."

Let us compare the scientific and technical revolution with the growth of a tree. In order for the tree to become strong and yield abundant fruit, it must have strong roots. People are the roots of the scientific and technical revolution. I do not wish to sound like a pessimist, but deep within me I believe that today it is much easier to install equipment than to change the awareness and attitude toward public labor. Let us be realistic. If we mount the ladder from the doorkeeper to the...general director, at each rung we shall discover cracks, something crumbling, some shortcoming. Yet the rungs are numerous. Suffice it to mention the fact that machines worth millions of leva remain under lock and key for years, unused, and then written off. Here is an example cited by Plamen Iliev: "There are a number of railroad tracks maintained manually at the port, and the work is very hard. Young people find in a warehouse a machine for grinding rocks. They wait for the warehouse to open and take the machine out. The warehouse manager arrives and raises a scandal: Why are they using this equipment without permission, why are they violating procedure? The young people try to prove to the corresponding managers the use of the machine but...after awhile everything remains as it was.

The easiest thing would be to say that we are relying on such young people.

However, would they give up tomorrow and, carried away by the current, turn into more warehouse managers? Here is another example which is hard to quality. It was mentioned by Sasho Stoyanov, sociologist at the Construction-Installation Combine in Varna: "In frequent cases a brigade will damage a machine in order to do the work manually. Manual labor is paid higher!" Is this modern Luddism or...? I am certain that talking to such people would be useless, However, there is something else as well. At the upper levels of economic management something has gone wrong when we have reached such bureaucratic absurdities that manual labor is paid higher wages during the scientific-technological revolution. Naturally, workers would be dissatisfied by earning less if they use machines. Unfortunately, such absurdities are not isolated cases. The interest of the worker and the spcialist is not being stimulated, but that type of work is essentially inefficient.

Let us go back to the beginning and compare two attitudes concerning social labor. Sasho Stoyanov: "The attitude toward social labor is the sum of a number of factors. First is the level of the equipment; second is the education of the people; third is the material and moral incentive; and fourth is the organization of labor. Young workers try to enter enterprises which provide them prestigious and technologically saturated professions. They avoid traditional activities (such as construction) in which manual labor is basic. We can even speak of professions which are withering away. I believe that technical retooling must take place in all sectors but, above all, in areas which are of social significance and in which manual labor predominates." The other view is that of Dobrinka Radeva, organizer at the Organizational Department of the BPS Okrug Council: "Some enterprises give the old clothing and worn-out tools to the young workers, who are given the most unpleasant and low-paid jobs. Such workers become disappointed and leave. This fact is not 'noticed' by the management." We frequently accuse the young of unwillingness to work without realizing that they are the bearers of the revolution and its most loyal supporters. No one who has been trained to service, produce or develop complex equipment will take up the pick and the shovel. The paradox, however, lies in the following: 'squeezing out' the young specialist and assigning to him responsible tasks based on his education and skills, department and enterprise managers restrain him. Are they afraid of a generational conflict? The conclusion may be formulated as follows: a great deal depends on the managers in avoiding the development of a negative attitude toward labor, attracting and uniting the people rather than repelling them. Many highly skilled workers and specialists who could service and apply complex equipment leave because of conflicts with managers. They leave because of individuals who continue to think in obsolete terms and who, in order not to lose any of their authority, suppress those who are more able and more knowledgeable than they are."

Let me express some considerations based on the example of the milking machines, or, more specifically, fear of technology. This is indicative, for there are many who are afraid of machines, who are short of skill and ability and the confidence that they would be able to maintain the machine in excellent condition. With the old technologies manual labor played a great role and a person whose concept of labor is related to his direct participation finds it difficult to adapt to the new circumstances. He must leap across a major mental barrier and surmount his own fears. I have noted at the D. Blagoev printing combine the attitude of an automatic machine which counts and bundles newspapers. Two or three such machines could replace the entire shop personnel. For a long time, the machine could not be "mastered," as the result of which the following comical situation has now developed. The machine works for awhile properly, after which it breaks down and all workers start binding manually. It turns out that man wins over the machine through his inability to use it, being short of skill or a proper mental attitude. The question I ask myself is the following: Should we mandatorily install equipment where there is no one to service it? Is the most important thing not to begin by developing objective conditions for mastering its use?

Finally, I would like to formulate two important problems to society, which were outlined in the discussion. There are those who believe that the use of highly efficient equipment will mean a lack of jobs. It was said that the scientific and technical revolution is not technocratic and that its social consequences are taken into consideration. Irina Misheva explained the thinking of this problem in Varna: "A program has been drafted on the need for various skills through 1990, based on the features of economic development. We are anticipating the opening of new jobs for workers whose skills will gradually become unnecessary. They will master a second and third skill and the standard of skills and education will be enhanced. This will avoid any gap between manpower needs and job training."

This is good but a great deal remains unclear: How will the mechanisms work which enable people who have been in active contact with equipment to unburden themselves mentally or develop "compensation mechanisms"? Culture was indicated as one of the principal means. In more specific terms, this means the restructuring of cultural activities so as to meet such requirements. The time has come for many of our old concepts of cultural organization and dissemination to change. In other words, the scientific and technical revolution will demand a culture consistent with it in terms of power and enhancement of feelings. Perhaps we will have to consider in the future the question of "mental hygiene?"

Some of the conclusions based on the discussion may seem excessively complex. Personally, however, I am convinced that since such problems concern the people, if they are considered and discussed, it means that ways are being sought and that work is being done willingly and intelligently. It is much more easy to paint a cheerful picture than to formulate and resolve problems and take into consideration the twists and turns of life. This, however, must be done.

5003
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APPEAL TO MASS MEDIA FOR PRESERVATION OF LANGUAGE PURITY

Sofia NARODNA KULTURA in Bulgarian 20 Jun 86 p 2

[Article by Khristo Radevski: "The Language: The State Must Intervene!"]

[Text] Let me admit that I am writing this note at the request of the editors of NARODNA KULTURA, who asked me to participate in a discussion on our language. I am not all that convinced of its usefulness, however. The reason is that for a number of years we have been discussing, both seriously and superficially, the question of linguistic purity and its usefulness of it has been nil, for those who are concerned with the beauty of our language are struggling for cultured speech without any critical prompting. Those who are not interested in spoken or written standards read no articles on the subject of language or, if they do, as the saying goes, it enters one ear and goes out of the other. The saddest and most hopeless thing is that a tremendous percentage--I have no figure in mind--of writers and journalists use the language carelessly and, it appears, this has always been the case. I remember a joke about Hugo. He quarreled with a journalist for some reason, perhaps linguistic; the journalist considered himself insulted and challenged Hugo to a duel. Hugo answered that according to the rules he had the right to choose the dueling weapon and he chose the French language. "Since such is the case," he said, "consider yourself killed on the spot."

If we discuss the beauty of the language we must begin with spelling. Immediately after 9 September 1944 a large commission was set up for the purpose of suggesting spelling changes. Linguists prevailed in that commission and imposed a maimed spelling which to this day is moving on crutches. In this case I will stick to the point. I will only recall "Bay Ganyu," Aleko Konstantinov's famous story. In the clutches of the linguists, it was converted into "Bay Gan'o." This applied to all male names ending in yu: Kolyu, Kunyu, Vutyu, Krustyu, which assumed a vocative declination: Kol'o, Kun'o, Vut'o and Krust'o. Why? For no reason.

In their linguistic requirements, some of my fellow writers announced that they saw nothing irregular and that the language was developing normally. This meant that there is nothing to worry about and interfere with its proper development. Others suggested some legal steps and others again believed that although dissatisfied with the current situation with our language, we shall never go back to the way Father Vlaykov, for example, spoke.

Let us not disturb the tranquillity of those blissful writers who believe that everything is in order. Let them swim blissfully down the current if that is what they like. As far as legal steps, they would presume some kind of type of administration, which would be most unsuitable in the linguistic area, for there is no law that will force a Bulgarian from the eastern part of the country to pronounce ya as though it were an e in some words, such as mlyako [milk], khlyab [bread] and others, or a Bulgarian from the west to do the opposite. (The link between these two pronunciations was the letter e-dvoyno, which could be pronounced either way. However, some wise guys eliminated it). Nor can the law forbid some ugly words or expressions, which are not considered personal insults. In this case knowledgeable authorities must make wise decisions consistent with ripe changes in the language, which must be skillfully and systematically clarified. A law can be passed only for the appointment, through competition, of highly literate editors, when the Bulgarian speech is involved. About this, later.

The view that we cannot go back to the language of Father Vlaykov means wrongly interpreting the call for learning from our mature authors of the past. Naturally, we must not automatically return to Father Vlaykov's language. Nor should we return to Botev's language. Who will say today "grandfather's slavschov's granddaughter." Or what poet would write something like "listen to it, mother's child." Today even abbreviated words which abounded in the poetry of magicians of the Bulgarian speech such as Yavorov, Debelyanov, Podvurzachov, Lilev, Smirnenski and others are no longer used in poetry. They are considered obsolete.

The problem is different. Today's writer must be able to preserve the entire wealth of the linguistic fund we have inherited from our predecessors and to enrich it with our contemporary language, which is developing and giving birth to new names and expressions. Yes, he must precisely enrich it rather than impoverish it. At the same time, he must fight for the purity of the modern language the way they struggled for its purity in their time. It is not a question of going back to what is obsolete. In this case, a worthy heir of beautiful Bulgarian speech cannot fail to shudder at the verbal monstrosity "svinekompleks" [hog-breeding complex], which consists of the Bulgarian word svinya [hog] and the Latin word complex. This is merely one example. Meanwhile, today our language is crowded with such parasites which have made it severely ill.

Open any printed publication and listen to what is being said on the radio and television and you will see how impoverished and uglier Bulgarian speech has become compared with the vocabulary of Ivan Vazov, Pencho Slaveykov, Zakhari Stoyanov, Elin Pelin and Yordan Yovkov. However, the tremendous majority of us have become accustomed to this kind of speech and we do not react to it. We are like someone who comes into an unaerated room and at first is hit by the stench but then becomes accustomed to it and considers it normal. The trouble is that those who do feel the smell, who are fighting for the purity of the language, are immeasurably fewer than those who pollute it. That is why the struggle is uneven, for those who care for the purity of the language are dealing not only with the mass of semi-literate people but also the tremendous army of careless editors who look over the printed work or the language used on radio and television.

In practical terms, I think that we need here the energetic intervention of the state. However, this must be an intervention provided by truly literate people rather than indifferent bureaucrats or prejudiced scientists. I consider such intervention, as the economists say, to follow two main directions: to be directed at schools and editors. In the schools, through which literally all young people go from the first grade to completing their education, particular attention should be paid to grammar, pronunciation and the purity and beauty of Bulgarian speech. Instead of directing the students from an early age to write poetry, they must develop a taste for beautiful Bulgarian speech. To accomplish this, however, teachers must be very knowledgeable and have a feel for the language. They must be well trained in the higher institutions. This will be a long and complex process but, in may view, this is what we must begin with.

Let us speak of the editors. Editorial positions should be held only on the basis of a competitive examination in the Bulgarian language rather than on the basis of whom you know, friendship or any other considerations. If such editors edit all of our publications, writing will become more literate and radio and television broadcasts will be on the level of beautiful Bulgarian speech. We must profoundly realize that these political and artistic propaganda bodies are an irreplaceable school for mass literacy, for such an editor will not allow a semi-literate statement or a song with improper lyrics. The editors themselves will not faultlessly consider using linguistic stupidities such as "in such a connection," "more so," and so on.

In order for all this to be accomplished, time, patience and persistence are needed and, above all, understanding. However, I am afraid that I will be proving Debelyanov's two lines:

"Are you listening or wool gathering?

"I am listening, I am listening. Go on."

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27 SEPTEMBER 1986

East Europe Report

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SOVIET TECHNOLOGY AIDS CEMA ALUMINUM PRODUCTION, PROCESSING

East Berlin AUSENWIRTSCHAFT in German Vol 14 No 23, 4 Jun 86 p 30

[Article: "Varied Cooperation of CEMA Countries"]

[Text] Most of the CEMA countries (Hungarian People's Republic, GDR, People's Republic of Poland, Socialist Republic of Romania, USSR, CSSR) as well as the Socialist Federative Republic of Yugoslavia have their own aluminum production. Soviet specialists contributed greatly to the development of the aluminum industry in these countries; with their help, factories for the production of alum earth and aluminum were built in Poland, Romania, the CSSR as well as in Yugoslavia. Today the aluminum industry of the CEMA countries suprasses many capitalist countries with regard to concentration of production, average capacity of electrolysis installations and intensity of technologies.

The Soviet Union produces alum earth of good quality from low-quality raw materials (high rock content in bauxite, nephelite and alunite; these raw materials are not utilized in any other country in the world). State of the art technologies make possible a complex and residue-free processing of nephelite into alum earth, soda, potash, cement and gallium, as well as processing of alunite into alum earth, potassium sulphate and sulphuric acid.

Within the framework of the major directions of Soviet economic and social development from 1986 to 1990, and to the year 2000, the ore base of nonferrous metallurgy, the aluminum industry and its branches are to be developed at an above-average rate, ores are to be utlized more complexly, and new energy and raw material saving technologies are to be introduced. It is planned to raise work productivity in the nonferrous industry by 6 to 7 percent. Among world producers, the Soviet Union at present has the largest capacities for aluminum electrolysis according to the Bosch procedure; Romania's and Yugoslavia's aluminum industries have installations corresponding to the latest technical standard.

Institutions for Comprehensive Coordination

In 1972, within the framework of the Standing Commission of CEMA for Cooperation in Nonferrous Metallurgy, a work team was created, the Scientific-Technical Council for the Metallurgy of Light Metals (STC for

MLM), in order to increase the technical level, the organization and coordination of scientific-technical research, and projection and construction in the aluminum industry. In these bodies the European partner countries and Yugoslavia are represented, and since 1980 also the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

The Scientific-Technical Council for the Metallurgy of Light Metals occupies itself with developing 5-year plans and annual plans. The main objective of its activity is to perfect alum earth and to develop procedures for the production of alum earth from non-bauxite raw materials. Constant attention is paid to improving the technology of aluminum production, among them the electrolytic method of cryolite-alum earth fusion, but also basically new methods.

Intensive work planning and coordination makes it possible to unite the scientific-technical potential of the participating countries, to lower expenditure and expended time for the implementation of research work, and to avoid parallel projects. Another form of cooperation is the conclusion of agreements on a commercial and non-commercial basis. The exchange of experience and information is also common.

From 1976 to 1981, the STC for MLM developed 56 tasks for 16 important subjects; most of them were implemented as agreed. This enables complete utilization of raw material and fuel resources and higher product quality, and the use of latest technologies through maximum use of mechanization and automation means. The effectiveness increase through utilization of the results of this cooperation is also attested by the fact that average annual savings in production costs (in million units of country currency) amounted to 61.5 in Hungary, 9.1 in the GDR, 16.5 in Poland, 8 in Romania, 3.4 in the USSR, 4.3 in the CSSR, and 1.9 in Yugoslavia.

Goals in the Current 5-Year Plan Period

At present, the Scientific-Technical Council for Metallurgy of Light Metals concentrates its work on implementation of the agreed-upon projects by 1990, exchange of experience, and rapid transfer of new research results to interested countries. It is primarily a matter of constructing new plants and reconstructing existing factories, using maximum standardization of equipment and the latest findings of the cooperation. This body of partner countries is also gaining in importance since, among other things, it also influences more strongly the expansion of cooperation on the basis of direct relations and commercial contracts. Individually they concern a further increase in the technical level of the aluminum industry, an increase in quality and expansion of the range of assortment of alum earth, perfectioning and reconstruction of existing electrolysis installations, prolonging the useful life of installations, lowering the expenditure of material and energy, utilization of production residue, improvement of working conditions, and environmental protection. On the one hand, in view of the great tempo of economic development of the CEMA countries, there is a rapid increase in the consumption of aluminum; the supply for this demand requires long-term conceptualization. On the other hand, possibilities for expansion of aluminum production in most CEMA countries is limited in view of the raw material and energy resources. In this context, it is a matter of prospective projects of cooperation in the fields of energy, fuel and raw materials, as well as cooperation in the production of aluminum.

One way to solve these problems is the joint construction of large alum earth-aluminum complexes by the interested countries. Offers for the construction of such complexes are being prepared at present. They are to include plants for the extraction of raw materials, alum earth factories with thermal power stations, aluminum works, stations to produce electric energy, transport systems, housing developments for the workers employed there, as well as communal and cultural establishments.

The Soviet Union has favorable preconditions for the production of aluminum; they have relatively large resources of fuels and energy as well as raw materials containing aluminum. The construction of alum earth-aluminum complexes is to be carried out on a compensation basis: the partner countries contribute their share of machinery and installations as well as construction materials, and make the necesssary material installations and capacities available for the construction of the individual complex sectors. This expenditure is to be repaid through delivery of primary aluminum according to established quotas. (Shortened from RGW Bulletin)

Project of the People's Republic of Bulgaria

The People's Republic of Bulgaria will buy 200,000 tons of alum earth annually from an aluminum plant which is being built in Greece by the USSR and is to become operational in 1990 with an annual capacity of 600,000 tons. Bulgarian and Greek government representatives recently concluded a corresponding agreement. Under the agreement, Bulgaria will pay for half of the imports with foreign exchange, and with counter deliveries for the other half. In addition, Bulgaria will carry out construction work for the Greek plant in the amount of $20 million.

The Soviet Union will provide machines and technical assistance, and will buy 400,000 tons of alum earth during the first 10 years of production of the Greek aluminum factory. This plant will process bauxite from a deposit near Delphi.

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BANK ALLOTS INVESTMENT CREDITS TO VARIOUS CEMA INDUSTRIES

East Berlin AUSSENWIRTSCHAFT in German Vol 14 No 28, 9 Jul 86 p 1

[Article: "Metal Processing Industry--Loan Concentration of IIB"]

[Text] Last year, the International Investment Bank (IIB) granted 14 loans in the total amount of 270 million transferable Rubles. They were intended for
--expansion of the capacities in the science-production combine for robot manufacture "Beroe" (Bulgaria), as a result of which the production of industrial robots will be 3.8 times greater--from 537 to 2,055 units--,and annual deliveries to interested CEMA countries will increase to about 1,500 units;
--expansion, reconstruction and modernization of the electric crane building combine "Podem" (Bulgaria);
--the Ikarus works (Hungary);
--efficiency and modernization projects in the machine tool combines "7. Oktober" and "Fritz Heckert" as well as in the "Polygraph" combine (GDR);
--construction of a plant for organic paints in the "Sintesia" association (CSSR).

In the past 15 years of its activity, IIB--in which all CEMA countries are members--granted loans in the amount of 4 billion tranferable Rubles for a total of 94 projects (as of 1 January 1986). These loans made up approximately 40 percent of the estimated costs for implementation of the projects.

The largest projects financed so far were the development of the gas condensate deposit Orenburg and the natural gas pipeline "Sojus", jointly built by interested CEMA countries, for which IIB allotted a total of 2.4 billion transferable Rubles.

Numerically strongest were projects of the metal processing industry--46, where reconstruction, expansion and new technical equipment were most important.

In addition to the projects already listed, other financed projects were

--in Bulgaria: several plants of the production and trade association "Balkancar," the production of electrolytic low voltage condensers in

Kjustendil, the "Pharmachim" combine, and road construction Sofia - Varna, Sofia - Burgas, and Varna - Burga;

--in Hungary: the mechanical engineering plant Ganz-Mavag, the light metal factory Szekesfehervar, and electrification of railroad lines;

--in the GDR: the combine Umformtechnik and the combine "Ernst Thaelmann" for heavy machinery manufacture;

--in the Republic of Cuba: sugar factories (among them, Camaguey II and III, Vila-Clara I, Tunas I);

--in the Mongolian People's Republic: the wool washing factory Ulan-Bator;

--in Poland: the "Polmo" factory, the electric motor plant "Silma," the "Era" factory for measuring instruments, and the "Mera-Pnefal" works;

--in Romania: the freight car building plants Arad and Caracal, capacities for railroad freight car subcontracted components (wheels, couplings, brake installations) in Bals and Buzau, as well as the Isopren-caoutchouc factory Borzesti;

--in the USSR: the plant for special technological equipment in Novovolynsk;

--in the CSSR: the Tatra factory as well as a plant for the production of anti-oxydation products in the chemical combine Duslo Sala;

--in Yugoslavia: the TANG factory for the production of tools and devices.

So far, 72 of the credited projects have started up production, 10 of them last year (among others, the sugar factory Vila-Clara I in the Republic of Cuba, and the factory for chemical equipment "Metalchem" in Poland).

Total exports of IIB-credited enterprises to CEMA countries from 1972 to 1985 amounted to 28 billion transferable Rubles. These countries received during those years, among other things, more than 170,000 trucks and buses, 47,000 fork lift trucks, presses and press equipment for 1.7 billion transferable Rubles, agricultural and processing machines for 4.1 billion transferable Rubles, and about 100 billion cubic meters of natueral gas.

At its 40th meeting (1986) the council of the IIB accepted additional projects for loan grants. They concern measures for expansion and reconstruction in the steel tube combine of Bulgaria, in the "Textima" combine in the GDR, as well as in a worsted textile factory in the Mongolian People's Republic.

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CEMA BIOTECHNOLOGY COOPERATION; INDUSTRIAL APPLICATION CITED

East Berlin AUSSENWIRTSCHAFT in German Vol 14 No 27, 2 Jul 86 p 28

[Article: "Cooperation in CEMA Countries"]

[Text] Biotechnology is a focal point of the complex program of scientific-technical progress to the year 2000 prepared by the CEMA countries. The success of CEMA countries in the fields of molecular biology, genetics, biochemistry und chemical technology have made it possible to create a new sector of industrial production--namely, the microbiological industry.

With the aid of microbiological synthesis and fermentative catalysis, many valuable biologically active materials can be produced. They are primarily feed proteins, vitamins, amino acids, ferments, antibiotics for the non-medical sector, plant protectants, and bacterial fertilizers. The major share of these products are used in the livestock industry as fodder additives and in field cultivation. The effectiveness of microbiological processes depends essentially on the productivity of the phylum of micro-organisms used. One of the focal points of cooperation of the CEMA countries is, therefore, the selection of reproduction phyla for certain bioproducts. In 1977, representatives of Bulgaria, the CSSR, the GDR, Poland, Hungary and Yugoslavia signed an agreement on the multilateral specialization and cooperation in the production of chemical and biochemical fodder additives, which provided for mutual deliveries of seven products. A protocol on the extension and expansion of the agreement, as well as the joining by the USSR, was signed in 1982. In accordance with this protocol, from 1981 to 1985 the countries supplied each other with fodder vitamins and antibiotics for the non-medical field. At present, ferment preparations produced in Bulgaria and the Soviet Union are being tested.

In 1979, representatives of the CSSR, the GDR, Cuba, Poland and the USSR signed the general agreement on cooperation in the construction of a factory in Mosyr, USSR, which will produce annually 300,000 tons of fodder yeast from highly pure petroleum paraffins. For this project, the Soviet Union received machines and installations from plants in the other countries and will supply the participating countries with fodder yeast.

For the optimization and automatization of technological processes in the microbiological, foodstuffs and pharmaceutical industries, the use of modern analysis equipment is gaining increased importance. It is already clear that more devices will be needed for the determination of a growing number of carbohydrates, amino acids and other substances as well as compounds. For this purpose, enterprises of Bulgaria, the CSSR, the GDR, Romania, the USSR and Hungary have coordinated an appropriate work plan for cooperation.

The CSSR Starts Industrial Application

According to available data, the CSSR possesses well-developed basic research in the areas of microbiology, virology, molecular biology and molecular genetics as well as immunology and ecology. Industrial use of biotechnology is being started.

The development of biotechnology has been declared an urgent task in the CSSR. First of all, a one-hundred-percent supply of antibiotics, amino acids, vitamins and technical enzymes is to be ensured. The medium-term and long-term plans then contain the development of new raw material sources and waste removal.

Basic research in this area is being advanced by scientific-technical cooperation of the CEMA countries on the basis of the "program of cooperation of CEMA countries for the promotion of technical progress to the year 2000" of December 1985. The Microbiological Institute of the Czechoslovakian Academy of Sciences is responsible for the area of microtechnology; it has founded a center for research and development of fermentation processes.

The CSSR has already achieved noteworthy research results in the field of biocatalysts. They concern the use of biocatalysts on the basis of immobilized enzymes and cells, respectively, for the production of certain medicines and special chemicals for drinking water processing. In addition, further results of basic research are in the application stage. A pilot plant is in operation to produce fodder protein concentrates from sulphide caustic solutions (capacity: 24,000 tons annually). Besides utilization of sulphide caustic solutions, this process also makes possible the use of various hydrolysates of lignocellulose substances as well as molasses and molasses vinasses. For the application of biotechnology in purifying sewage water, the CSSR has developed a method of biological flocculation and flotation of activated sludge. Present experience has already proven the procedure to be economical.

Intensive Bioresearch in Poland

Poland has placed growing importance on biotechnology in view of the necessity to search for new energy sources, use available energies more sparingly, and gain new raw materials, particularly for foodstuff production and agriculture. Research work is to be carried out in partial areas even during the 5-year plan period 1986 to 1990 with the goal of transferring their results to production as rapidly as possible. The

Warsaw Institute for Fermentation Industry was put in charge of coordinating research work in the agricultural and foodstuff industry sector.

The complex of tasks includes the areas of

--planning production of biotechnical compounds to increase soil fertility and decrease the use of nitrogen fertilizers;

--development of cell cultures and use of genetic technology in plant cultivation;

--development of biotechnological pesticides;

--development of their own lysine production;

--production expansion of organic acids, particularly of lactic, citric and acetic acids;

--expansion of production of enzyme compounds;

--improvement of traditional, and introduction of new fermenting methods.

Agricultural Technical Goals in Hungary

The biotechnical program of Hungary in the 5-year plan period from 1986 to 1990 provides for work in 11 subjects directly serving production, and 5 further tasks of basic research. Sixty research institutes, agricultural enterprises, universities and cooperatives participate in this program, for whose implementation 2 billion Forints were appropriated.

The central program for the development of biotechnology in Hungary provides for developing virus-free plant cultures. They have already succeeded in raising types of potatoes resistant to pathogenic microorganisms, which were cultivated this year in 18 agricultural enterprises. In addition, virus-free vegetables, fruit and flowers are to be cultivated. In animal husbandry, methods to increase livestock are being developed. An industrial method for the division of fertilized cattle ova was developed which has proven effective. In the pharmaceutical and foodstuff industries, technologies are being developed for the acceleration of fermentation processes, and experiments are carried out for the extraction of synthetic enzymes.

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EXPECTED BLACKOUTS IN NEAR FUTURE DISCUSSED

Prague HOSPODARSKE NOVINY in Czech No 29, 1986 pp 8-9

[Article by Eng Miroslav Kubin, candidate of sciences, director general of the Czech Energy Enterprises, Prague: "Reliability Is Not for Free"; first paragraph is HOSPODARSKE NOVINY introduction]

[Text] The reliable and high-quality delivery of electric energy is a necessary condition for assuring the smooth pace of the national economy and the high standard of living of the populace. Shortfalls in the delivery of electric energy cause various national economic losses, depending on the character of the consumers, and, in the event of serious accidents, could also, as an exception, threaten human lives. Shortfalls caused in recent years by windstorms on the one hand and by the unreliability of technical facilities on the other hand are the subject of specialized discussion with the goal of deeply analyzing the causes and to adopt measures, but also are the object of the interest to familiarize the broad public with the problem. The goal of this article is to clarify why every consumer of electric energy must count on several power outages during the year. In the conclusion of the article, the immediate tasks in this area given limited investment resources are listed.

The operational reliability of all links in the electrification system, that is to say, production and distribution of electric energy, is determined essentially by the following factors:

a. defect-free operations, that is to say, the time span between two power failures, which should be maximized;

b. the life expectancy, that is to say, the total time during which the facility is capable of operating until its physical liquidation;

c. maintainability, that is to say, the time required for preventive maintenance and repairs;

d. repairability, that is to say, the characteristics of the installation consisting of its suitability to determine the causes of breakdowns and the possibilities of rapid and safe repairs;

e. the readiness which characterizes downtime and operating time.

The Cause of Disruption

The level of reliability with which electric energy is delivered to consumers is given by the reliability of the individual links of the entire chain, beginning with the source and ending with the consumer, that is to say, beginning with the extraction of coal, its transportation, the production of electric energy, its transmission and distribution. The failure rate for sources of electric energy (electric power plants) which are in operation is running from 0.5 to 5 percent of the available output, depending on the size of the generating block, on the type of fuel burned, on the age of the facility, etc. However, the magnitude of the failure rate is not even the sole or most important factor which determines the overall availability of resources, that is to say, the capability of producers of electricity and heat to satisfy demand at any time. Overall fallout losses, that is to say, the time when the source of energy is not available for operation in the energy system, are mainly determined by the time required for general overhauls and current repairs. Electric energy installations must be periodically subjected to general overhaul, once every 3-4 years, primarily as a result of the high degree of wear and tear in boiler facilities (high abrasion through the utilization of lower-grade fuels, etc.).

In the case of a typical repair cycle, a general overhaul lasts about 2 months. However, because it is necessary to utilize the one downtime when the facility is out of operation to accomplish reconstruction work to assure the offtake of heat, the elimination of the effects of burning lower-grade fuels, improving the ecology (changing the electronic filters), and extending the life expectancy (as a result of a certain slowdown of the original pace of construction with respect to nuclear power plants), the period of downtime is substantially longer: from one-half of a year to a full year.

This then means that one-third of the facilities at electric power plants and thermal power plants are permanently out of operation for a given period; in terms of the annual average, this currently amounts to about 20 percent of the total installed capacity of these resources. To the extent to which we might not have appropriate output reserves in the resources, then, if the relationship is production equals consumption (electric energy cannot be stored) output consumption would not be covered to the extent of approximately 23 percent, which is the sum of downtime as a result of general overhauls, defects, and other influences encompassing the failure to reach the required output as a result of burning lower-grade fuels, etc. Cooperation with the Mir energy system of the CEMA nations and the possibilities presented by mutual assistance act positively with respect to reducing this imbalance.

The reliability of energy supplies is no less highly influenced by the daily load diagram, that is to say, by the differentiated course of the load factor during a 24-hour period and the annual electrification system load diagram which, in both cases, vary by one-fourth to one-third (a different load factor by day and by night, a different one during winter and in the summer). This imbalance of consumption is a daily occurrence, so that the annual imbalance must be solved by dispatcher management and by various technical means. As a result, the assurance of output varies both during the course of the day as well as during the course of the year.

Nevertheless, through good cooperation between energy engineers and consumers, through introduction of various rules for the consumption of electric energy, beginning with optimum designs of the daily load factor diagram through the tariff policy (varying prices for electricity tied to the type of consumption and time of consumption), through the regulation and through technical measures (for example, mass remote control of appliances), it is successfully possible to assure the delivery of electric energy virtually in accordance with consumer requirements with an eye toward essential rationalization. Proof of this is the fact that the daily energy report "stage 6 is valid for an entire 24 hours"--which expresses the consumption rate for electric energy in accordance with an agreed-upon program--can be heard over Czechoslovak radio virtually throughout the year.

However, the reliability of electric energy production is not only influenced by the availability of sources, but also by a sufficiency of fuels and its quality, by a properly functioning transportation system for coal, which, in the past, and particularly during the extreme winter and during weather disasters (for example, during the winter of 1979) exert an influence on the supply of electric energy. In the linkage between coal extraction (fuel)--transportation--production of electric energy--distribution of electric energy--consumer electrical appliances, the distribution of electric energy plays a decisive role with respect to the reliability of delivery in individual user cases. A sudden failure of an energy block, for example, a 200-MW block, or possibly of an entire power plant in the interconnected system, will not be felt directly at the consumer end, with exception of a very mild decline in frequency.

All our large electric power plants operate within the interconnected electrification system, whose bases are the 400-kv transmission lines, including appropriate substations. Before electric energy reaches the consumer, it is, therefore, necessary, for reasons of minimizing losses and for other technical reasons, to increase the tension of the produced electric energy to 400 kv; then it is distributed about the territory of the CSSR and subsequently transformed to a level of 110 kv. Then the electric energy is further distributed by the distribution network to large-scale consumers or to groups of consumers (cities, agglomerations), through additional transformation it is adjusted to 22 kv and, subsequently, to 380/220 v, which corresponds to the design of the majority of electrical appliances.

The Technical and Economic Problem

The number of power failures and their duration are influenced by the following:

a. the technical structure and configuration of the network. The most important factor in this regard is assuring the reserve feed and automatic intervention when, in the event of a transformer failure, or the failure of a busbar, or a line, or a cable it is possible to assure the continuation of the supply, for example, by having a reserve cable through which it is possible to change the schematics of distribution, etc.;

b. the technical status of the network and its elements, whose reliability depends on the same or similar factors which were listed for power sources. However, the degree to which the equipment has been amortized plays a significant role with respect to distribution;

c. the method of operation;

d. the magnitude of the network load;

e. the organization pertaining to the elimination of defects. This is important, particularly with respect to the distribution scheme.

Increasing the level of reliability depends, in other words, on increasing the number of feeder points providing extremely high tension (high tension), on the extent of automatic incursions, on the quality of switches, on the equipment at switching stations involved in central signaling equipment to speed up interventions by mobile defect teams, on the design of distribution facilities where the use of the IRODEL type of facility is particularly susceptible to fire as a result of the use of insulation made of synthetic materials. The nature of the work performed by some sectors, for example, the health services, the glass production technology, etc., requires not only an automatic intervention on the part of reserves in the electrification net, but must have its own source of energy, for example, a generator (combustion engine). Greater reliability (with only instantaneous interruption of delivery) can only be achieved with a reserve source of power which is constantly in operation.

The investigations conducted show that consumers are not interested in increasing reliability as a result of high costs, to the extent to which they would have to pay for them out of their own resources. Thus, reliability is not only a technical problem, but a deeper problem of economics. The result is a procedure which guarantees reliability only to the extent to which it is technically essential or economically palatable. This is also true of small-scale consumption--in other words, of the populace.

Optimum reliability must be determined by computation and, on its basis, it is then possible to suggest measures in the network configuration, for example, duplicate feeds, automatic interventions, etc. In doing so, it is assumed that the majority of the elements of the transmission distribution network (cables, terminals, transmission lines, etc.) are repairable or exchangeable within 48 hours. The majority of defects are repaired, given the current organization of the defect service, within 6 hours. One exception is the large 110/22-kv transformers and switches which can be exchanged in about 14 days; additional exceptions include 400/110-kv transformers for which a general overhaul or possibly a rewinding takes roughly 1 year.

The elimination of power failures thus has a high time distribution and depends on the factors listed in the previous portions of the article, beginning with the configuration of the network and ending with the composition of facilities, their geographic location, the weather, etc. The level of reliability, given the existing network, can be judged by the median frequency of failures and the density of the probable duration of power failures expressed in terms of a histogram, which provides information on the distribution of the probable duration of power failures. Additionally, it provides information on the distribution function of the duration of the failure, which shows the percentage of the total number of consumers for whom we are able to eliminate power outages within certain time limits or the probability that a particular consumer's power outage will be eliminated within a certain time limit, facts which are indicated in Figure 1.

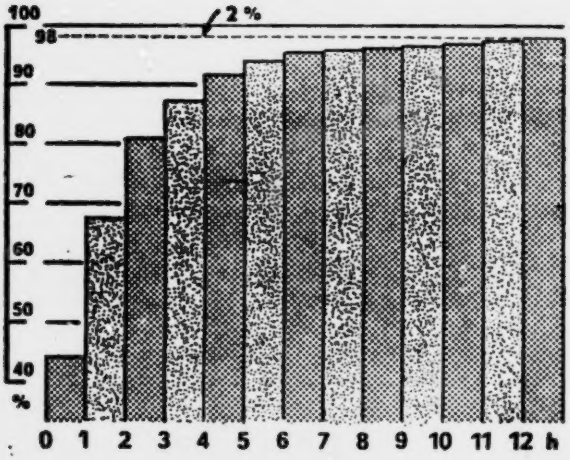

Fig. 1. The share of consumers, in percent, who will be resupplied with electric power by a certain time following a power failure (distribution function of the duration of the failure) in the 22-kv cable network.

Note: The table indicates that 2 percent of the consumers must count on a power outage lasting longer than 12 hours.

According to the Degree of Gravity

On the basis of evaluated statistical data regarding the failure rate of the distribution network, it is possible to establish standards of reliability which will provide the consumer with an idea of the probable frequency of interruptions of supplies of electric energy given a specific technical solution of the supply system. According to the requirements of the consumer with respect to the smoothness of supplies, that is to say, whether the permissible period without power, or the period when the consumer is not provided with electric energy during a given year, may last hours, minutes, or only seconds, it is necessary to plan ahead and propose adequate technical measures which can be divided into three groups:

a) Consumers, with respect to whom we may permit an interruption in the supply of electric energy for the duration of the time required to eliminate the defect downtime or to perform maintenance on any element of the supply transmission system. The consumer must figure on a power outage lasting several hours and must take into account the time necessary to repair damaged elements and to conduct maintenance.

b) Consumers who have a reserve feeder system will be impacted by a power failure for the duration of manipulation time in the event one of the feeder directions fails (manipulation time must be considered in terms of minutes for manual manipulation and seconds for automatic intervention), by the failure for the duration of the time required to repair the element in question involving the cumulative downtime of one of the feeder systems and maintenance of the second.

c) Consumers who must not be impacted by a power failure even if two elements fail cumulatively, or as a result of the accumulation of defects in one element and maintenance work needing to be done for a longer period of time than indicated by manipulation time involving the second element--they must have a more complicated feeder system. This category of consumer has higher requirements with respect to reliability and, therefore, the turning on of reserve feeder facilities is generally accomplished by automatic interventions. One of the reserve sources of power is generally provided by a generator because of its independence of the system. However, the solution of the feeder system is expensive.

It is possible, for example, to evaluate reliability in economic terms by determining losses to the national economy as a result of unreliability in the electrification network with the aid of valorizing undelivered kilowatt-hours of electric energy. The most accomplished method for the selection of the optimum variant of the technical solution containing varying assurances of electric energy deliveries is the maximalization of comparable profit.

It should be added that a great difference exists between individual types of consumers as far as the results of power failures are concerned. In the community dwelling sector, damages are more likely to have the character of population dissatisfaction. It is virtually impossible to assess damages to those consumers where, as a result of a power failure, human lives can be threatened, or possibly catastrophic consequences can result (for example, the failure of power supplied to nuclear power plants).

In view of what I have stated, the absolute optimalization of the system, that is to say, including considerations of reliability, is extremely difficult and, in some cases, virtually impossible. In practice, it is, therefore, more customary to proceed along the path of determining the technical standards, on the basis of which new systems are proposed. In determining standards for power failures and the appropriate technical solutions it is necessary to look to economic and technical possibilities inherent in the national economy, to the status of consumers with respect to production, to the willingness to share in financing or in realizing measures, and, last but not least, also to practical considerations, both within the framework of CEMA as well as on a worldwide scale.

At the same time the dividing line between the consumer and user of electric energy from the standpoint of selection of means to safeguard the desired quality of energy delivered must be determined. The optimum solution for the entire society will minimize the expenditures necessary to realize measures to safeguard the required reliability in the electrification system on the one hand and consumer-owned facilities on the other hand (adjustments to technological processes, sources, of power, etc.).

From the very beginning it must be said that no supplier of electric energy, both in nonsocialist countries as well as in CEMA countries, is responsible for interruptions of electric energy supplies as a result of natural disasters and calamities. This is even included in contractual relationships between suppliers and consumers. The concept of a so-called higher power which prevents the fulfillment of obligations is even accurate in international cooperation pertaining to deliveries of electric energy.

Every consumer fed from the energy network can be impacted by system defects when, as a result of failures in the 400-kw network and the 400/110-kv transformer station network, entire regions are without power. Because the transmission network, together with the producing power generating blocks, operate in an interconnected regime, the electrification network cannot be considered in terms of several independent sources, since systems defects can mean the interruption of energy deliveries in several krajs at one time and, thus, impact on consumers who have no fallback intervention facilities, as well as on consumers who have intervention facilities involved in the electrification system.

Power failures occur far more frequently in the 110-kv and 22-kv distribution networks. The networks are fed, as a rule, by one superior 400/110-kv center with a possibility for interconnection with individual feeder centers which are, however, operated separately. The 22-kv net is also provided with a possibility for interconnection with the principal or so-called basic lines, but they are operated in a radial manner. The nature of renewing energy supplies differs; localization of the defect requires considerable time and automatic cutovers to reserves are not always assured. An overview of the extent of power failures and their duration is shown in the table.

Evaluation of Disrupted Deliveries of Electric Energy

Disruption of electric energy deliveries for the year:

Consumer from the network	110 kv	22 kv
Overall annual duration of power failures	0.84 hr/yr	5.0 hr/yr

Probability of elimination of power failures by the time limit in percent (that is to say, the percentage of consumers who will receive renewed deliveries of electric energy following the power failure will be renewed within a certain time):

Consumer from the network	110 kv	22 kv
Within 3 minutes	23	41
6	48	55

Table (continued)

Consumer from the network	110 kv	22 kv
Within 15 minutes	75	62
30	68	66
60	92	71
Within 2 hours	94	78
3	95	85
4	96	93
5	96	95
6	98	96
12	100	98

Standard for Duration of Power Failure

On the basis of investigations pertaining to the number of power failures, the factors involved in reliability and their evaluation, on the one hand, and the possibilities at the disposal of the energy industry in the area of capital and operating funds which are at their disposal, on the other hand, the standards for the average duration of a power failure in hours per year for the 110-kv and 22-kv networks were determined. At that, the reliability is on average comparable to that in foreign countries. While the average reliability in the Czechoslovak electrification network does not lag behind that of foreign countries and we do not have to be ashamed of it, the situation is different with respect to agglomerations (large cities), particularly with respect to the city of Prague. If we look more carefully at the statistics for the past 5 years which characterize the average reliability for Czechoslovakia--shown in the table--they indicate that a longer power outage, that is to say, one exceeding 12 hours, can be expected by 2 percent of the consumers (at the 22-kv level), which is a long period with regard to the functioning of refrigerators and other appliances.

These long-term outages are particularly important in large city agglomerations where the functioning of additional subsystems could occur (failures of transformer stations which supply, say, municipal mass transportation, heat exchanger stations which supply heat, elevators, and the water supply system). Furthermore, in view of the large density of the populace in modern settlements and because of the modern equipment involved, these types of failures impact on a large number of the populace and, thus, cause heavy moral-political damage.

If we insist that, for example, 6 hours or 12 hours after a power failure, virtually the entire populace be supplied with electric energy, then we cannot assume the average characteristics of reliability and we cannot accept the elimination probabilities listed in the accompanying table. More precisely said, it is necessary to influence the curve of density pertaining to the probability through technical facilities in such a way that the share of power failures, after 6 or possibly 12 hours, with respect to the operation of refrigerators, etc., would be substantially lower. However, this means greater expenses to assure substitute power and automatic interventions, greater expenses involved in signaling defects in the dispatcher system, and greater expenses with respect to the organization of eliminating defects. This leads to a differentiated assumption of reliability from the flat assumption which does not differentiate adequately with respect to the effects of urbanization. As we have verified in recent times, this differentiation is applied both in nonsocialist countries as well as in CEMA countries.

The Situation in the Capital City

While roughly the same rules of expanding the distribution of electric energy are being followed in Czechoslovakia, the situation in Prague and in other areas, for example, in the USSR, is quite different. In the USSR the supply of electricity has an average reliability which is similar to that of Czechoslovakia, although in Moscow reliability is two magnitudes higher. This means that while in Prague the average cumulative time of power disruption with respect to a consumer per year is 5 hours, it is only about 3 minutes in Moscow (that is to say, a failure impacts on a consumer once every 8-10 years with an average duration of 0.5-2 hours), although at a considerable cost in capital expenditures expended on reserve capacities.

Similar high reliability is experienced by Vienna, Berlin, and Budapest. Given a configuration of the distribution network similar to that which exists in Prague, these cities are achieving higher reliability and a lower failure rate in the distribution system and a more extensive application of remote control signalization and automatic intervention apparatus, which is showing up in shorter times to eliminate power failures.

This indicates that, in the future, it will be necessary to improve the situation, particularly in Prague. We must, however, have in mind the fact that the distribution network was built after the war at a relatively low cost as a two-stage system which has 304 relay stations at present and approximately 3,000 consumer stations. Only 30 expansion stations have remote control and signalization facilities, direct automatic intervention is not installed. The dispatcher system is not equipped with modern devices for management needs. As far as the distribution system which assures the provision of electric energy to Prague is concerned, this situation is satisfactory. During the 6th and 7th Five-Year Plans, the 400/110-kv distribution facility at Reporyje was built and others (Chadov with appropriate very-high frequency line distribution) are being prepared for construction during the current five-year plan.

However, in the area of the power distribution system in Prague it will be necessary to increase the number of feeder points of very high frequency, to assure the automatic control and signalization of expander stations, including the expanded development of automatic intervention systems. It will be further necessary to assure gradually the local signalization of defect statuses (the transition of short-circuit current) from subordinate transformer stations in such a manner that the identification of defects would be rapid and so that long search times for defects would be eliminated. With respect to the dispatcher system, it is necessary to divide the capital city of Prague into three regions and to equip them with modern dispatcher facilities. It will be necessary to devote great attention to the exchange of cable terminals because they are the most frequent cause of defects in the cable network, as well as to the reconstruction and exchange of some additional facilities.

Also, the renewal of the 22-kv rural lines in the areas peripheral to the capital city of Prague is essential. Last but not least, it is necessary to improve the organization of the defects service and the repair service and to devote attention to management, including sales and services to the populace.

In harmony with the headline of the article, it is necessary to emphasize once more that the requirement of high reliability does not mean high capital costs and, consequently, it is necessary to differentiate the approach. The highest priority in increasing the reliability with respect to the provision of electric energy must be assigned to the capital city of Prague, even with limited capital funds, much in the same manner as that assigned to all capital cities of all nations.

The reason is not only the fact that, in the past, the development of the system for supplying power to Prague was technically and organizationally underevaluated, that the concept of reliability was inadequately clarified, but also the fact that considerable sums are expended on the other links of the technical infrastructure (the metro, transportation, water, communications) in comparison to the provision of electric energy. To the extent to which we fail to carry out similar reconstructions and modernization actions, the system for the provision of electric energy in the year 2000 will be at a lower technical level than the other links in the infrastructure and will cease to satisfy the growing demands of the populace on a broader scale and will cease to satisfy the demands of the required electrification in the Prague agglomeration.

The situation with regard to renewal of the distribution of electric energy is characterized by the fact that the share of capital funds expended for the distribution of electric energy, in comparison with the overall volume of investments in our concern for the period of the 5th through 7th Five-Year Plans has shown a continuously declining tendency. Figure 2 indicates that, beginning in 1983, there was a decisive decline in the absolute volume of funds expended for renewal. To a considerable extent, this fact is the result of a change in the planning methodology (introduced after 1983), according to which resources for renewal were not fixed as an independent category of construction projects.

Essential Further Steps

The following are necessary to increase the reliability of the provision of electric energy:

a. Increase the level of reliability in Prague according to the adopted program.

b. Maintain the current average reliability in the other regions.

This requires the following:

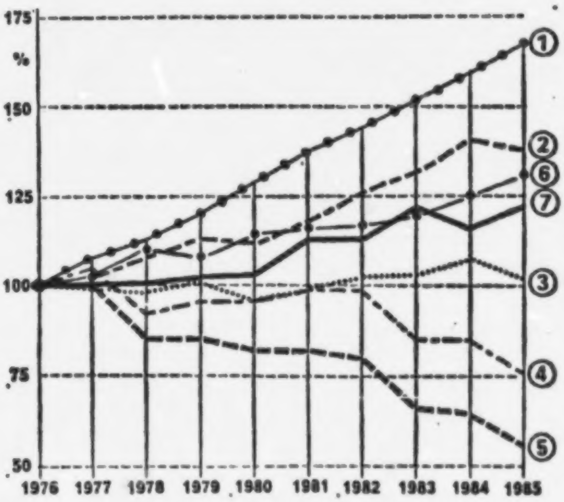

Fig. 2. Comparison of the growth of expenditures for renewal of facilities with the growth of the value of capital funds (electric distribution lines in the electric distribution facilities), the failure rate, and useful delivery by distribution enterprises of the concern for the years 1976 through 1985 (in percent).

Legend:
1--Value of capital funds
2--Expenditures for renewal, including repairs in general
3--Expenditures for renewal, including repairs in general, corrected by the influence of price increases with anticipated increases of an average of 4 percent per year
4--Expenditures for renewal from capital assets
5--Expenditures for renewal from investment funds corrected for anticipated price increases of an average of 4 percent per year
6--Useful deliveries of electricity
7--Failure rate of high-tension equipment

a. Assure the availability of funds for the renewal of facilities in such a way that the age of the facilities not be extended and that the cycle of renewal not be lengthened. Attention must be paid to the fact that standard expenses for renewal (the relationship of the value of renewal and capital assets) not be reduced even while price increases for facilities.

b. The capital assigned to electric energy distribution--the weakest link in the reliability of energy supplies--be increased through internal redistribution of operating and capital assets.

c. In cooperation between the producer, research, and operator, solve the problem of increased reliability of both newly produced as well as standing operational facilities. The problem involves the lowering of the high failure rate of some distribution elements and their inability to cooperate with automatic devices. The problem also involves the elimination of the shortage of instruments utilizing insulators made of synthetic materials which have a low resistance to climatic influences (for example, the model BA switch, the model S-11 box distributor, epoxy cable terminals, etc.).

d. Continuation with respect to introducing mass remote controls in such a way that the entire territory of the CSSR would be covered by signal technology. This solution will facilitate the operation of the low-voltage network by controlling consumption and will, thus, lower the need for investments.

e. Utilization of the development of electronification and computer technology to increase the reliability and rationalize the control of operations in the distribution of electric energy. Introduction of the management system of dispatcher control (ASDR) and introduction of microprocessors and computers in the management of technological processes in transformer facilities.

f. Verification and adjustment of the concepts involving the development of electric energy distribution in such a way as to assure a differentiated reliability with respect to supplying electric energy only within the essential scope with a view toward the economic possibilities, but taking into account the electrification of the energy balance, particularly that of urbanized regions and agglomerations.

5911
CSO: 2400/382

PARTY PUBLICATION JUSTIFYING NEED FOR DANUBE DAM

Prague TRIBUNA in Czech No 29, 1986 p 11

[Article by Petr Marada: "His Majesty, the Danube"]

[Text] "The fields, courtyards, houses--everything was under water. Where there used to be a highway not long ago you could see a horse swimming, maneuvering among the trunks of fallen trees. We sat on the exposed rafters waiting to be rescued. We were helpless. An apathetic neighbor whistled silently, my father swore, my wife and our 8-month old daughter in her arms cried. It was as if there wasn't enough water already...," Attila Kovacs recalls.

After almost three months of uninterrupted rain and the delayed melting of the snow in the Alps, the level of the rivers passing through Komarno okres had risen. There had not been so much water in the Danube for many years. The unusual and persistent high water levels in the rivers affected the overall rise of the underground water, causing leaks in and overall weakening of the dikes. The rivers reached their upper limits at a height of 6.88 meters, which is almost four meters above normal. By 9 June the rivers had struggled with high waters for 80 days.

The rain continued. Underground water, which until then had been responsible for destroying 16,000 hectares of land, joined with the Danube, which overflowed the dike at Red Fleet Island [Cervena flota]. The result was a strong torrent.

On the evening of 15 June the water level reached 7.92 meters, more than had been registered during the previous flood in 1954. In the morning, shortly after 0900 hours, the dike in the vicinity near Patinec caved in. A dark, loud torrent 85-meters wide could be seen. Two days later, as a result of a torrential rain, a 70-meter wide breach could be seen in the protective dike above the village of Cicov near Klucovka. On 26 June the dike below Kolarovo gave way.

Nature once again refused to heed man's ingenuity.

Over 1 billion cubic meters of uncontrolled water swamped almost 200,000 hectares of the most fertile agricultural land and forests adjoining the Danube. Some 53,000 people, mainly old people, women, and children, representing in fact 70 percent of the inhabitants of the okres, had to be evacuated from 50 villages and hamlets. The flood destroyed 4,000 family homes and damaged an additional 6,000. Tens of thousands of farm animals had to be evacuated... The second largest European river showed once again its not yet forgotten face as it did in 1954 when a dike gave way near Asvanyraro and the subsequent flooding caused enormous damages in the Hungarian section of the Danube Lowlands called Szigetkoz, and again in 1965 when a state of emergency in Komarno okres lasted 180 days. The overall damage amounted to Kcs 3.1 billion and reconstruction of protective dikes came to an additional Kcs 1.2 billion.

The corrective measures taken, however, served only in the short term. They did not remove or greatly reduce the potential danger of future floodings. It was necessary to secure reliable and effective protection of Rye Island, [Zitny ostrov] as well as of Szigetkoz, to a greater degree than before. Such a step had been considered for several years. This measure would include multipurpose use of the Danube. Reconstruction work which had to be undertaken after the flood, however, delayed preparations for a more serious project, namely the planning of the Gabcikovo-Nagymaros Water Projects System, a construction project unequaled in the world, a project which will perhaps be the nemesis of those who, as advocates of everything anti-socialist and anti-Soviet, want to protect us from even our own mistakes.

The Danube is **Central** Europe's largest river. It crosses eight countries and even in the distant past there was much activity on its banks. The first attempts to build protective dikes go back to the 13th and 14th centuries. In 1426, responding to a petition of the village of Samorin, King Sigmund ordered the construction and maintenance of such dikes. The initial laws concerning the protection of the population and of the harvest against high water can be traced to Maximilian II in 1569. Systematic reconstruction of dikes started in 1883.

In the rest of the world, primarily in France, canalization of rivers and protection of adjacent areas against floods started in the 18th and 19th centuries. Canalization work on the Danube and Tisza rivers in the middle of the last century resulted in great public debate and sharp protests. Opponents of canalization argued that the project would destroy water life and fishing and that it would cause floods. They requested that unbiased foreign experts be invited to review the plans. The recent period, however, confirmed the correctness and necessity of both planned and actual changes. Without canalization of the Tisza River, example, it would not be possible, even with the current advance in technology, to grow 15 million tons of grain in Hungary.

Today the 817,000 square-meter area of the Danube River basin is inhabited by 71 million people. Those who live in the immediate vicinity of the river, however, are directly endangered by it. The river destroys their efforts, forces them out of their homes... Some people would argue, and this includes many so-called environmentalists, that this has been the case from time immemorial. After all, a reconstructed map of the Danube Lowlands and military maps dating back to 1766-1785 show that the Danube and Vah rivers inundated nearly 300,000 hectares of land, including villages, hamlets, and small towns, during floods.

It is as if these cunning "protectors" are unwilling to admit that "from time immemorial" the history of mankind and of nature has experienced change.

These areas are habitable only because of engineering projects. So far, however, we have been unable, in spite of many billions spent, to achieve reliable protection of the territory. We still lack the necessary navigation depth and sufficient water necessary for irrigation, and we are not using this water for generating electric power. The environment has seen extensive devastation for a long time. And in the future if the existing state of affairs prevails, this devastation will continue, possibly at an increased rate. Such a process cannot, however, be attributed to the construction of water projects, as the pseudo-protectors try to prove, because no water project has ever been built in this part of the Danube Basin. The opposite is true. Today, in all economically developed countries, large rivers are being used through a chain of interconnected canals.

The overall length of the protective dike on our territory comes to 234 kilometers and the protected area on Rye Island totals 148,000 hectares. If we add the area encompassing the lower parts of the Vah, Nitra, and Ipel rivers, we will get some 250,000 hectares adjacent to the Danube River, which will be well secured and criss-crossed by a network of canals totalling more than 1,300 kilometers in length. The protective dikes, which have been built to a height of 1.5 meters above the level that the river reached during an earlier flood in 1899, proved, however, completely insufficient 55 years later when the same amount of water passed through the river. What would have happened if these dikes had not been built near Gabcikovo, Palkovicovo and Medvidov...? In 1965, even the dikes that had been raised and reinforced gave in to the floods.

It is obvious and at the same time it is the only explanation that a lot of gravel has piled up in the Danube River bed in the meantime. Between 1866 and 1948, 7.5 million cubic meters of gravel were excavated. In order to maintain the navigation depth and to canalize the river properly, 3.4 million cubic meters of stone were deposited during the same period. This construction work, however, ignored the significance of existing anti-flood dikes. In subsequent years we continued excavating the river bed and building stone dikes. And we are continuing this work. However, this activity is very expensive because the Danube's level is below normal for two out of every three years. For example, 19 shallows appeared above Gonyu on the Hungarian side last year. Consequently, only those barges with a 25 percent or, at the most, 50 percent load could navigate the river. Not even the use of dredges made it possible to achieve a depth of more than 1.8 meters, which is really very litter for current boats, whose normal draft is 2.5 meters.

Czechoslovakia and Hungary, however, are countries which signed the Begrade Agreement in 1948 and the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference on European Security and Cooperation in 1972 [sic]. In the Belgrade Agreement the six participants pledged to maintain and develop navigation on the Danube. The signatories in Helsinki attested to a common interest in long-term economic cooperation, including an emphasis on the corresponding network of waterways. All this documents the will of the European countries to strengthen on-going efforts to complete existing waterways for the needs of modern navigation and to build canals to the rivers which are not yet connected to the rest of the network.

The Elbe-Oder system is already connected through the Mittelland Canal to the Western European network of the Rhine. Among the rivers in the Soviet Union, the Dnieper could be linked to this system via the Pripet-Bug-Visla rivers. The Volga-Don system of canals linked the Black and Caspian seas with the Gulf of Finland a few years ago. After completing the navigation canals between the Rhine, Main, and the Danube and the Danube-Oder-Elbe canals, the significance of Europe's second largest river will increase. This important transportation artery will be the centerprice of a 3,500-kilometer-long waterway which will make it possible to link the Black Sea with the Atlantic Ocean and the North Sea. However, there is one condition, namely, that the entire Danube River, from its delta to Kelheim in West Germany, will be navigational without any problem along its 2,400 kilometers.

Originally the Danube had only three critical points along its flow through Europe: its estatuary leading to the Black Sea, the cataracts in the region of the Iron Gates, and the fords between Rajka and Gonyu at the Czechoslovak-Hungarian corssing and near Domos. After completion of the Suliman navigation canal and the Romanian-Yugoslav water works known as Iron Gates I and II, the narrows and shallows of Rajka-Gonyu and Domos are the only obstacles impeding continuous and profitable river navigation up to the port of Bratislava.

The development of the above-mentioned waterway has, however, additional significance.

A ship can transport eight times more goods than is possible by rail and 30 times more than on highways. At the same time, water transportation is less labor-intensive. According to current data, areas adjacent to navigation routes are being industrialized more rapidly. For example, large industrial centers have appeared in the vicinity of Kelheim and Linz, in the first case for chemical industry and cellulose production, and in the second case, involving Austria's largest economic center, for metallurgy and heavy chemicals based on nitrogen compounds. Nuremberg, located on a canal under construction connecting the Danube and the Rhine, is also being developed. A similar development is anticipated in areas adjacent to the Danube after the river becomes navigable. It is too early to project figures on what influence the new intercontinental waterway will have on industrial agglomerations such as Schwechat, Bratislava, Budapest, Novi Sad, or important areas in Romania and Bulgaria. The completion of this waterway will, however, also have a favorable impact on the industrial centers in the vicinity of the Danube's tributaries, namely, the Tisza, Sava and its Moson tributary.

The immediate significance of this European waterway, however, is that it will link the socialist countries of central and southeastern Europe with capitalist countries--Austria, the German Federal REpublic, the Benelux countries, and France. Consequently, mutual trade will increase at a rapid rate. This fac however, is not agreeable to those circles in the West who dislike talk about bilateral cooperation between countries with different social systems in any shape or form. This is an outright thorn in the side of politicians representing the forces which would like to forget the year 1972 [sic] and the Final Act signed in the **Finlandia** Palace of Helsinki.

Allegedly there are some 50 places on the Danube suitable for constructing huge water works. In the Bavarian and Austrian sections of the Danube alone 29 such water works have been built so far. From 1927 on, when the construction of a water project near Kachlet, in what is now the German Federal Republic, was started, a new water project has been completed every three to four years.

A hydroelectric project is the most expensive in terms of investments. It costs more than an atomic or thermal power plant. However, the situation is reversed when we look at operating costs. While raw material for generating electric power is free in the case of a hydroelectric project, a thermal electric power plant needs 1.08 kilograms of lignite to produce one kilowatt/hour of electric energy. Thus, the 16 turbines in the Gacikovo-Hagymoros water project system will save nearly 5 million tons of coal each year, coal which we would otherwise have to produce at great expense, possibly even in newly opened mines. At the same time, it is necessary to emphasize that the Danube is a huge source of electric power, twice as large as the output of all 20 electric power works in Slovakia. The Gabcikovo-Nagymaros system (during a year with normal water levels) will produce as much energy as 66 sizable hydroelectric plants in Czechoslovakia put together, namely, 3,771 gigawatt/hours.

A hydroelectric power plant is built for an indefinite period. At most, it will be necessary to replace the turbines. There is no single case of demolition of a hydroelectric power plant in any country, even when the list contains a number of really old facilities. At the same time, the investments for the Gabcikovo-Nagymaros system will be amortized in 15 years.

1277/13045
CSO: 2400/384

ECONOMY GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY UTILIZES MORE SECONDARY RAW MATERIALS

East Berlin PRESSE-INFORMATIONEN in German No 92, 8 Aug 86 p 6

[Article: "Secondary Raw Materials Effectively Utilized in the Construction Industry"]

[Text] In the past year, 30 million tons of secondary raw materials were utilized in the economy of the GDR. The construction industry is the largest consumer with 12.2 million tons. A little over half of it comes from its own production process.

In 1970, the construction industry used 5 million tons of secondary raw materials. The result reached today proves how intensively scientists, engineers, technologists and innovators of this sector have striven to return more and more waste products to recycling of materials. In 1986, 110 different types of secondary raw materials are being utilized; in 1980 it was only 45.

Forty-four percent of all waste products used in the construction industry serve as raw materials for lime and cement as well as bonding agents; 28 percent are recycled as crushed stone, stone chips and fine aggregates, and 2 percent as blocking and reinforcement materials.

Even today, processing and mining wastes constitute more than 50 percent of all re-useable raw materials. In the production of gravel, crushed stone and stone chips, 1.6. million tons of crushed sand and other by-products accumulate. Partly dumped until now, they are now re-used step by step. As specialists put it, waste dumps are "built down," which also helps the environment.

The workers of the VEB Staedtischer Tiefbau Leipzig proceed in the following manner. First they stockpile that part of the waste material that cannot be completely recycled at the time. After constructing the appropriate breaking and sorting installations they are able to again "build down" the orderly stockpiles. Applying this experience everywhere means carrying out a wise raw materials policy in the long term.

Blast-furnace, cooper and nickel slag are residues from metallurgy, phosphorous slag accrues in the chemical industry, and filtering and wet ash as well as boiler slag in power plants. They constitute about one-fourth of all secondary raw materials utilized in the construction industry. They are traditionally used as additives for cement production, or as fine aggregates for the manufacture of concrete products. In this way, the VEBs blast-furnace combine East and Maxhuette Unterwellenborn are constant suppliers of cement factories.

In the field of utilization of brown coal filter ash, particularly important to our republic, further progress was made in recent years. By doubling the use of quality ashes as fine aggregates for concrete, amounts of cement are saved without lowering the quality. On the contrary: using these ashes in proper dosages, construction materials with special quality characteristics are being created. The VEB cement combine also started up production of a new, high-quality cement by using brown coal flue ash.

Even regionally small amounts of secondary raw materials can be processed with great economic effects. Plastic wastes, for instance, are being processed as fortification material for pipe mounts. An appropriate technology was developed by the VEB Technical Building Equipment Stralsund.

The Institute for Building Materials of the Construction Academy of the GDR, jointly with the VEB Building and Assembly Combine Erfurt, found new solutions for the production of conical nipples for the socket ends of vitrified clay pipes from PVC waste. This procedure, now applied in practice, provides an effective substitute for valuable primary raw materials.

Rags are a part of the textile area, the so-called "geo-textiles," which are successfully utilized in the construction of short-lived roads or for stabilization of side slopes. Rags, rubber meal and rubber waste, broken glass and plastics constitute 21 percent of the materials re-used in the construction industry.

There are appropriate solutions for meaningful recycling of waste not only in the centrally directed combines and institutions, but also on the bezirk level. For example, the VEB combine for tiles and sanitary ceramics "Kurt Buerger" uses electrofilter dust from the steel foundry Magdeburg for the glazing mass of sanitary ceramic products, as an additive for fashionable beige or brown hues, and simultaneously as a substitute for present color sources of zinc or boron. In roof repair, the VEB Municipal Construction Eisenhuettenstadt smashes broken tiles and roof stones and processes them into material for home-made chimney elements. In order that others can utilize such little-known methods, the Construction Academy of the GDR is compiling a catalogue containing all practically proven research results and also regional experience.

9917
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ECONOMY GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

BRIEFS

INCREASED INVESTMENT FOR INDUSTRY--The 645 German exhibitors at the Leipzig Fall Fair opening on 31 August can expect a positive Fair climate. The record result of 16.7 billion units of account (DM) of last year will probably not be equalled in the inner-German trade, particularly because of the price drops for mineral oil and nonferrous metals. But meanwhile it has become clear that the GDR, after years of restraint, is again increasing its investments within the framework of the new 5-year plan. The "Working Group Trade with the GDR" points out that deliveries of capital goods from the FRG have expanded by more than 50 percent during the first half of the year; some enterprises have reported "the best business results in years." Among other things, the deliveries consist of textile machines, wood processing machinery, and equipment for the chemical industry. The working group gained the impression that, as expected, the GDR is making great efforts to modernize entire industrial sectors by 1990. There are also indications, however, that Western competitors are exerting pressure on the GDR not to restrict their orders to the FRG. For example, the flue gas desulphuration installations for the power station in Berlin-Lichtenberg came from Great Britain. The GDR combines of the metalworking industry have evidently become more flexible in their supply possibilities, but not the textile and clothing combines, reports the working group. The "booming demand for textile machines from the GDR" does not yet show any effects, and reacting to fashion trends is still very difficult for the GDR combines. A new worry for the GDR is competition from threshold countries. The GDR textile industry is in danger of losing market shares in this field. [Text] [Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG in German 15 Aug 86 p 12] 9917

INCREASED TRADE WITH FRG--Shortly before the Sunday opening of the Leipzig Fall Fair, the German Association of Chambers of Commerce (DIHT) in Bonn outlined an overall positive picture of inner-German trade. The DIHT points out that within the East Bloc, the GDR is not only the country with the strongest West trade component, but it also possesses a good industry structure. West German exhibitors are going to Leipzig in the certainty that, after years of intensive contacts with GDR enterprises, they can present "tailormade solutions to problems." Perhaps this year's Fall Fair will indicate whether the GDR finds itself in a position to consider more intensively than so far cooperation by firms (joint ventures), since this is also planned by the Soviet Union. The DIHT sees such indications. But so far, the manufacture of Salamander products [shoes] in the GDR is the only example of such cooperation which, however, grants Salamander unusually extensive codetermination rights in the production. The next example will be the motor-building factory of Volkswagen AG, which intends to take delivery of motors from this GDR production; this will hardly be possible without direct codetermination or interference rights in the production. Shortly before the opening of the Fair, the general managers of GDR combines will assemble once again at a meeting designated as a "seminar," in order to render an account to Politburo member Guenter Mittag, who is in charge of GDR economic policy. It is known that Mittag is prone to use very "rough language" at these seminars. In past weeks the GDR press has given the impression that the necessary conversion to modern key technologies in the GDR combines is in full swing and that modernization of the combines might succeed. SED general secretary Honecker, in his stroll through the fair grounds on Sunday, is expected to visit the booth of the chemical concern BASF. [Text] [Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 26 Aug 86 p 9] 9917

CSO: 2300/530

READER CALLS HOUSING CONSTRUCTION PLAN 'UNREALISTIC'

Krakow TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY in Polish No 30, 27 Jul 86 p 3

[Letter to the editor by Adam Szymski: "What Paszynski Did Not Mention...."]

[Text] As ensues from current public opinion polls, housing and cars, or more exactly the ownership of a dwelling and a car, are the principal yardstick of the attainment of success in life in Poland toward the end of the 20th century.

The shortage of housing, the incapacity of the construction industry, and the growing duration of the waiting period for new apartments cause the housing construction problem to be more than a social problem. The shortage of housing is becoming a political problem. This observation accounts for the importance of the problem and, what is more, causes it to be among the most important national issues. A dwelling for every family is thus becoming not just a conventional propaganda slogan but a requirement to be met vis a vis the public, a sine qua non for maintaining the social equilibrium, whose preservation is so difficult anyhow. A solution of this problem would moreover also provide the basis for achieving any economic equilibrium and stabilization of the country by meeting the basic subsistence needs of the Polish family.

In his article, "The Housing Evolution" (TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY, No 23) Aleksander Paszynski is fully aware of this "dual" significance of the housing problem, but he does not deal with it. His attention is chiefly attracted by the question of spurring housing construction in its so-called private sector. But while he certainly does discuss important issues, Paszynski appears to overestimate somewhat the role of that sector in the general problem of the housing shortage. For unless fundamental changes are accomplished in the so-called state-owned sector, we will lack any opportunity for emerging from the housing nadir before the year 2000. A different issue is that, in the present situation any measure promoting the construction of additional dwelling units should not only be facilitated but also protected by "legal safeguards."

How does all this look in the light of figures?

Considered in the light of generally available and published statistics alone, the picture of the state of our housing construction is simply tragic.

If we are to assure "a dwelling for every family" by the end of the 20th century, we must build 4 million new dwellings. And this is only one side of the coin. The other side is the maintenance of the already existing housing stock, because the actual condition of dwellings is the point of departure for estimating the needed additional housing construction. In order to build 4 million dwellings by the year 2000, somewhat more than 200,000 new dwellings will have to be built annually, but in reality we are building somewhat more than 130,000. Let us assume that, owing to various organizational measures, the optimal 1978 construction indicator of 283,000 dwellings can be reattained. Will we then finally solve the housing problem?

According to calculations by Andrzej Lapienski, published in the Wroclaw periodical MOJ DOM (No 4, 1985), "the resources allocated for maintenance of the existing housing stock should correspond to 3.8 million new dwellings" (!). And this is the situation at present. Thus, assuming -- optimistically -- that the figure of 4 million new dwellings to be built by the year 2000 will finally be the expected saturation figure, we will need financial resources, building materials and fixtures, and human and equipment resources allowing the actual implementation of approximately 8 million dwellings (4 million new dwellings plus 3.8 million renovated dwellings). In reality, then, the entire construction potential of this country should assure the construction of approximately 520,000 dwellings annually, in terms of new dwellings. This is totally unrealistic! From its cost standpoint as well, for the financing of such an amount of construction would require spending 637 billion zlotys annually -- again assuming conservatively that the cost per square meter of dwelling area is 35,000 zlotys and the basis for calculation is a dwelling unit with an overall surface area of 35 square meters (!). The construction of one-family homes will not solve this problem, even if given all the green light it needs.

What remains then to be done?

Of course, all grassroots initiatives should be encouraged, as Paszynski comments. The system of loans for private home building should be radically reformed and include even loans assuring the construction of houses in partially inhabitable state. Comprehensive reprivatization of existing housing stock through its sales to the public as well as through outright grants (the ownership of extensively damaged dwellings should be transferred to tenants) should be carried out. Realistic fees should be fixed for the use of such public utilities as gas, electricity, telephone service, water, and sewerage. The facilities of municipal services should be concentrated solely and exclusively on the construction, maintenance, and repair of these utility networks as well as of sidewalks and roadways. Loans should be granted for the renovation of dwellings, whether conducted individually by owners or by groups of owners (e.g., in an entire apartment building) on condition that owners are free to dispose of their dwellings as they see fit. The state's entire construction potential should be focused exclusively on building new dwellings of the privately owned kind, upon providing a broad variety of possibilities for their buyout by private individuals. Complete legal equality should be granted to all kinds of contractors, starting with large state-owned construction enterprises through associations, cooperative organizations, and investment services of all kinds, and ending with small privately owned construction firms. As regards the design and planning of housing projects, the requirement of comprehensive approach should be dropped and any kind and type of construction permitted to those who may be willing to undertake and finance it. The forms of housing construction loans should be so revised as to grant equal opportunities to all those desiring and knowing how to build dwellings, and to provide the future occupants of these dwellings with convenient terms for the repayment of these loans.

Otherwise, I make bold to say, the postulate of a dwelling for every family by the year 2000 will remain an unrealistic dream.

1386
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ECONOMY ROMANIA

COOPERATION WITH UN INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATION

Bucharest REVISTA ECONOMICA in Romanian No 23, 6 Jun 86 pp 10-11

[Article by Ion Minea of the Central Office of the Joint Romanian-UN Organization for Industrial Development: "The Project Regarding the Development of the Pharmaceutical Industry Through the Better Use of Indigenous Plants"]

[Text] In recent years the secretariat of the UN Organization for Industrial Development [UNOID] has initiated broad technical assistance programs for developing nations in the field of the medicines industry based primarily of the use of their own resources.

Within this framework, UNOID has supported and financed a series of projects especially involving the production of certain pharmaceutical products based on extracts from medicinal and aromatic plants that are available in many developing nations. Keeping in mind the limited possibilities of these nations to import medicines, the creation of their own medicines production effort at the local level constitutes one of the basic priorities of the programs to improve medical care for the people of these nations.

Back in 1978, UNOID tasked the Central Office of the Joint Romanian/UNOID with the organization of certain specific actions to involve the specialized organizations and institutes in Romania in implementing and achieving certain UNOID technical assistance programs to benefit the lesser developed nations in Asia and Africa. One such specific action was the sending of a team of Romanian specialists to certain developing nations to analyze the availability and quality of certain species of medicinal and aromatic plants which could constitute a convenient source of raw materials for obtaining pharmaceutical materials of great need in those nations. At the same time, they were to inventory the existing structures and material resources so as to determine the main directions for the technical assistance that was to be given to those interested nations. We must mention the special interest of the local authorities in facilitating the tasks of the Romanian specialists, who, in brief missions conducted in these nations, were called upon to make the broadest possible and most competent analysis so as to be able to very realistically and gradually plan the stages for implementing the UNOID assistance programs. The teams of Romanian specialists were composed of botanists, agronomic engineers, analytical pharmacists, technical specialists and engineers to evaluate the projects. In equipping these teams, they were given laboratory equipment, chemical materials needed for analytical work and, similarly, adequate transportation and ARO field vehicales. The financing of these actions was ensured by UNOID, with the Romanians making available technical means and the necessary materials, in addition to the specialists.

The missions of the Romanian specialists were carried out in Nepal, Afghanistan, Sudan, Rwanda, Burundi, Uganda, Tanzania, Botswanna, Mali, Algeria and the Cameroons. After carrying out these missions, the specialists completed studies and recommendations for each country that was visited concerning the possibilities and means of developing a medicines industry at the appropriate scale. These were studies and recommendations that were reviewed by the governments of these countries and approved by UNOID, which in the majority of cases had already approved the financing of development projects.

Among the main conclusions stressed in the studies drawn up by the Romanian specialists, we can mention: recommendations concerning the rational use of valuable plant species among spontaneous flora, as well as the introduction of certain species where the pedoclimatic conditions were favorable; the establishment or restructuring and reinforcement of the activities of certain specialized organizations which are involved in the use of medicinal plants in the pharmaceutical industry; the equipping or completing the equipping of certain specialized laboratories involved in the analysis of raw materials and products, as well as ensuring an appropriate quality control of finished products; the construction of certain pilot installations or small-scale production facilities for obtaining plant extracts and for conditioning pharmaceutical materials; the continued provision of specialized technical assistance to those interested countries by sending out UNOID experts; the formation of local personnel who are capable of implementing the technical assistance programs and the development of their own medicines production under the specific conditions of each country; this aspect was particularly stressed in the recommendations made by the Romanian specialists.

Keeping in mind the rich and recognized experience of our country in the field of better using medicinal plants in the pharmaceutical industry, the UNOID authorities asked the Romanian authorities for help in organizing certain personnel training courses in this field in the developing nations. These courses were regularly established in recent years, including both a theoretical portion and practical demonstrations in specialized laboratories and industrial units. A large number of Romanian specialists made their contribution to successfully carrying out these training courses organized by the Joint Central Romanian/UNOID Office.

Among the Romanian organizations and institutes which contributed to the carrying out of these courses we can mention: the Industrial Central for Medicines, through its specialized units - "Biofarm" and the Iasi Antibiotics Factory, the State Institute for the Control of Medicines and Pharmaceutical Research, the Institute of Chemico-Pharmaceutical Research, the pharmacology departments in Bucharest, Iasi and Tirgu Mures, the Fundulea Station for Reseach and Medicinal and Aromatic Plants and the Plafar Enterprise, as well as other similar units. Our country's contribution to the training of specialized personnel in the developing nations was especially recognized and appreciated both by the participants in these courses and the by the UNOID Secretariat. The participants in the training courses expressed their thanks both for their mastery of certain types of practical knowledge having direct application in the development of certain similar sectors in the countries from which they came and for the opportunity it offered them to know a portion of the achievements of the Romanian medicines industry.

As a result, the specialized organizations in Romania have received new requests for technical assistance from other developing nations, including requests for the delivery of Romanian medicines and orders for certain installations and equipment for their pharmaceutical industries. The Industrialexportimport foreign trade enterprise in Bucharest has already delivered two installations for extracting active ingredients from medicinal plants and distilling volatile oils from aromatic plants in Rwanda and Tanzania. This year, Romanian specialists will complete the assembly and will start up the two installations that were delivered. Specific equipment was also delivered to Thailand.

Other Romanian specialists are being asked to give technical assistance in the operation of installations, at the same time instructing local technical personnel in starting their own production of basic medicines from medicinal plants. The technical assistance offered by our country in this field is part of our country's broader policy to help the developing nations, assisting their sustained efforts to increase the percentage of the developing nations' industrial production within international industrial production, in accordance with the provisions of the "Lima Declaration" of the countries participating in the UNOID General Conference.

8724
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RESTRUCTURING OF PROCESSES, UNITS TO SAVE ENERGY

Bucharest REVISTA ECONOMICA in Romanian No 23, 6 Jun 86 pp 5-6

[Article by Gh. Manea of the Institute of Industrial Energy: "Decisive Actions and Measures for Developing the Energy Base and Raw Materials Base"]

[Text] Restructuring According to Energy Criteria - An Effective Means of Reducing the Consumption of Primary Energy

Among the main objectives of the process of modernizing production and products - an action initiated during the 1981-1985 five year plan and broadened during the current one - special attention is being given to reducing the consumption of materials and energy - a basic condition for increasing the economic efficiency of production activities. For our country, the modernization of production technologies on the basis of the criterion of minimizing energy consumption is clearly necessary because: the continuing economic-social development of the country will involve ever greater total energy consumption (just during the current five year plan the start-up of certain investment projects valued at 1,200 billion lei will involve energy consumption approximately 30 percent greater than in 1984); the high percentage of energy consumption in the total production costs of energy intensive products (aluminum, carbides, cement, soda, steel, nitrogen chemical fertilizers, and so forth) reduces their competitiveness in foreign markets and incurs negative economic effects on domestic consumers; and it is absolutely necessary to reduce energy consumption per unit of industrial production for the purpose of noticeably diminishing the pressures currently placed upon energy resources.

The objective of reducing energy consumption under the conditions of continuing to develop the national economy constitutes a reference point in the economic policy of the Romanian Communist Party, being currently included in the Program-Directive for research in the energy field during the 1981-1990 period and the main guidelines until the year 2000, in the Program concerning improving the technical and qualitative level of products, reducing the consumption of raw materials, fuels and energy and better using raw materials and materials in the period 1983-1985 and until 1990, and, more recently, in the programs drawn up within the framework of actions to organize and modernize the entire national economy.

In the reduction of energy in current production processes, one major course of action is proving to be the restructuring of production processes according to the criterion of minimizing energy consumption. The move to restructure production processes according to energy criteria has led to certain important positive results. For example, in the OCDE [expansion unknown] countries in 1983, when compared to 1973, this action together with other measures to conserve energy brought about a reduction in the consumption of energy by 112 million [unknown units]. Compared to the per-unit of national income, the reduction in energy was during the 1978-1981 period 3.2 percent for total energy, 6.8 percent for petroleum and 10.1 percent for crude oil. During the 1973-1982 period, the members of the European Economic Community reduced by 16 percent the average energy consumption necessary to achieve a unit of national income, while CEMA member countries reduced their consumption by 15 percent.

This criterion can be taken into consideration in activities to modernize industrial installations and processes when, at the same time, there are attempts to improve the quality of products, to reduce production costs and technological consumption, to increase the reliability of installations and, on these bases, to raise labor productivity and economic efficiency. In this case, it is necessary to have a broad interdisciplinary cooperation within the framework of design, availability of modern technologies and equipment, and investment efforts that must be quickly recouped (4 to 6 years), keeping in mind the high rate at which technical progress moves. For that reason, it is necessary for complex modernization actions to also have as a result the growth of production capacities (generally, with the same production infrastructure), with this being a guarantee for the recouping of the investments that were made.

The restructuring of installations, products and processes at industrial complexes, seen solely from an energy point of view, is more effective and can be implemented at enterprises of different sizes, and involves reduced design and investment efforts than in the case of complex modernizations. The efforts that are made in achieving these projects are compensated (in the short and medium terms) by reducing energy consumption in absolute terms. In restructuring, we draw up the promotion of certain known solutions and high series production equipment - most of the times modular and preassembled equipment - so that the work to implement the proposed measures will involve a minimum amount of time for shuting down industrial installations. The objectives of restructuring on the basis of the criterion of minimizing energy consumption are specific to each process, installation or industrial complex, but in general terms we have the following set of measures, keeping in mind the experienced that has been accumulated:

- completing energy reviews having detailed information regarding recoverable energy resources that are characterized by reduced thermo-dynamic parameters;

- understanding the limits in the variations for required amounts of energy (debits, parameters) and the recoverable energy resources that result, as well as the limits that are identified from the analysis of a series of statistical data;

- identifying the gap between the projected levels for the parameters in the energy sector and those of the real operating parameters of industrial installations, especially in the case of dynamic equipment (pumps, compressors, electrical motors and so forth), as well as establishing measures to reduce this gap (changing electrical motors in dynamic equipment, for example);

- reducing energy losses in installations through the implementation of certain simple measures such as: thermal isolation of pipes and equipment through which hot liquids flow, preheating fluid heat exchange on the basis of using high temperature recoverable energy resources, improving the thermal efficiency of furnaces by way of the correct regulation of the air/fuel ration, introducing thermal tubing for the better use of the heat of burned gases, and so forth. In the case of certain developed countries, 29 percent of the energy saved in industry stemmed from the introduction of heat exchangers for the better use of thermal energy in reuseable energy resources, 26 percent came from using thermal tubing and heat pumps, 15 percent from correct thermal isolation, 9 percent from process automation and so forth.

The recovery and use of recoverable energy resources (especially in the form of thermal energy), which accounts for over 30 percent of the total of primary energy resources consumed in processes and that are progressively conceived in design activities, can make an essential contribution to reducing energy consumption, offering, at the same time, a relatively short period of time to recover the financial investments that were made (.5 to 2.5 years). Chemical and metallurgical processes are the first ones susceptible to restructuring on the basis of the criterion of energy consumption because of their high percentage in the total amount of reuseable energy resources in the economy. The better use of these resources constitutes a main course of action fro reducing total energy consumption, representing approximately 10 percent of the total of primary energy used in our country's economy.

One difficult problem in the better use of recoverable energy resources is in finding areas for using these resources, especially for the resources which have lowered thermo-dynamic parameters (as would be the case of cooling water in industry which has a temperature of 25 to 45° C). In Romania, total amount of cooling water represents approximately 5.5 billion cubic meters, something which requires the cooperation of potential consumers in areas near industrial complexes such as the following types: urban heating, agriculture (greenhouses, irrigation water, aquaculture), fish breeding (pools for the intensive breeding of fish), small-scale industrial units, drying wood and lumber, concentrating and sterilizing agro-food products and so forth.

The efficiency of actions to carry out restructuring for the purpose of reducing energy consumption is influenced by the creation of certain premises favorable to the drawing-up and practical achievement of the projects. Among these we can point out: the designers' understanding of current practices, policies and trends currently in the field of energy conservation; the availability of equipment and machinery involved in the restructuring process (heat exchangers, including those that operate in corrosive environments, thermal piping and pumps, residual combustible gas turbines, automation equipment and so forth), produced in a broad range of sizes and types and in combined and powered modular and semi-assembled formats; the availability of the data necessary to carry out the energy integration of industrial complexes within the overall requirements of the geographic region in which they are located, including data related to: the required amounts of energy, energy reviews of the consumers in the region, the flexibility of energy consumption, the blending of their own shortfalls in the energy vectors stemming from the use of recoverable energy resources with the required amounts for the region, and so forth; and the building and updating of the data bases referring to industrial processes, which permits understanding the technical levels attained for similar installations in-country and abroad.

The results obtained to date in reducing primary energy consumption can be expanded by increasing the level of use of reuseable energy resources and, implicitly, by reducing technological losses, for which it is necessary to accentuate primarily the efforts in the following directions:

- the diversification of recovery installations, their modularization and pre-assembled delivery, and the drawing-up of standard designs for the purpose of reducing design time;

- the high series-production of thermal piping (simple devices of great necessity in energy conservation and easy to introduce into existing installations), characterized by immediate economic results in the recovery of heat;

- the organization of better use of reuseable energy resources stemming from industrial complexes so as to satisfy the requirements of neighboring regions (identifying the users, outlining responsibilities for the infrastructure, forecasting the necessary investments, setting the price of recovered energy so that this will be an incentive for both parties, and so forth);

- the drawing-up of standard designs for the use of recoverable energy resources having lowered temperatures in agriculture (greenhouses, fish breeding, aquaculture for biomass energy) or for meeting the requirements for thermal energy in urban housing units located in the "zone of influence" of the generating industrial complexes;

- the establishment of priorities in restructuring certain installations according to the energy criterion where reuseable energy resources are imcompletely used and where there is a significant thermal potential, such as: hot gases (600-700° C) from coking installations in the metallurgical industry, torch gases in the petrochemical industry, heat lost from the surface of clincher furnaces in the cement industry, heat from burnt gases in combustion furnaces, heat from coke and melted metals, and so forth;

- the formalization of the energy integration concept for industrial complexes within regional plans.

8724
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ECONOMY YUGOSLAVIA

CHANGES URGED IN 'INACCURATE' ACCOUNTING SYSTEM

Belgrade EKONOMSKA POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 1 Sep 85 p 5

[Text] The financial results of the economy's business operation presented for the period January-June of this year show that the present accounting system should be changed as soon as possible. Of course changes in the system for the accounting of gross income and income will not eliminate the errors with which the economic system abounds, but it will make the adverse effects of these unsuccessful arrangements more evident. This is perhaps a first step towards building a new and essentially more effective mechanism of the economic system. This need for a fundamental reform of the system has been proven by the facts for a number of years now -- the declining results of economic activity -- before which dogmatic conceptions and interests and privileges -- basic reasons for retaining the present arrangements -- must nevertheless retreat, though there has been a costly delay of some years.

The accounting system contains a number of deficiencies. The main one is that it is manifestly inaccurate, since the bookkeeping data contained in the financial statement and the income statement have almost no bearing at all on the actual state of affairs. Here are several proofs. The country's economy started out this year with fixed assets (book value) amounting to about 14,500 billion dinars(land, forest, structures, perennial plantations, the foundation herd, all equipment and the rest). As of 30 June of this year the economy showed inventories in its bookkeeping valued at 8483 billion dinars (raw materials, supplies, work in process, finished products, and goods in the trade sector). Is it possible that inventories have already reached 60 per cent of the value of the Yugoslav economy's fixed capital, which is still burdened with substantial obligations arising out of foreign credits? The answer is undoubtedly negative, since the actual value of fixed capital is considerably greater, while the value of inventories is also smaller. This general assertion does not mean that there are not enteprises where the value of fixed assets has been overstated, as well as those where inventories hav been understated. This only means that the degree of inaccuracy of the balance sheet is greater.

An inaccurate balance sheet automatically results in presentation of erroneous financial results of current business operation. If the value of fixed assets has been understated, lower depreciation is automatically computed, total costs are lower, and income and consumption (within the enterprise and outside it) are greater. The same effect is also achieved by overstating inventories. Operating costs of the current period are diminished in this way, while income is augmented. These two examples do not prove only that the accounting system is not a good one; they also illustrate the attitudes of those who are employed towards property (including the professional management), and they point to the real motives of the employed labor force, which comes down to the desire to indicate in their bookkeeping a socially acceptable financial result of current business operation in view of its influence on the level of personal incomes and (sometimes) on the jobs of professional management.

Let us analyze inventories indicated in the semiannual statement for January-June of this year. Out of the total of 8483 billion dinars inventories of raw materials and supplies represented 3730 billion (a growth of 79 per cent), finished products represented 1239 billion (a growth of 80 per cent), work in process represented 1619 billion (a growth of 94 per cent), and goods in the trade sector represented 1895 billion dinars (a growth of 87 per cent). Is it possible even in theory to have this kind of growth of inventories in a period when the social product has increased negligibly, when the sum total of personal incomes paid out in real terms has grown about 14 per cent, and government and social-service expenditure (also in real terms) has grown even more, when relations in the balance of payments have not [sic] deteriorated, and when real personal savings (according to available data) have not grown either?

The social product of the economy (socialized sector) in the first half of this year was 5953 billion dinars. Inventories exceed the six-month social product by approximately 40 per cent; that is, they are larger than three-fourths of the annual social product. There is no need to go into proof of how inadvisable this is, how large a source of inflation it represents in our context, in which inventories are financed predominantly with short-term credits on which a nominally high rate of interest is paid. The changes made in the system for accounting gross income and income (revaluation of inventories) have also been contributing to further growth of the book value of inventories, but to a growth of inflation as well. Other changes in the accounting system -- allowing enterprises to diminish a loss by revaluing inventories (charged to an uncertain future income) up to the amount of net interest paid on credit for working capital and negative exchange-rate differences on foreign credit for working capital as well as the expensing of daily interest charges, which are charged to future production -- have been removing the bookkeeping picture still further from the real picture and contributing directly to an accumulation of unsound practices in enteprises.

The current loss indicated in the semiannual statement was 387 billion dinars, and accumulation and reserves 1015 billion dinars. It is certain that both of these amounts are very far from the economy's actual business performance. Exactly what size of losses have been covered by a formal bookkeeping operation -- entering a value of inventories augmented in bookkeeping on the income side -- is not known. Nor is it known to what extent payments of interest have been diminished in certain activities by having been expensed over work in process. Nor is it known to what extent depreciation expenses were undercomputed because of the markedly understated value of fixed assets. One thing is nevertheless certain -- real business results differ essentially from those indicated in bookkeeping, just as it is certain that this accounting system is promoting disinvestment and inflation.

We will take yet another example which proves that the system of accounting and the way in which working capital is revalued are erroneous and harmful. When the economy began this year it had about a thousand million dinars in its business fund for financing current business operation (not counting long-term lendings); as of 30 June, assuming 40 per cent inflation (comparing June prices to those in December) it should have had about 1400 billion dinars to maintain the same real value. The economy does not have that money, and this means that a portion of working capital has been siphoned over into income and consumption. To be sure, on paper 'own' sources of business assets have been increased somewhat by a portion of the value of inventories after revaluation (another portion was used to cover losses). This kind of system has two negative consequences -- it stimulates the growth of inventories and unsound business operation, and it is a source of future inflation.

Changes in the accounting system dare not overlook these facts. It is true that changes in the accounting system cannot eliminate the fundamental disturbances all by themselves. But it is also true that the accounting system could be a guidepost toward broader changes in the system.

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PUBLIC QUERIED ON FEC ECONOMIC MEASURES

Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 17 Aug 86 p 5

[Article by Bozica Jurisa: "Are the FEC Steps Long or Short?"]

[Text] In cities large and small, in all parts of the country, we surveyed people in the most varied occupations as to how the average workingman sees the steps of the federal government and as to how they are reflected in his everyday life. What do they say?

Up to now we have been able to hear quite a few opinions and views concerning the measures taken by the FEC at the beginning of its term of office to straighten out socioeconomic developments, most frequently from business executives or sociopolitical forums.

That is why the survey of NEDELJNI VJESNIK which our collaborators carried out in a number of cities and towns, polling several hundred citizens in various occupations, attempted to shed light on the opinions of the average workingman concerning those moves of the federal government which undoubtedly have an impact on the life of every Yugoslav.

It is not surprising that the responses in the poll, from which we are publishing only those which were most interesting and frequent, referred most of all to prices and personal incomes, and much less to the effects of the other measures. Here are some of the answers which we obtained in the survey concerning the measures which the FEC took in connection with prices:

It Is Easy To Agree, More Difficult To Carry Something Out

Ivan Tomic, Zagreb worker, says: "I know nothing about the FEC measures, but if they will lower certain prices, then they will have to lower a great many for me to be able to live on my personal income and to feed and clothe my family, not to mention educating my children. I have to set aside 60,000 dinars to purchase schoolbooks and supplies, yet my personal income is 50,000 dinars." Vesna Anic, university student from Zagreb, feels that on the one hand the standard of living is being protected, yet prices on other products are being formed freely, and this in turn is threatening the standard of living. For whom, she asks, is the least expensive rye bread being produced when it is well known that it is mainly purchased by those who have the higher personal incomes? No one, she notes, is buying furniture in spite of the rollback of prices, since who today can buy, say, a bedroom set for 1.1 million dinars?

"I am not interested at the moment in any of the goods on which prices have been lowered," says Ivana Vilic, an officeworker in Ljubljana, "but I somehow feel more secure. Perhaps there will be more order in other areas as well. The FEC should be given support, although I admit that even I myself did not have much confidence after that first rise in the price of bread, believing that the government 'sponsored' that price rise as well." Stojan Dobric, owner of the "Simona" Restaurant in Rijeka, says: "Here there is no need for comment. Everything that can be sold more cheaply should be. If the prices of food and raw materials needed by the hostelry and tourist industry were also subject to more serious and realistic controls, we certainly could count on a larger inflow of foreign exchange. This way more and more tourists come every year who bring canned goods produced in their own countries."

"The FEC measures which will lower the prices of some 200 products are certainly constructive and have been met with enthusiasm," says Gordan Babic, chemical technician from Split. "However, this is a small drop in a big ocean: as though in Kastel Bay, which is on the edge of ecological death, you take a liter of purified water and begin to brag that in a trice you have cleaned up the stinking swamp. So, there will be some benefit from that lowering of prices only if it is continued, if there is an entire chain, and if the prices are lowered on the products that are consumed the most. After all, this lowering of the price of bricks, unless we want to break someone's head, will be of little benefit to those who can hardly make ends meet."

The constant price rises are driving the standard of living into an ever more difficult position, says Fuad Selimotic, who works at "Soko-Mostar" in Mostar.

"There are programs for protecting the standard of living in all work organizations, but in most of them they give the excuse that they do not have the money." Huso Orucevic, a construction worker in Mostar, refers to this:

"I welcome and accept the FEC measures, but I do not understand why they are hardly being carried out at all. The prices of the most important products are continuing to rise almost every day. This is not hurting those with high personal incomes, but ordinary workers. The former go on buying expensive cars, expensive furniture, they go abroad for summer vacations, but we hardly make ends meet."

The failure to carry the measures out also angers Mandica Basic of Slavonski Brod:

"Everyone is in favor of the measures," she says, "but no one is carrying them out. Take the price rollback, for example. It has been stated clearly and loudly that prices must be rolled back, we all heard it except those who are supposed to roll them back. As though there is no such thing as the Official Gazette, no telegrams requesting the rollback, and no inspectorate has managed to remind them. If by some chance the possibility of a price rise were merely announced on television, they would take that for granted even without the

Official Gazette and without a telegram from Comrade Mikulic. It is not the FEC that should deal with such bloodsuckers, but the police."

Marko Loncar, a worker in Novi Sad, shows quite a bit of reserve about the rollback of prices: "I personally do not believe that it will be carried out, but it will be fine if it is." And Dragan Milanovic, a pensioner in the same city, says that the FEC has made the right move, while hostelry worker Dragan Radulovic mentions that these price reductions will not mean much for his personal income of 42,000 dinars. Nada Kostic, an officeworker in Novi Sad, also feels that prices should be reduced still more. After all, if some commodity went up 50 or 60 percent last month, she says, why isn't it rolled back 70 percent now?

"The more I sew, the worse I live," remarks Marinka Miskulic, a textile worker from Rijeka. "Most of the products which I handle every day are out of my reach. I sincerely welcome the measures, but I think that they will be short-lived and that we will quickly be back where we were, and it will not be any better for us workers." Marija Lovric, a pensioner in Zagreb, also complained about high prices: "I have not noticed at all that the price was reduced for certain products. If so, then it was negligible." And Goran Baric, a salesclerk in Zagreb, adds: "The rollback of prices to where they were is meaningless, since some products have gone up 60 percent, and now their price is reduced 20 percent, and those are mostly products not in great demand." Mario Mihic, a manager, concurs in this, recalling that the prices of household appliances and building materials were reduced, but the price of flour went up 100 percent. The prices of basic foodstuffs should be controlled, Mihic judges, since that is the only way of protecting the standard of living.

"Although We Are the Affected Party"

That is also the opinion of Rajko Delivak, a waiter, while economist Branko Golubic remarks that the reduction is being felt only in some total percentage, since individually there is little benefit from the drop in the prices of color television sets or dishwashers, which became 20,000 dinars cheaper. That is also the thinking of Nikola Sever, a hosteler in Zagreb, while Dragica Milcinovic, who also works in hostelry, gives the example of her six-member family which needs 1,000 dinars a day just for bread and milk.

Stevan Vojnic, a cook in Novi Sad, supports the measures, saying: "Our business has dropped off quite a bit lately, and the drop in prices will be welcome for us. We expect more customers and thereby also an increase in personal incomes. I am lucky to be a bachelor, but if I had a family, I do not know how I would make ends meet." "The prices in effect up to now," confirms Magdalena Rizvan, a commercial specialist in Novi Sad, "have reduced business in the restaurant 'Centroslavije,'" which is where she works. This has been especially noticeable since the recent 30-percent price rise. Zdravko Domitran, a worker from Novi Sad who operates an automatic machine, says that prices should be reduced still more.

"I started to build a house last year," he said, "but I stopped. With two average salaries we have a hard time living decently, much less completing construction of the house."

Slavko Ledinski, assistant director of the retail department of "Brodomaterijal" of Rijeka, also expressed satisfaction with the efforts of the FEC to reduce prices: "We sent more than 500 telexes to suppliers and producers, we asked them for new prices, but they have not answered yet. Among the first to react was 'Jugokeramika,' producers of tile responded, and the interest of customers in those materials has increased sharply."

The respondents in the survey also spoke rather frequently about personal incomes. Thus Ante Kulusic, construction worker in Split, said:

"My work organization has been operating in the red; for years now we have not operated at full capacity, so that our personal income is at the minimum level. As far as I understand these new measures, it will be still worse for us. We will be paying for someone's decision and someone's 'farsightedness' so that in Split there are 20,000 construction workers and 5 or 6 organizations, although half of that would be enough for the work we have. Although we are the affected party, we are supporting all the FEC measures, but we expect that it will be better even for us after this period in which we are willing to sacrifice a part of our earnings."

Why Only Associated Labor?

Ana Martinovic, a worker at the "Djuro Salaj" Cotton Industry in Mostar, says:

"Because of the FEC measures many business collectives have found themselves subject to the Law on Limitation of Personal Incomes. I personally welcome that law, since I am against dividing up what has not been earned. But I wonder if these measures apply only to associated labor? After all, it is always the workers on the list of those threatened, never, for instance, bank personnel."

Ante Zadro, a worker in "Soko-Mostar," says that the FEC measures have driven us to begin to behave like good stewards and to divide up only what has been earned, while Ivan Zovko of "Djuro Salaj" in Mostar says that only work and production can be the basis for distribution.

Ante Markovic, a teacher in Mostar, warns, however, that only the ordinary workers are now beginning to live on the results of their work, while the earnings of officials continue to have all the attributes of salaries and are by and large determined by coefficients. "I find it especially irritating," he adds, "that the salaries of officials are going right up, while the situation in the economy is deteriorating."

Ivan Cubela, a construction worker in the same city, mentioned that people in associated labor are not very well informed about the FEC measures and that there are quite a few misconceptions about the law on "salaries." In his opinion the trade union ought to be of more help here.

"If it were not for the FEC measures," believes Tihomir Tomasevic of Maline, near Slavonski Brod, "we would have South American inflation. It is better not to even think about the consequences. That is why the Law on Temporary

Prohibition of Disposition of the Portion of Social Resources for Personal Incomes and Social Services, nevertheless represents an overall gain for society regardless of the individual loss."

Vedrana Speranda, a cosmetician from Split, holds on the other hand that the FEC measures are short-lived: "I would like to be wrong, but when you take into account the way we get around the regulations and find loopholes in the law, I think that our glorious OUR's, those which are supposed to be affected by these measures, will find some way out and will go unpunished."

Many participants in our survey called attention to the need for persistence in carrying out the FEC measures as well as for enactment of new ones.

"Instructed by the experience of earlier social actions of this kind," says Petar Jovanovic, a worker in Mostar, "this time we must not give support just in words, but it must be through work. We dare not postpone action, since it is the last hour for taking a turn for the better." And Josip Vukusic, pensioner in Split, says:

"Something had to be done since we could not have gone on long in the way we have done up to now. It is just that even these measures must not be in effect for decades. We dare not allow a generation to be born, to go to school, to live, and to die while the stabilization is being carried out. Workers with low incomes and pensioners are paying the highest price. It is well known that those who rowed the Roman galleys had a daily ration of a kilogram of meat, while now there are workers who unfortunately do not earn enough in a day to buy a kilogram of meat."

Saving, But Not for Everyone

"The FEC measures are fine on paper," is the opinion of Davor Gregov, electrician in Zadar, "but I am not sure that everything will be enforced," while Roko Stipanic, a pensioner in the same city, feels that there are too many measures and that it therefore will not be possible to carry them out fully. A selection has to be made, he adds, and the most important things determined. Nikola Sikirica, culture animator from Zadar, thinks on the other hand that the measures are well conceived, but that they include some which hamper the life of the market. In addition, our country is diverse in its level of development and economic structure, so that the decisions cannot operate equally everywhere, nor can they be applied under the same circumstances, and this ought to be taken into account.

All those who make decisions should have to work together, believes Milana Streme, a worker in Mostar. Stressed that the FEC measures must be felt by all, not just by workers in direct production.

The respondents in the survey also made proposals for certain other specific measures. Thus Ivan Marjanovic, who works for "Hercegovina" in Mostar, feels that specific steps should be taken to straighten out the situation in opstina inspectorates, in revenue administrations, in judicial bodies, and the entire administration. There should especially be a check on personnel working in inspectorates in order to eliminate those who are corrupt. And Maja Radic, a salesclerk in Split, says: "A few days ago the FEC chairman, speaking about various things that are wrong and excessive spending, also mentioned hospitals, the desire of every opstina to have, as he put it, a clinical center. It bothered me that he should have referred to hospitals, which are an absolute necessity in normal life, but he did not mention sports arenas, swimming pool complexes, poljudske lepotice, zetre, MIS-ove, PEP-ove, and similar events which swallow up immense amounts of money."

Soccer More Important Than Agriculture?

Jadranka Marin, a bank employee in Split, feels that the FEC measures also have their deficiencies. "I work in a bank," she says, "and I see all the harm that comes from the drop in the interest rates on foreign currencies, especially on West German marks. Many of our people employed abroad have lost one of their incentives for depositing foreign currencies in our banks." Marija Krndelj, a high school teacher in Mostar, mentions that the measures must not only be welcomed, they must also be carried out. She calls attention to the need for more effective taxation of individuals according to the property they possess. This would prevent individuals from becoming unjustifiably rich. And Franjo Lukenda, a self-employed craftsman in Ljubuski, criticized the high taxes which self-employed craftsmen must pay. "My school tax in Ljubuski represents all of 12 percent, which is twice as high as what is paid by workers in associated labor. Unless there are changes, we will have to sell our machines in order to meet our obligations to society."

Ivo Nikolic, a private farmer from Sikirevci in Slavonia, feels that all the FEC measures are fine, but that they must be more oriented toward the development of agriculture. "No one actually knows what kind of producer we want, what kind of production per unit area and how much, how much oil, sugar, or milk. Is the combine employee, the associated farmer, or the peasant the right solution? It cannot be a good thing when in a village the soccer team and choral society are better organized than the private farmers. The farming village as it stands today has one foot in the grave and the other in the city, and that certainly is not right."

"Our way out," Mirko Soronda of Slavonski Brod answered in the survey, "lies in restructuring the economy in the direction of exports, and this should be done exclusively on the basis of higher productivity and modernization of technology, and the key to success lies in stimulative remuneration according to results in exporting." In his opinion the FEC measures have not yet guaranteed that.

"People are having a harder and harder time making ends meet, which is why every measure that offers some hope for improvement is welcome and is readily accepted," says Ivan Kanjkovic of Slavonski Brcin. "It is just that these measures are felt very little in everyday life, and that is discouraging. People are not envious because someone has more and is living better so long as that is based on work and ability, not on brokering, embezzlement, and theft. If the FEC measures are not accompanied by rigorous penalties for all embezzlers and shady buyers and sellers, all the economic measures and political agreements will be discredited, and there will be little benefit from them. For us that is the only hope that the ordinary man will after all live more happily, if more modestly."

[Box]

Business Executives: Approval and Reserve

Business executives were also included among those whom staff members of NEDELJNI VJESNIK surveyed. Along with the other citizens polled, they also accept and welcome the FEC measures, but they also, depending on their line of business and economic position, find them incomplete, and in some segments they feel that they will even have an adverse effect. Here are some of the characteristic opinions:

"We judge some of the FEC measures to be constructive. Above all the announced increase of the incentive for exporting products in a higher phase of manufacturing and the real exchange rate of the dollar and the lower interest on credits extended for exports," says Eng Stanko Krpina, chairman of the Business Board of "Vinilplastika" in Zadar. "We accordingly expect that in the second half of the year we will have better conditions for business operation and will increase exports. However, we will have markedly adverse effects from the rollback of prices to the level of February and from the 120-day notice period for announcing new prices. We estimate that up to the end of the year this will increase our loss of 980 million another 800 million."

"All the FEC measures will bring more favorable conditions for the conduct of economic activity in agriculture," we were told by Djuro Simic, chief director of the "Kutjevo" Agricultural and Food Processing Combine. "It is very essential to us to have lower rates of interest on rediscount credits for agricultural products both in production and also in inventories, and this will bring benefits in the second half of the year. We feel, however, that the federal government ought to insist on curbing the prices of production supplies, since the benefits can be quickly lost unless the price of the total input in agriculture is halted (fertilizers, fuel, and so on). Most of the difficulties and the outflow of accumulation have occurred because of interest rate policy, and since the development of this sector has been jeopardized, we feel that it ought to insist on selective interest rates for investment in development. As for 'Kutjevo,' we expect especially good results from the export incentives."

"Measures like this, when there is no opportunity for a selective approach, will in some places have an illogical effect on associated labor. For example, in our work organization," said Tihomir Tolj, MA, a member of the Business Board of the work organization "Nikola Masanovic" factory for manufacturing carbon and graphite products in Dubrovnik, "under these measures we can change prices only after an interval of 120 days after submitting notification to the Federal Bureau for Prices. At the same time the prices of domestic raw materials and production supplies are formed freely, and the prices of those which are imported are rising because of the rising exchange rates of foreign currencies. Moreover, the Law on Foreign Exchange Transactions, which was enacted earlier, restricts opportunities for vertical linkage. Here again there are illogicalities. The 'N. Masanovic' factory for carbon and graphite products, which is a net importer in foreign trade, is in one of the last priority brackets when it comes to paying for imports under the heading of socially recognized needs in reproduction, while our subcontractors, which are the final exporters of our products, are in the first brackets."

Tolj especially emphasizes the importance of the measures related to realization and distribution of income, judging that they contribute to a considerably more uniform distribution of net income. He gives the example of his own organization, which realizes 10 percent of the gross income in the Dubrovnik economy, 20 percent of the income of the industrial sector, 40 percent of total accumulation of that sector, while it has a share of only 20 percent in the total amount of personal incomes. It is high time, he said, that those who for years have been kept alive in spite of all economic logic should leave the game.

"The FEC measures will correct many deficiencies in the conduct of economic activity and will create greater motivation to export," judges Stjepan Stavlic, commercial director of "Spin Valisa," a producer of upholstered furniture in Slavonska Pozega. Since this collective exports more than half of its output, it especially welcomed the measures to stimulate exports, in particular the preparation of goods for export, but also the other measures of the lower shipping rates, the reduction of interest rates, and so on.

Bozo Jusup, chairman of the Business Board of the work organization "Tankerkomerc" of Zadar, expressed full support for the FEC measures, although, as he says, his collective will also have adverse consequences. All the measures which apply to a foreign trade organization, he explains, will apply to them even though they are also involved in nautical tourism and have a cargo transshipment terminal, yet they are not given recognition for the impact of seasonal operation for the segment of nautical tourism in their total business, so that accumulation is set aside for it, for instance, just as it is for the trade sector. These measures, Jusup says, undoubtedly stimulate exports, but there is also room for a higher-quality treatment of exports. In subsequent versions more consideration should be paid to the specific nature of individual organizations.

Although the "pruning" of investments which the federal government is envisaging will not be good for builders, even in that activity they hope for better days. "First of all," says Ivan Jurkovic, chief director of the Construction and Industrial Combine of the "Pozega" Production Work Organization of Slavonska Pozega, "this applies to the drop of interest rates, and we also anticipate more consistent insistence on equalization of conditions for the realization of income. We also anticipate that a more orderly approach will be taken to organizing the efforts of construction firms at foreign construction projects, since we often have lost lucrative business because of disloyal competition among domestic bidders. The measures," Jurkovic adds, "must not be confined to partial solutions, but they should be developed and elaborated."

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PLANNED AGRICULTURAL INCREASES TO 1990

Belgrade PRIVREDNI PREGLED in Serbo-Croatian 19 Aug 86 p 5

Expectations by 1990

Plan for Abundance

[Text] Starting with assessments based on previous research of conditions and possibilities for development, the Draft Plan calls for agricultural production in the 1986-1990 period to achieve an average annual growth of about 5.4 percent, or 6.8 percent in the social sector and approximately 5.0 percent in the individual sector (based on 1985 production).

The following forecasts have been made for the most important agricultural products in agricultural production in 1990: grains, 22.5 million tons, including 6.3 million tons of wheat, of which at least 4 million tons will be purchased; 15 million tons of corn; 8.5 million tons of sugar beets and 1.05 million tons of sugar; about 320,000 tons of edible oil products; a total of 1.6 million tons of meat (445,000 tons of beef, 640,000 tons of pork, 75,000 tons of lamb, and 350,000 tons of poultry); and 5.6 billion liters of milk. Production of cereal grains will increase to about 950 kilograms per capita. A noticeable increase in production of fruit, grapes, and vegetables is foreseen.

Planned production of WHEAT in 1990 (6.3 million tons) will be 90 percent of the quantity foreseen for the year 2000 (7 million tons) and exceed production in 1985 (4.862 million tons) by 1.438 million tons (29.6 percent). Projected domestic consumption of wheat of 151.5 kilograms (in flour per inhabitant in 1990) presupposes consumption of 4.8-4.9 million tons of wheat grain; this means that in 1990 at least 10 percent of commercial consumption could be set aside in reserves, a quantity of 480,000-490,000 tons, so that about one million tons of wheat would remain for exports.

Planned production of CORN in 1990 (15 million tons) will be 73.2 percent of the quantity foreseen for the year 2000 (20.5 million tons) and exceed estimated production in 1985 (9.367 million tons) by 5.663 million tons (60.1 percent). Projected domestic consumption of corn of 11.5 million tons (10.5 million tons for industrial processing) means that in 1990 at least 10 percent of commercial consumption (1.15 million tons) could be set aside in reserves, so that about 2.35 million tons of corn would remain for exports.

Planned production of SUGAR in 1990 (1.05 million tons) will be 80 percent of the quantity foreseen for the year 2000 and exceed estimated production in 1985 (0.8 million tons) by 0.24 million tons, or by about 30 percent. Projected domestic consumption of sugar of about 36 kilograms per capita in 1990 presupposes consumption of about 854,500 tons; this means that in 1990 at least 10 percent of sugar could be set aside in commodity reserves (85,450 tons), so that about 110,000 tons of sugar would remain for exports.

Planned production of EDIBLE OILS in 1990 of 320,000 tons will be 50 percent of the quantity foreseen for the year 2000, but will be double production expected in 1985 (160,000 tons). Projected commercial consumption of edible oils of 13.6 kilograms per capita in 1990 presupposes total consumption of about 320,000 tons, the quantity projected for production, so that reserves and exports will not be possible.

Planned production of MEAT in 1990 (1.6 million tons) will be only 50.3 percent of production foreseen for the year 2000 (3.18 million tons), but will exceed production expected in 1985 (1.25 million tons) by 0.35 million tons or 20 percent. Projected domestic consumption of meat will amount to about 58.5 kilograms per capita in 1990. This level of consumption presupposes total domestic consumption of about 1.39 million tons; about 210,000 tons of meat would remain for exports, not counting the five percent of commercial consumption of meat that is subtracted from export quantities for commodity reserves.

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ENERGOINVEST LEADS TOP TEN EXPORTERS

Belgrade PRIVREDNI PREGLED in Serbo-Croatian 20 Aug 86 p 1

According to the Newest Rankings of the Institute for Foreign Trade

[Text] "Energoinvest" in Sarajevo is the leading Yugoslav exporter according to the latest rankings compiled by the Institute for Foreign Trade in Belgrade. In six months this year "Energoinvest" has supplied foreign buyers with goods valued at 168.1 million dollars. The "Iskra" Federal Organization of Associated Labor in Ljubljana, whose exports reached 116.2 million dollars in value, occupies second place on the list of our 300 leading exporters. UNIS in Sarajevo is next with deliveries of "heavy" equipment valued at 97.4 million dollars, followed by the "Crvena Zastava" Factories in Kragujevac with 88 million, "Uljanik" in Pula with 76 million, the "3 May" Federal Organization of Associated Labor in Rijeka with 67.6 million, "Rade Koncar" in Zagreb with 60.2 million, "Sipad" in Sarajevo with 59.5, and "Prva Petoletka" in Trstenik with 55.3 million. IMV in Novo Mesto, which has shipped products worth 55.2 million dollars out of the country, is tenth on the list.

These ten leading exporters accounted for 843.5 million dollars of the total value of 4.685 billion dollars which Yugoslav exports reached in the first 6 months of this year. "Uljanik" in Pula was the most successful exporter in this period. Against its 76 million dollars in exports, it imported 16.8 million dollars' worth of goods. Its positive balance in foreign exchange earnings was almost 60 million dollars.

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PORTS SIGN JOINT PLAN TO ATTRACT FOREIGN SHIPPING

Belgrade PRIVREDNI PREGLED in Serbo-Croatian 12 Aug 86 p 4

[Article by T. Kapetanic]

Development of our ports still autarchical.

Goods Pass Over Other Seas.

Representatives of seaports signed an Agreement on a Joint Development Plan--does that also mean a joint appearance on the world market?--Neighboring countries are deciding on other ports--Why?

[Text] Ten seaports in Yugoslavia--Kopar, Rijeka, Pula, Zadar, Sibenik, Split, Ploce, Metkovic, Dubrovnik and Bar--recently signed an Autonomous Agreement on a Joint Development Plan, which represents one of the first such agreements among representatives of the port economy. Seaports handled more than 21 million tons of cargo last year, only 2 million tons more than the previous year. Coordinated development and increased cooperation among businessmen in the port economy have been expected for almost 10 years or more. Not even the newest agreement among the businessmen is a matter of "good will" and complete agreement on the need for broader cooperation. The problem is that neighboring ports, primarily in Italy, have begun, through better organization and more rapid creation of conditions for receiving turnover, to take away a significant part of the cargo of our traditional partners in Hungary, Austria, Czechoslovakia, and Rumania. We are reacting according to old customs, weakly in terms of competition, not cleverly enough, and slowly.

Foreign Competition Neglected

For a long time seaports have already emphasized the need for better rail connections with the hinterlands and completely supporting the development and modernization of railroads, infrastructure, and transportation. On the other hand, the ports themselves have lagged far behind modern trends in loading and unloading cargo. Another thing--which only confirms our careless attitude toward all phases of cargo transport--is that the Social Agreement on Transit and the Autonomous Agreement on Port Transit continue to be ignored. Some things must now be given proper attention. It was clear even to a layman that the development of ports also presupposes coordination, but up until now each of our ports has believed that it is sufficient unto itself. Implementation of the Law on Customs Zones is also expected to make possible and set in motion the development of ports and an increase in the foreign exchange inflow. The question of financing the construction of port infrastructure has remained unresolved. This is now a much easier problem, which will be solved by uniting interested businessmen. Seaports are expected to invest more than 64 billion dinars in new facilities by the end of the middle period.

"Covering both eyes", the domestic port economy has remained almost insensitive to increasingly tough competition, primarily at the nearby port of Trieste. Italian representatives have recently had very intensive contacts and discussions with representatives of Austria and Hungary about increasing traffic through the Italian port. Reductions for Austrian goods in Trieste Port were agreed upon at the meetings. The most significant reductions were lower fees and taxes for the transport of petroleum (20 percent). The oil transit tax was reduced by 80 percent and taxes for other goods by at least 20 percent. Port fees were also reduced by a third. The Italians also promised to facilitate the customs procedure for petroleum transit. In turn, Austria will promote greater use of Trieste Port throughout its economy. Trieste has also increased investments in the port itself and is improving infrastructure--the Trieste-Udino-Filah highway will already be put into operation at the end of this year, and reportedly the rail line through Ponto Bana will be completed in the next several years (although earlier programs had called for its completion only in 1996). It should be mentioned that Austrian shipments, particularly imports, are increasing sharply through Polish ports, which impose significantly lower transit fees than Adriatic ports. As early as 1984 total Austrian shipments through two Polish ports amounted to more than 930,000 tons, with a yearly growth rate of 13 percent.

Others more efficient and--less expensive

These examples indicate sufficiently clearly that the story and illusion that we have perpetrated for many years--that no one can take away our comparative advantages in transportation--are being increasingly refuted; all branches of our transportation have been paying more and more attention of late to competitive trends in neighboring countries which are not at all suitable for our carriers. What is happening now shows that the route through northern European ports is more efficient and less expensive; this is significant primarily for our ports, but also for our imports and exports. (Domestic organizations have no special privileges in using Adriatic ports.) "We give less favorable conditions to our exporters than those enjoyed by exporters in European countries that do not lie on a seacoast." This statement was made by IVAN BRNELIC, republic secretary for transportation in Croatia.

As far as economic trade with foreign countries is concerned, in the opinion of many authorities, transportation has been almost completely left to fend for itself against exceptionally strong international competition and its own high costs; against old, outdated, and inadequate facilities, and at the same time against protection as well as various forms of cost reductions, incentives for investment, and direct state intervention, offered by other countries to their own firms.

A lesson should be learned from this.

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MILITARY PUSHES YOUTH RECRUITMENT DRIVE

Pomeranian Military District Summer Camp

Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 1 Aug 86 pp 1, 6

[Article by staff ensign Z. Pazdowski: "Pomeranian Military District Summer Camp"]

[Text] One of the recreational facilities prepared by the Pomeranian Military District for young people is located in Gaski near Sarbinow. Patronage over the camp is exercised by the Higher Officers' School of the Air Defense Forces.

The first group of campers has already finished their time at the camp. One hundred three people participated. The second group arrived on the eve of the July holiday and will remain until 8 August; the third group is expected to remain from 10 through 28 August.

Currently, there are 102 campers in Gaski, including 42 boys. The camp commandant is Lieutenant Jacek Bzowski and his deputy is platoon ensign Wieslaw Noga. Supervision belongs to a group of third-year student cadets from the political school in Koszalin.

The young people who come to Gaski not only have fun, but also work--4 hours a day. The first group helped in harvesting sugar beets around the fruit enterprise in Dworek; the group currently in camp is supporting the work force of the District Enterprise for Pedigree Animal Husbandry in Gaski by treating cabbage and corn. The third group will gather apples in Dworek.

The campers are guaranteed good social and living standards. They sleep in tents with wooden floors, have electricity, and also have small lockers for personal items. Two tents have been connected for a large club room; there is table tennis, badminton, chess, rings, team sport balls and a functioning library. In the summer, the camp even has a movie house.

Jaroslaw Draban currently heads the seven-man camp council and Jan Kowalczyk is responsible for the duties of quartermaster.

Every group goes on two auto excursions to Kolobrzeg. These trips also include boating and water activities, visiting local military museums and placing wreaths at the monument of Zaslubin. The young people are often guests at the Koszalin military school where they visit the hall of traditions and the museum of the Air Defense Forces. Twice a week, two film features are shown, and every group invites war veterans to come and speak to them. At the same time, one does not have to look too far for those who are interested in shooting. The most important events in camp life are noted in a chronicle which is rich in pictures and drawings.

One other thing--the campers have their own song which is sung every evening during retreat. Nobody here complains about being bored. The young people return home satisfied and rested; they also return home with some extra money which they can then use for additional recreation.

Air Defense Forces Unit Works With Scouts

Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 1 Aug 86 p 6

[Article by SJ: "Soldiers and Scout Cooperate"]

[Text] Units of the National Air Defense have maintained for many years now close contacts with the inhabitants of those regions in which they are stationed. Particularly close ties of friendship bind the cadres and soldiers of basic military service with young school-age people, scouts and the teachers of many elementary and secondary schools.

The profession officers, ensigns and NCOs of the First Air Fighter Regiment, "Warsaw," of the National Air Defense are particularly active socially. They can be met on parents committees; they also participate in educational and training activities, deliver lectures and informal talks, and thus make a major contribution to the shaping of patriotic attitudes in the younger generation. As a result of this activity, many schools, which bear the name of the First Fighter Regiment, "Warsaw," of the National Air Defense, maintain consistent ties with their patron.

The name is also borne by the scout troop in Minsk Mazowiecki. The cooperation of the regiment's soldiers with this troop's scouts has continued for many years thanks to the personnel of the Military Society of Instructors of the Polish Boy Scouts and positively affects the ideological education of the younger generation. The scouts are invited to academy and evening ceremonies, participate in such events as days of the open barracks, and become familiar with the rich traditions and the everyday life of the oldest unit of the Polish Air Force.

The Military Society of Instructors of the Polish Boy Scouts in the regiment, whose founder was Polish Boy Scouts instructor Lieutenant Jerzy Mandal, actively supports the troop's programed activity and organizes jointly with the scouts many successful ventures. Members of the Military Society of Instructors also support with personnel those camps organized by the scouts themselves, helping not only to solve organizational problems, but educational ones as well. The most involved instructors of the Military Society of Instructors of the First Regiment, "Warsaw," in the social activity for the benefit of the "Polish Boy Scouts" troop in Minsk Mazowiecki--as was revealed in a letter of appreciation sent to the Command of the National Air Defense Forces by the leadership of the Polish Boys Scouts' troop in Minsk Mazowiecki--include: Pawel Papis, Kazimierz Chochura, Henryk Piotrowski, Eugeniusz Karpinski and Waldemar Andrzejewski.

Commo Troops School Recruits ZSMP Youth

Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 5 Aug 86 pp 1, 5

[Article by Tomasz Kalinowki: "Military Reconnaissance of ZSMP Youth"]

[Text] Almost from the beginning of vacation in Zegrze, young people affiliated with the Socialist Union of Polish Youth (ZSMP) arrive for three 10-day periods in a recreation-training camp.

The commandant of the third period, Captain Witold Korneszczuk, states: "The objective of our camps is to encourage our young people to enter secondary and higher military schools. Thus we are here and cooperate with the Air Force Higher Military school. We want to show young people how military life looks, that studying at our school entails not only learning and much work, but also culture, amusement, sports and recreation. Boys and girls (we have one huntress at our camp) have the opportunity to get to know older friends, visit the school, see our learning and recreational equipment and facilities. Not all know that each subgroup has its own sailing boat, and as soon as the season begins, the lagoon has no secrets for our students."

Tents are set up in rows. There is a guard at the service entry, just as in a military camp.

"We learned a bit about the army here," says Grzegorz Czardyback, a pupil of the 4th grade of the Technikum in Oswiecim. "This is my first camp of this type. I even regret a bit that I did not visit the real thing with actual equipment."

Jaroslaw Lukasiewicz from Goldapa adds: "We have routine duties, we can acquaint ourselves with weapons and even shoot. It seems that the military is not at all as difficult as some of my friends said. Who knows, maybe I will decide to take an examination for one of the military schools."

His friend from the same area, Kazimierz Milewski, says: "I will already be studying in September at the Ensigns School of the WOPI in Koszalin; I will be a professional soldier."

On Monday, 4 August 1986, communications minister Professor Wladyslaw Majewski and chief of the Communications Forces of the Ministry of Defense, Brigadier General Henryk Andracki, visited the camp. They were accompanied by the commandant of the Higher Officers School of the Communications Forces, Colonel Zbigniew Chruscinski. The guests visited the camp and answered questions asked by the young people.

It turned out that the scope of interests on the part of the young people was quite extensive - technical questions dominated, as well as those dealing with military and civilian communications. Barbara Brania, the only girl present, wanted to know when finally women would be allowed to enroll in the officers' schools.

Both Professor Majewski and General Andracki told the young people what they did. Much attention and time was devoted to issues of modern technology in communications, the telephonization of the country, and the possibilities and changes for developing this sector of the economy.

At the end of their visit in Zegrze, the guests were led by the commandant through the lecture halls and laboratories of the Communications School.

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CSO: 2600/595

SECRETARY OF CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PITRA ADDRESSES RALLY

PM241054 Lisbon AVANTE in Portuguese 3 Jul 86 p 5

[Speech by Frantisek Pitra, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia (CPCZ) Central Committee, at 27 June friendship rally in Cacem]

[Text] Esteemed comrades,

Dear Portuguese friends,

It was with great joy that we accepted the invitation from your party leadership to pay our official party delegation's visit. I am very glad to be able on this occasion to greet your rally today on behalf of the Czechoslovak Communists and of the entire working people of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

I wish to express from this platform full support for and solidarity with the PCP's struggle for the working class' and peasants' rights. We know that your struggle is not easy. That is why we greatly appreciate the courage and principles of the PCP, which consistently defends the gains of the April [1974] revolution against the right-wing governments' attempts to limit and eliminate the gains won by the workers.

The pressure by the reactionary and regressive forces, especially represented by U.S. imperialism, against all progressives has recently increased. Imperialism is aware of its historical incapacity. That is why it is attempting to prolong its existence and halt the peoples' revolutionary struggle by starting crazy arms races, even in space. That is why it is interfering in countries' internal affairs, threatening them, attacking states which defend their freedom and independence, and leading mankind to the brink of nuclear catastrophe. The brutal U.S. aggression against Libya is one of the latest demonstrations of this dangerous policy based on positions of strength.

But the Czechoslovak Communists are convinced that there are forces in the world capable of dispelling these somber prospects.

To strengthen class solidarity is an urgent task for communists in this complex present-day world. The reason is that their joint activity contributes decisively to the expansion of cooperation among all progressive and peace-loving forces in the world.

Czechoslovakia is a small country in central Europe. Our country's area is one-third larger than Portugal's. We have almost 16 million inhabitants. But we are a staunch part of the powerful socialist community. We started to build socialism in our country 40 years ago. Building it is no easy task. It requires learning a great deal and performing a great deal of selfless work. We are not building socialism under ideal conditions. We are building it at the same time as a stubborn struggle against the capitalist world, which wishes socialism nothing good. On the contrary. Its representatives openly state that their final aim is to destroy socialism. They have waged a huge psychological war against us and use economic pressure. They apply discriminatory measures in foreign trade. They are accelerating a feverish arms race. All this with a single aim--to turn back the wheel of human history, which is oriented toward social progress and socialism.

The bourgeoisie is doing its utmost to prevent the peoples living in the capitalist or the developing world from knowing the real truth about life in the socialist countries, their successes, or their peace-loving policy.

Our country is not rich in fertile fields or mineral wealth, but we have a skillful and hardworking people who are building a just social system. We do not know what unemployment, poverty, hunger, or lack of security are. Our national economy is constantly developing. We produce 7.5 quintals of cereals per inhabitant, 1 metric ton of steel, 8.4 metric tons of coal, and 5,000 kilowatt-hours of electricity. We construct yearly about 100,000 new homes and manufacture cars and trucks, modern locomotives, aircraft, robots, computers, and so forth.

Behind all these facts lies the honest work of the people who are masters of their land.

Thanks to the collectivization of our agriculture, any difference between the living standard in cities and that in the countryside has virtually ceased to exist.

Education is free and accessible to all who have the ability to study. Some 60 percent of working class and peasant young people study in higher education. Medical care is free. The Czechoslovak public health service is one of the most highly developed in the world. Nowadays there is one doctor per 275 inhabitants. Just by way of comparison, I would like to point out that in the United States there is one doctor per 600 inhabitants. Socialist society pays great attention to mothers and children, and helps newly married couples. Every mother has 26 weeks' paid maternity leave after the birth of her child. And I could carry on pointing out more and more facts in this way, but our people take these things for granted. You yourselves know very well what it is to have or not to have work and security for yourselves and for your children. All that I am telling you is not propaganda but the reality of socialist Czechoslovakia.

Bourgeois propaganda continues to put it about that socialism has these or those defects. We do not deny that we have a number of weak points, but socialism is a new social system, and has not yet had all the experiences. The question which arises is as follows: "What society has history so far known which is more perfect than socialism?" Mankind knows nothing more progressive, just, and humanitarian than the socialist social system. It alone is capable of surmounting all the horrible afflictions of the present-day world--poverty, hunger, illiteracy, or ecological problems. All these problems do not represent a legacy of socialism. Nobody can blame socialism. In all the countries in which the people have taken power into their hands, they have surmounted or are gradually surmounting social inequality, backwardness, poverty, hunger, and illiteracy.

We have not yet succeeded in accomplishing everything. But what we only dreamed about at the start of building socialism became a reality long ago. However, our people's demands are increasing. The rising generation has its own ideas about its living and working conditions. That is why the socialist countries cannot rest on their laurels. Thus at our 17th congress, held in March this year, we debated how to work even better to create conditions for a further improvement in our people's living standard, to consolidate our country's defense capability, and, in accordance with our means, to make an even greater contribution to the development of the international workers and revolutionary movement.

The 17th CPCZ Congress is a demonstration of our party's ideological and political unity, its cohesion and staunch loyalty to Marxism-Leninism, and its adherence to the people, socialism, and peace. It was characterized by its profound internationalist spirit and by its support for the anti-militarist and anti-imperialist struggle of all the revolutionary and peace-loving forces of the present time. The congress endorsed the Soviet Union's extensive peace program, approved at the Soviet Communists' 27th congress, aimed at the complete elimination of nuclear and chemical weapons, as well as all other weapons of mass destruction, and at a lasting peace on our planet.

The congress reaffirmed our foreign policy's priority of the consolidation of friendship and the enhancement of cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries, especially with the Soviet Union. Our main task is to exploit on a vast scale the advantages of socialism in the various countries, as well as within the framework of the whole socialist community. All this requires that we seek new and more efficient forms of cooperation in all fields.

The 17th congress paid close attention to the issues of our society's internal evolution. The strategic line of acceleration of socioeconomic development, based especially on the intensive application of scientific and technical progress, sets the task of achieving growth of over two-thirds of GNP over the next 15 years. Only in this way will it be possible to create the resources necessary for growth by at least a half in the inhabitants' personal consumption. We propose a further increase in social consumption, more determined resolution of ecological problems, and an even greater broadening of the people's participation in the management of state and public affairs. In this way we wish to ensure a materially and spiritually richer life for our citizens and an improvement in their living and working conditions.

The program approved by the congress is in keeping with our real means. It expresses the workers' basic wishes and interests and is fully in harmony with the efforts of all the revolutionary and progressive forces in the world.

Our party contemplates this program's implementation with complete confidence in its own forces. Throughout its 65-year-long history the party has always been at the head of the workers' struggle for socialism and has always striven with honor in that struggle. It has always directed and directs its activities for the benefit of the working people, in the effort for progress and peace.

Our party's program laid down by the 17th congress has won broad support from the people of Czechoslovakia. The National Front coalition, which, in addition to the CPCZ, comprises four other political parties and over 20 mass organizations, has also adopted the program as its own. At the end of May, elections were held in Czechoslovakia. Over 99 percent of the voters voted for the National Front's candidates.

In conclusion I would also like to tell you, comrades: There are an enormous number of unresolved problems in the world--for instance, the problems of energy, water, food, diseases, illiteracy, the environment, and many others. But the main problem is safeguarding peace. Only in peace is it possible for us to continue to develop human civilization. We cannot allow it to be destroyed. And that such a danger exists is perfectly clear. And all this is because of the existence of inhuman imperialism. Back in 1916, Lenin described the bourgeoisie's thinking correctly when he said: "Capitalist barbarity is stronger than superior civilization. Wherever you go, at each step you find tasks which mankind could perform immediately. Capitalism, which has accumulated enormous wealth and made people slaves of that wealth, prevents it. It has resolved the most complex technical problems and prevented technical defects from occurring because of the poverty and ignorance of millions of inhabitants, because of the stupid greed of a handful of millionaires. [sentence as published] Civilization, freedom, and wealth under capitalism call to mind the story of the satiated rich man who is rotting alive and does not let the young man live. But the young man is growing and will win, cost what it may."

Comrades, what has changed since that time in the bourgeoisie's thinking and conduct? Only the fact that it is even more cruel. We cannot remain passive. We must wage the struggle for life, for peace, and for a better future for the working people. The whole of our people and all peace-loving forces support the peaceful initiatives of the Soviet Union and of the Warsaw Pact member countries, contained in the proposals of the representatives of the Warsaw Pact's Political Consultative Committee at the meeting in Budapest. If they were implemented, mankind would be safe from the nuclear threat. We view these initiatives as an enormous galvanizing impetus for the general stimulation of the struggle of the peoples of the world for peace on our common planet.

Comrades,

We are sincerely glad to be able to observe for several days together with you the zeal and enthusiasm of the Portuguese Communists, with whom the CPCZ has ties of many years of fraternal cooperation--cooperation based on the tested principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. Last, I would like to convey now to the PCP and to those taking part in today's rally greetings from the CPCZ Central Committee and from its general secretary, Comrade Gustav Husak, and to wish you many successes in the struggle for a democratic turnabout in political and social life in Portugal. I wish to assure you that the PCP has a loyal friend and worthy ally in the CPCZ in the struggle for peace and progress in the world. I am very well aware that you are not working under easy conditions, but your struggle is just. In conclusion, I would like to assure you of the Czechoslovak workers' constant support in your difficult and complex struggle.

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SED TACTICS, ACTIONS IN WEST BERLIN ASSESSED

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 1 Sep 86 p 6

[Article by Prof Dr Wolfgang Seiffert, formerly professor of International Commercial Law and Comparative Law at the GDR Academy of Political Science and Jurisprudence, now on the staff of the Christian-Albrecht University in Kiel: "The Stream of Asylum Seekers Serves the GDR as Leverage"]

[Text] This and that attempt has shed light on a corner of the political strategy of the SED with regard to the old Reich capital, Berlin. In the West the problem of asylum seekers is seen only on the surface, one suspects only an economic interest of the GDR in the business that can be done in transporting asylum seekers. Some speculate that through financial considerations (for example, in the form of new loans) the GDR could be induced to let dry up the stream of asylum seekers from Schoenefeld airport to West Berlin. Only a few point out that, for the GDR, it is a matter of status problems.

Yet the latest thrusts by the GDR are part of a long-term and fundamental conception of the SED, which is not primarily concerned with a change in the four-power status per se, but rather with raising the GDR's status in international law connected with it vis-a-vis the three Western Allies and also the FRG, which would also change the GDR's position vis-a-vis the Soviet Union in its favor. One can correctly assess the position of the GDR and draw appropriate conclusions only if one considers GDR intentions in the light of this fundamental principle.

It is, therefore, a fallacy to assume that the initiative for the latest thrusts of the GDR came from Moscow, or that the Soviet Union had pushed the GDR in this direction and the SED leadership had given in--against its will--to this pressure. These are views which do not go far enough. Naturally, the SED leadership coordinated it with Moscow (how, and in how far, is another question) and naturally, the Soviet Union first of all had to back the GDR in the question of asylum seekers.

First Signs of Hardening after the SED Party Congress in April

Yet the continuing Berlin drive had its incetion in the Politburo of the SED. Although there may be nuances in assessing the usefulness of this action among individual members of the Politburo--they are all agreed on the matter and on the objective.

This already became clear in observing the latest party congress of the SED in April. After the vain attempt to make Bonn give in in some way to the so-called "Gera demands," and the failed attempts to make Honecker's visit into a state visit, thereby upgrading the GDR politically and legally, the SED shifted--hardly noticed in the West--to using Berlin as leverage in its policy of raising the status of the GDR.

The core of this position is, for one thing, the thesis of two sovereign states, independent of each other, which are autonomous in internal and external affairs. Honecker had already claimed it in the confrontation with Moscow in mid-1984, and he had it confirmed at the party congress in April. Secondly, part of this position is that East Berlin as the "capital" is an integral part of the GDR, that the four-power status is valid only for West Berlin, which is not a part of the FRG and must not be governed by it.

Nothing Is To Be Settled in Berlin Any Longer Without the GDR

Even before its party congress, the SED with its theme "750 Years Berlin" had dug up the claim from the SED arsenal of the Fifties' and Sixties'--which contradicts the facts and the legal situation--that occupation of the Western sectors of Berlin by the three Western powers had not touched "the affiliation of all of Berlin with the Soviet occupation zone." At the same time it was proclaimed that "there had never been" a four-power status of Berlin "dissociated from the content and the objectives of the Potsdam Agreement."

It is obvious, however, that the GDR, especially in Berlin, does not enjoy the autonomy claimed. From the beginning, Berlin constituted in the agreements of the four victor nations regarding postwar Germany the "special area of Berlin," and precisely this was confirmed in the quadripartite agreement of 1971. For it is an agreement among the four powers on this very area. The GDR is not a signatory state of the agreement, but only a "competent German authority" which becomes active on the mandate of and within the framework of the principles stipulated by the four powers. The "Declaration of the Four Powers of 9 November 1972" (therefore also of the Soviet Union), to which insufficient attention is being paid, had confirmed this with regard to membership of the two German states in the United Nations.

Nevertheless, new actions by the GDR start precisely there. It is of secondary importance to the GDR whether, through the pressure of the stream of asylum seekers to West Berlin, it can bring the three Allies to establish permanent identity controls at the sector border of East Berlin, thus turning the demarcation line into a border with international character, or whether it will even lead to negotiations and agreements with the Western Allies, or with the Berlin Senate under a mandate by the three Allies with the GDR (any jurisdictions by Bonn are energetically rejected by the GDR). In each case the SED is determined to get the GDR into the role of a sovereign subject of international law without whose agreement questions concerning West Berlin cannot be settled.

One could argue here that several agreements between the Berlin Senate and the GDR have already been concluded: for example, on the exchange of territory and visitors' regulations. But this objection overlooks the fact that in content these are technical questions, and in form they are mandated negotiations and agreements between "competent German authorities" which were concluded in implementation of the four-power agreement of 1971. The structure of the four-power agreement (in which the GDR became active as a "German authority" mandated by the Soviet Union, but is not a party to the agreement) was, therefore, preserved in every respect. With the goodwill of the GDR (and the Soviet Union) such a settlement could also be found for the problem of asylum seekers. But the reaction of the GDR to all such or similar considerations shows that it does not want that. And the reaction of the Soviet Union shows that it does not want to urge the GDR openly and disavow its sovereign ideas. Furthermore, the GDR can point out that the Schoenefeld airport is undeniably located on the territory of the GDR and that the Soviet Union, also, recognizes East Berlin as an integral part of the GDR.

The latest semi-official declarations by the GDR leave no doubt that the SED wants to provoke the three Western powers and the Berlin Senate to either introduce "proper controls" at the sector crossings, or that the three Allies or the Berlin Senate, respectively, reach contractual accords with the GDR government on the modalities of granting transit through the GDR to and from West Berlin.

It can be assumed that the latter would suit SED interests even better than would the introduction of border management--which is not to be expected--at the sector border by the Western powers. In the latter case, the decisive factor would be that the GDR would break through the contractual structure postulated in the quadripartite agreement regarding Berlin (and this is an issue concerning Germany as a whole) and would act as an autonomous contractual person and party to the agreement in an issue as serious as that of transit to and from Berlin. The consequences not only for the status of Berlin, but also for the status of the GDR (and the FRG) are obvious: by reducing the four-power status to the Western sectors of the city, the GDR would have advanced another step and would itself have become a sovereign contractual partner of the Western powers or the Berlin Senate who in this question acts "autonomously" and "independently" in its internal and external affairs, unlike the Berlin Senate and the FRG. Furthermore, such a success by the GDR would also serve the purpose of cutting back the Soviet Union's freedom of control in Berlin (and Germany as a whole).

It so happens that this conception of power politics of the SED will hardly be successful. But the SED evidently hopes that the pressure of the stream of asylum seekers will at least stir up matters. Furthermore, there are always some Western politicians who--mostly not understanding the basic background reasons--advise a deal of "cash for the stream of asylum seekers."

But the SED leadership is driven mainly by the dilemma that the Soviet Union, which continues to be sole guarantor of its political existence, is not only economically at a low point from which, despite Gorbachev, it will probably not emerge until the end of the century, but it also has lost influence internationally and will be forced to make substantial concessions vis-a-vis the United States. The SED leadership returned rather disillusioned from the February party congress in Moscow. Only a successful breaking out can help which, in case of success, can balance the Soviet loss of importance and face through raising one's own status, and can counter the possible "wrong tracks" of the present or future general secretary in Moscow.

A Challenge Bordering on Provocation

If matters are not deceiving, the "hard" position of the GDR on the issue of asylum seekers will continue for quite some time. This fundamental background does not exclude that the GDR--recognizing the hopelessness of its thrust--will then strive for a "compromise" and will be moved to give in for money. For, next to its worry about the Soviet guarantee of its existence, it is most concerned about the transition of its key industries to the modern technology of computers and microprocessors. That requires money, foreign exchange, and cooperation with Western industry. But the amounts probably needed by the GDR cannot be raised even by the FRG. This, also, explains the hardness of the present GDR position.

The three Western powers, the FRG and the Berlin Senate will, therefore, be well advised if they do not see matters as less important than they are, and answer with firmness a challenge which is already assuming the dimensions of a provocation.

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'HUMANISM' OF RCP FOREIGN POLICY OUTLINED

Bucharest CONTEMPORANUL in Romanian No 34, 22 Aug 86 p 16

[Article by Victor Duculescu]

[Text] A brilliant expression of the national interests of the Romanian people and of building the multilaterally developed socialist society on our land, Romania's foreign policy is characterized by a high humanism, by the promotion, recognition and dedication of essential values for peace of the nations' security on the international level.

Brilliantly guided by the prodigious theoretical works of the party's secretary general and country's president, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, socialist Romania is giving crucial importance to the problems of peace and disarmament, considering that achievement of a lasting peace in the world at the present historic time is the decisive condition for survival of humanity but also the basic requirement for the progress and prosperity of all nations, for preserving and protecting the values created by humanity throughout its thousands of years of history. The innovative scientific thinking of Romania's president, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, for that reason gives to the people's right to life and peace a basic dimension in forging the new building of a world of peace, from which inequalities would have to disappear while liberty and the people's sovereignty would become perennial values, irreversibly recognized and guaranteed against any infringements or demonstrations of force. From the high tribunal of congresses and international conferences and in direct talks with foreign heads of state and press representatives, the leader of socialist Romania has stressed vigorously the idea of the defense of peace, an urgent requirement for unity of all democratic, progressive and realistic forces throughout the world for safeguarding the people's most valuable right, the right to life and peace.

The Romanian president's view of life, an innovative view, a broad, highly original view of remarkable scientific content, marked by the personality of its creative genius, substantiates the achievement of peace on respect for the sovereign rights of all peoples, on eliminating all demonstrations of the policy of force and inequalities from international life in order to thus be able in a climate of cooperation to achieve a democratic solution to the big problems currently concerning the entire community of states in the interest of all humanity. Contrasting with what the history of political thought has simply labeled "pacivism," the Romanian peace doctrine bases the idea of peace on abolishing any forms of the old policy,on the requirement for making structural changes in the international system, in full consensus with all people's aspirations for something better and with the need for them to live together in a world of peace, freed of the nuclear nightmare, of the danger of any conflagrations and wars. Giving expression to this original doctrine of deep international resonance, Romanian diplomacy has taken action through the years in the United Nations and other international organs, advancing the concrete and especially appreciated proposals in the area of disarmament. Romania's president has developed and is developing prodigious activity in the area of political contacts with other heads of state, with leaders of parties and organizations in order to have the triumph of the spirit of reason over any considerations of prestige, ambitions or desires for assertion of one country or another in international life. With courage and perseverence, with constancy and dignity, Romania's president repeatedly has addressed the heads of the world's big nations--the USSR and the United States--by making an insistent appeal that they can arrive at specific results in the disarmament negotiations through direct diplomatic treaties, a process which in the current stage involves to the highest degree clearness and realism from the big nations' leaders but also the active participation of all other countries. Romanian initiatives in the area of disarmament, the 18 million signatures on "The Appeal for Peace," the gigantic meetings and demonstrations which have taken place in recent years throughout the country, the organizations and hosting of prestigious demonstrations taking place during the International Year of Youth, the undisputable fact that Romania's president today is known throughout the world as a brilliant hero of peace have meant that Romania's prestige should grow steadfastly all over the world and that Romania's foreign policy should permanently take on the values of authentic humanism of action.

Vitally concerned with the problems of peace and security in Europe, Romania has worked out a clear concept of the content,dimensions and ways for achieving security and cooperation on the continent. Actively participating in the work of the Conference for European Security and Cooperation in all its phases, Romania is taking consistent action to implement the documents adopted in Helsinki, to transform our continent, supersaturated with weapons, into a "Europe of peace," a continent of collaboration and faith among nations. It is our country's conviction that this continent of Europe, possessing an impressive history and linked with the creation of brilliant cultural values, today can offer the entire world the picture of a continent of peace, despite vicissitudes in which, if the European people take consistent action, the relations among countries and peoples will be irreversibly guided by the principles of international law and from which the military arsenals will disappear completely, with the idea of collaboration prevailing.

A determined promoter of having all states steadfastly apply the principles of international law which he feels have the same value as "water and air for man's existence," Romania's president, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu,is taking consistent action so that relations among countries and peoples are governed by the standards of law and international morals, so that the old policy of force, with all manifestations of it, is completely replaced by a new policy of peace, respect, collaboration and faith among all peoples of the world. In Romania's concept it is absolutely necessary to increase the role of the norms and principles of international law as rules for the states' international behavior. Romania's consistent concern with raising the degree of the obligatory nature of international laws is a proof of the authentic humanism which runs through the country's foreign policy, a humanism expressed in the preeminence of justice over the policy of force, in the requirement for the permanence of the obligatory nature of respect for the standards of law by all peoples, eliminating any demonstrations from relations among countries which are incompatible with a humanist spirit, which should constantly animate relations among countries and peoples.

The idea of equality of all nations in a world of peace is brilliantly expressed in the deeply humanistic requirement for democratization of international relations. The brilliant promoter of equality of all nations, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu constantly has brought out that the "complex problems of international life can be solved only with the efforts and equal participation of all states, regardless of their size or social system" (Vol 27, p 405). As proven by life and practice as well as the extreme complexity of international life, the people's active presence in solving the big problems of the modern world is becoming a decisive condition for the durability of the decisions adopted, for the viability of the programs and measures worked out by the international community. Building a world of peace, multilateral and deeply innovative in all its dimensions,in Romania's view involves to the greatest degree the elimination of outdated mechanisms and structures, continual adaptation of the international system to the requirements of the modern era, an overall reform of relations among nations so that once and for all what prevails is equity, the spirit of cooperation, the equality of all peoples, their direct right to take part in discussing and solving the problems which concern them directly. In this context we also have Romania's view on improving UN activity, increasing its role in the modern world and the consistent actions for durability of a climate of peace throughout the world, sustained steps to build true international relations based on collaboration and faith, for the triumph of the spirit of justice over the policy of force, for achieving a new international climate which is favorable for peace and cooperation among peoples.

In Romania's concept, brilliantly expressed by the country's diplomacy during high-level forums, as well as during multilateral international forums, a foremost humanistic requirement for development of international relations is a peaceful solution to conflicts, the prevalence of negotiations over the policy of force, the durability of the obligatory nature of all states, big or small, to respect international law. The brilliant promoter of dialogue, Romania's president has consistently addressed all the sides involved in armed conflicts, urging them to resort to the method of negotiations, to have the spirit of collaboration prevail over the demonstrations of force which cause immeasurable losses of human life, destruction of material goods and ones which never succeeded and will never succeed in providing solutions for the big international problems.

In Romania's concept the humanism of foreign policy is shown in the consistent concern with putting an end to the division of the world into "poor" and "rich," into countries which enjoy an extremely high standard of living and others which are threatened with the consequences of economic crises grafted on the inequities of relations of domination perpetuated from the colonial period and the tendencies of some of the powerful countries to ensure their economic and political zones of influence. The humanism of Romanian foreign policy cannot be reconciled with these flagrant disparities of wealth in the international system, with the policies of some countries trying to perpetuate the advantages by deepening the crisis, failing to take account of the rights of peoples which currently comprise the immense majority of the international community. President Nicolae Ceausescu's concept of the new international economic and political order and our country's prestigious initiatives within the United Nationsand other international organs, taking a position in the problem of excessive interest all prove most eloquently the humanism of the Romanian concept of international relations, a concept which advocates taking into consideration the interests of each nation, of each people, in a democratic order which would provide an advantage for the interests of all peoples and which unequivocably base relations among them on new principles of equality of rights, mutual advantage and equity.

Assertion of humanism in international life, elimination of all demonstrations of force, and the building of a world of peace is indissolubly linked in our country's concept with educating the people in a new spirit of the prevalence of great humanist ideas over any political theories or military strategies which seek to demonstrate the privileged right of certain nations or political circles to play a role on the big stage of the world. The humanism of Romanian foreign policy, originating in the recognition of the peole's equality, involves a giant educational job which demands eliminating from international life any doctrines or practices alien to the love of man. It is certain that a world of peace and international justice can only be built once and for all by erasing any racist, neofascist, irredentist concepts which pollute the international climate and which seek to hinder the peoples from mutually valuing their systems of values, understanding their interests and taking unified action to build a new world of faith and collaboration.

A brilliant promoter of peace, Romania's president, a preeminent personality of the modern world, has made and is making a contribution which is unanimously recognized internationally for the triumph of great humanist values. The value and homage which he enjoys from heads of state, political personalities and men of science are the expression of respect and deep consideration for the leader of a nation which steadfastly throughout its entire policy promotes the triumph of humanist values in a world of peace and collaboration.

The anniversary of 23 August--the beginning point of the revolution for social and national, antifascist and anti-imperialist freedom--offers Romanian foreign policy the occasion for a fruitful balance to serve the promotion of humanism in international life. At the same time,it provides the opportunity for new openings toward the future, toward a world of peace and equality of all nations, from which will disappear the danger of wars, military conflicts and in which the triumph of human genius will be placed exclusively in the service of peace, while the relations among nations and peoples will be irreversibly guided by the great principles of equality, mutual respect and the dignity of all nations.

8071
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PROFESSOR CHARACTERIZES ART OF TEACHING

Timisoara ORIZONT in Romanian No 33, 15 Aug 86 p 3

[Article by Prof Emeritus Pavel Petroman: "Pedagogical Activity, Synonymous with Creativity"]

[Excerpts] The art of teaching becomes essentially the art of getting students used to learning, of getting them to educate themselves in order to perceive and understand reality in a comprehensive manner, to become aware of and reflect on everything they contemplated, to place what they think about in perspective. In order to accomplish this, the teacher cannot act alone, but must act together with his colleagues. Otherwise, an entire set of values would be lost.

Whoever looks upon this matter without prejudice comes to understand the vital importance of this cooperation. In every case, understanding takes place as a result of cooperation. And cooperation, in its turn, presupposes altruism. As teacher, one exists basically for the sake of others.

Is it really possible to determine a person's state of health without having the relevant knowledge of anatomy, physiology, etc? Of course not! Likewise, one cannot do justice to one's profession as educator without wholistic knowledge of the student as well as knowledge of those subjects one is called upon to teach. Those failures we have experienced as educators are a logical consequence of debatable professional preparation.

To work as a teacher, to respect the student's individuality means to know and respect his psychology, to know how to choose in such a way as to bring about achievement of those goals you have established. As an educator, it is necessary to know what and how much needs to be communicated, what and how much your students are able to assimilate in order to learn where, when, how, why and for what purpose they are to act one way or another. The educator must know and must have scientific arguments to justify everything he does or does not do.

It has surprised me over the years how easily some of my university colleagues gave up on what they were doing, even when they were doing well and were getting the results they expected. I asked myself each time, why? Sometimes I asked them also: why? Their answers brought out the fact that their activities were not well-prepared, organized and carried out in accordance with the requirements of psycho-pedagogy; that often they did not bear in mind the needs of the classroom and of students either individually or as a group.

Giving up easily on what one is doing or what one did in a certain way, etc., vacillating and embracing points of view alien to one's perceptions is utterly inconsistent with being an educator of the new breed.

Of course, psycho-pedagogy by itself has not and cannot change the child and his development without there being a perfect balance between educator and educated, without their being what they are: people! The art of teaching has undertaken and continues to undertake the task of helping children to become adults capable of taking part in the various aspects of society, to ennoble through their being not only the process but also the product of their work.

The secret of pedagogy of high order has always been and will continue to be genuine intellectual prestige--a consequence of specialized, methodical preparation--and love for the child (which includes love for what you understand, know and teach others). Such a pedagogue cannot exist outside his work, which is a felcrum through which the educator can achieve greatness. I am thinking of pedagogical work as synonymous with creativity.

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IMPROVEMENTS NEEDED IN ECONOMIC EDUCATION, PROFESSORS SAY

Iasi CRONICA in Romanian No 31, 1 Aug 86 pp 1-2

[Article by Liviu Drugus]

[Text] The up-to-date nature of the problems of economic education, an important lever in the process of speeding up social-economic development, gives us the opportunity for a discussion on this subject, one in which the following participated: Dr I. Strachinaru (Al. I. Cuza University); Dr V. Nechita (Al I. Cuza University); Prof C. Ouatu, director of No 2 economic secondary school; I. Albert, chief technician at Thermoelectric Power Plant II in Holboca and university assistant L. Drugus (Institute of Medicine and Pharmacy).

Drugus: As also resulted from the speech by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu at the June RCP CC Plenum, the need for stormy development of production forces under conditions of the scientific-technical revolution and the relatively limited nature of traditional resources of raw materials and energy requires the quality of the human factor as an increasingly more important one in achieving the social-human goals sought. Doubling social labor productivity by 1990, the major goal of this stage, is powerfully influenced by the existence of an appropriate economic behavior. There still are resources which as yet have been not utilized enough, such as the organizational capability, doubling professional competence with solid economic thinking, a creative spirit, the desire to surpass oneself and continually reach the world achievements. But economic policy and thinking can only be achieved as a result of appropriate economic education permanently carried out at all levels of the population. The concept of economic education--a relatively new one--must be both well-defined as well as effectively put into practice.

Strachinaru: From the viewpoint of modern pedagogy, the concept of economic education is a systemic ensemble of information and guidelines, motivations and attitudes, means and actions by which the initiation in economic theory and practice is provided toward developing man's ability to produce economic values under optimum conditions for using one's mental potential, the raw material and the energy forces involved. Since economic education must be given at the school level for all subjects, I feel this can be the subject of a special chapter of pedagogy.

Nechita: I think economic education is an important component in education in general and is closely correlated with the degree of civilization and culture of a nation, with its being the result of an accumulation of educational influences and factors.

Drugus: The nature of economic education, in my opinion, is education (of the youth in particular) in the spirit of work, of cultivating responsibility for a solid training and effective, quality work. So, to provide an economic education means investing in the future by sowing in each person's awareness the conviction that social and individual well-being depend on the quantity and quality of work put forth, on the managerial spirit constantly demonstrated. Of course, economic knowledge itself and the correct understanding of the significance of economic concepts and laws, of indicators, of correlations and calculator formulas are the main elements in the process of forming economic behavior and thinking which correspond to current requirements.

Strachinaru: We always must bear in mind the finality of economic education. This is the formation and development of economic awareness. Implementing this goal at the educational level becomes possible by translating it into as little abstract as possible. Theoretically, this means forming a causal understanding and the ability for economic anticipating, the development of thinking and convictions , interests and economic motivations, while on the practical level the formation of economic attitude and behavior; joining the two levels we have in mind forming economic culture as an overall goal.

Nechita: Really, the goal of economic education is to achieve economic awareness which still is something the philosophers, sociologists, politologists do not talk about too much, speaking openly. I am convinced that there exists an economic awareness and that is a form of demonstrating social awareness.

Drugus: I think an explanation would be welcome. Economic education seeks to create a "positive" economic awareness, which is adequate and in full agreement with social, political and moral values promoted by our society. The lack of economic education is reflected in the existence of "negative" economic mentalities which are translated by laziness in thinking and acting, by passivity and indifference to the course of economic activity. So economic awareness exists in each individual just like other forms of social awareness. What is important is to shape this awareness in the positive sense mentioned. More exactly, the desirable is to create a revolutionary economic awareness permanently opened toward what is new, toward those components which actually lead to maximizing the efficiency of social action.

Albert: I would like to refer to the content of economic education from the viewpoint of practice, of actual economic activity. A desired result of the process of economic education is the creation of a feeling of satisfaction for a job fulfilled, the idea that you are doing something useful for society. This means forming one's own capacity for effort and sacrifice, which are qualities that cannot be just the result of theoretical education. In this regard, the formation leader has the duty to offer a personal example, be a model of correctness and economic behavior, that is, a good manager, organizer and true educator. Especially since we cannot limit ourselves to school with regard to providing the levels required by professional qualification and economic knowledge.

Ouatu: Of course, the need for as good a vocational training as possible and formation of economic thought for the pre-university school graduates does not have to be shown any more. I think that in the current organizational formula there are real conditions for carrying out proper economic education by practical activity, by specialized disciplines and by other disciplines. There still is a mistaken view that economic education is carried out just for the specialized disciplines. It is important for us to find those efficient methods for carrying out economic education, since it cannot be a matter of mechanical application of certain methods but rather of their differentiated use, depending on the particular characteristics of age, specialization and so forth. I think we can think of economic education as a system whose subsystems are price, product and distribution. These permit a minimum guideline for the professor to integrate into the organization of lectures the concepts which would form economic thinking, with the condition that they dwell on explanations and not on enumerations.

Drugus: Since the school's role in forming economic thought has been brought into the discussion, I would like to dwell on several aspects. The economic education of young people must be the result of converging actions from all educators, in all disciplines. However, the emphasis falls on the specialty disciplines, on production practice and, in the end, not on the activity of recovering reusable materials. However, giving these hours and activities marginal importance when the most appropriate teaching methods and techniques are not used sometimes means that the pupils and students themselves view the ideas received superficially.

Ouatu: There also is a question connected with who the persons providing economic education are. Do they have the necessary training? Because, at least this is my opinion, identical results are not obtained when the teaching cadre has specialized economic training or when he is a graduate of the philosophy, history, or sociology faculties. Although it is hard to believe that this can be resolved in a short period, it is good to bear in mind that the effectiveness of the educational act can be increased in the future by achieving agreement between the subject taught and the specialized training of the teaching cadre.

Strachinaru: We should note that not one of the teaching manuals or university teaching courses here expressly contain a chapter treating the problems of economic education or chapters on other components of multilateral education (intellectual, moral, aesthetic, technical, physical). This fact deeply harms the training of future teaching cadres in agreemnt with the social order of our era.

Drugus: Referring to this serious problem, Prof N. N. Constantinescu recently characterized it as being a "real problem at the national level," an evaluation with which we, participants in this discussion, also must agree. I would like to refer to the two practical activities, the carrying out of which has powerful educational value. I see the importance of these activities as being able to cultivate in all young people a pleasure to work, to understand that they cannot be simple beneficiaries and consumers of the results of social labor, that they too in turn can contribute something to increasing the national wealth. The method of compensation for failing to do these activities (particularly, the recovery of wastes) with the countervalue in money for the quota to be reached is not educational. Also, stressing the importance of the gesture of not wasting certain materials, an importance which could be translated, for example, into saving some forests and the environment in general, truly makes the action mentioned an act of economic education, an act of civilization.

Nechita: But the results of the effectiveness of economic education in practice will be tested by the high economic behavior demonstrated by a maximum of care and concern for efficient use of material and financial resources of society and of individuals, through a responsible attitude toward the public wealth, including toward the natural environment. Also we should educate a cult of work and earnings from work and we should discourage by all means easy, illegal gains. This can be achieved in particular not by popularizing those who have become rich by dishonest means but, I believe, the opposite: we should make a presentation of the thinking of those who have become rich through work, since the law permits and encourages that unlimited incomes be obtained as a result of more and more sustained work.

Ouatu: I think that a high effectiveness of economic education can be obtained by bearing in mind that, first, the educators themselves and direct participants in the process of making decisions should have an adequate training and economic behavior. I say this because sometimes easy "savings" are obtained in practice with importance which is only for today. In the long run, however, it has been found that actually these are losses. (For example, not investing in environmental protection.) For that reason a long-range thinking is needed, a joining of present with future requirements which ensure continued growth in the national wealth. For this purpose refresher education should have a portion which would necessarily include refreshing economic knowledge. As an argument, here are just two examples met in some economic units: people do not always know the difference between self-management and self-financing, which means not knowing the content of each concept separately,either. Also, although each working person knows the need for increasing labor productivity, he does not know the reasons for failure to fulfill the plan for this indicator and, as a result, how action should be taken as a result.

Albert: I am in complete agreement with what Comrade Prof Oautu has said. From a rather long period of experience as a builder, I can say that there still are cases where the heads of formations (the educators of the tradesmen) lack practical knowledge and even elementary economic knowledge. I believe that only those who been through true practice can further communicate the information and can form behaviors.

Nechita: Referring to university economic education, I must say openly that the practical experience of the students is still formal,as well as ineffective. The large number of those during probationary periods assigned to the enterprises disturb the production process. The unit's personnel do not have time to initiate the students into the secrets of the trade. Practical instruction must be done through the content of the course and through practical projects.

Ouatu: I favor practical instruction in school on the basis of the teaching curriculum. Economic Secondary School No 2, Victoria Secondary School and so forth have instruction bases in the school. It would be good for the practical projects for to contain a chapter analyzing economic efficiency and to treat the particular problems in depth.

Drugus: I think the new legal framework provided by the Law on Pay for Worker Personnel by Lump-Sum Payment and direct Payment should be able to stimulate interest in economic and adequate specialty training both for the leaders of work formation as well as all worker personnel. I have in mind not only greater receptivity toward the process of economic education but also a real concern for self-education in this direction.

Strachinaru: The process of economic education should not be limited just to what the school carries out and, in the future, the organized framework of advanced education in economic knowledge of the workers. The family holds a leading spot in forming economic behavior, particularly in a managerial attitude toward projects and toward everything which represents a result of work. This is where the ABC's of self-management are learned.

Nechita: I agree. Along with the role of the family and of the school, I would also add the important role in the process of economic education played by the party and youth organizations, by the collectives of workers, press, mass media.

Drugus: From our discussion one may deduce that economic education is an important part of the political-educational activity of forming the new man with a solid multilateral training. The effectiveness of these activities is reflected in the way that the tasks of social-economic development are fulfilled. We may say that a certain level of economic knowledge and adequate economic behavior are an integral part of each person's general culture and of today's civilization. So providing economic education means a cultural act with major political, social and patriotic significance.

Since our discussion has not been able--nor did it propose--to exhaust the entire series of problems involved in the concept of economic education, we thank our invited guests for the opinions formulated and we ask our readers to feel that they are participants in our action, by sending to the editors their own opinions and proposals on the theme being discussed.

8071
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ROLE OF SOCIAL, POLITICAL USSUES IN CONTEMPORARY FICTION

Bucharest CONTEMPORANUL in Romanian No 33, 15 Aug 86 p 9

[Article by Vlad Sorianu: "The Political Novel - Currency and Trends"]

[Text] The exegesis dedicated to current prose has noted the fact that the moments of intense existential commitment of the individual directs literary creation towards social-political subjects. At a time when the confrontation with life demands of him a definite attitude, the creative effort especially explains the meaning of man's participation in the crystallization of history. As has been said, the hero of the novel no longer sets out into the world to illustrate the pre-existing views of the story-teller, but in the troubled search for a view regarding the world he illustrates the process of discovery for both the artist and the reader and, furthermore, the feelings given to the work by a transfigured world. Not by chance the "creator of the modern Romanian novel" - as G. Calinescu considers Liviu Rebreanu - also wrote the first political novels in the history of our literature. Actually, most of the novellas as well as the most representative examples from his ample epic works are dominated by a social problem, but its discussion is undertaken in a modern tone, that is, it has a political finality. This means that not only does it involve the objective nature of collective relationships, but also the essence itself and their human significance, that which requires a civic attitude and options for ideas. As a contemporary expression of a coherent and significant view of the world, the novel presupposes a philosophy and an ideology, that is, a reflexive relation with the system caused by the dynamic performance of the world. And precisely because of the intrinsec dynamism of life, the inter-war novel is more political than the current one: "...generations do not succeed themselves through repetition," Lovinescu stresed, "but by being different and adapting to the spirit of the times and the new living conditions..." What proves, nonetheless, to be in common with these two eras of the political novel is their receptivity to material changes as reflected in the awareness of the contemporary people.

And in order for us to pause upon the reflections of the novelist regarding his spiritual conditions in the socialist revolution, let us remember Al. Ivasiuc, who today's commentators incorrectly call "the king of essay prose." For this lucid novelist, ideas are loaded down with a pathos of fundamental questions, ones becoming violent, while the meaning of the events in history attains the level of ideologies anchored in human concrete. The author of "Iluminarilor" [To the Candles] feels that we live during an era of political obsessions where novel writing is expressed as "an attempt at political meditation seen at the individual's level."

One name that fully deserves to be mentioned in this context is that of the writer Al. Simion. What is especially successful from this arduous novelist is re-restablishment of the atmosphere at the beginning of the revolution. The action takes place by preference in the outlying cities in the 1950's, and the tension of the confrontations between the principals is profoundly authentic. His work is not very similar to the other novels dedicated to this period. One aspect characteristic for his exemplary personage - feverishly concerned about the need for certain major assurances - is the active and moderating involvement, under the sign of lucidity, of the freedom of commitment and availability for understanding the historic nature of change. The evolution of the model-hero throughout the social changes is required as a process of organic participation in the revolution, of assuming the era in which one lives and of civic activism in a climate of freedom as an understood necessity. The analysis of the states of awareness by a confrontation of reflections upon their decantation on spiritual biographies takes on even more depth when they are presented as relationships between generations. The line of these analyses is outlined from novel to novel in an ever more unified and continuous manner in its attempt to preserve pure beliefs for the meaning of life. This is one of the noble messages of the works of Al. Simion, generous and rich in reasons for meditation.

In the writer Corneliu Stefanache - like the previous author, inexplicably rarely cited among the important autors of political novels - we come back to the land of reflections upon abusive power like a limited situation of the human condition: "Tell me how you satisfy your thirst for power and I will tell you who you are." This is the fundamental measure with which Ieronim Masaru - the fiery character in the novel "Drumuri de fum" [Paths of Smoke] by Stefanache - evaluates people. Historically valuable, but set aside by those who satisfy their thirst for power at the expense of the weak, Masaru intends "to write a book about the scribe and his despot... the wisdom oppressed by ignorance, the truth crushed by power, the head of the scholar rolled over to the body of the hangman at the sign of the arrogant tyranny." As in his other novels, Stefanache also builds here a careful researcher of the problems and cases which life always brings forward, a type of pathetic "theoretician" of emotions, pleading in a discussion over destinies that are unhappy or distorted by injustices. The most important thing for his exemplary heroes is for people to preserve their right to an option in their awareness of a cause and to free creative activities for the good of a new world, which some people do not understand, others interpret as they see fit and the third minority category attempts to degarde. Without proposing to be a moralist or adherent to "obsessionism," Corneliu Stefanache is, certainly, a polemicist who finds sufficient reflexive philosophically-politically nuanced peace. For that reason, in their characteristic manner these personages evolve towards the serious dimension of confrontation of ideas and symbolic destinies, towards meanings that are frequently sought in vain in the fabric of unforeseeable events of time.

...In enumerating several of the certainties of the current political novel, I have knowingly made some fundamental ommissions. For that reason, I can state that this selection does not have a certain criteria or a vague one of citing rare works in the summaries dedicated to a theme like this one.

What interested me first of all was not literary history. In this area Marin Preda, Laurentiu Fulga, Augustin Buzura, Ion Lancranjan, George Balaita, Constantin Toiu, Dumitru Popescu, Dinu Sararu, Petre Salcudeanu, Platon Pardau, Eugen Uricaru and other authors of well-known novels on ideological-political subjects have established their place. What seemed more captivating to me was the projection of certain problems of social philosophy into the dynamics of contemporary prose on ideas and attitudes. Researchers feel that the novel of the last century and a half has gone through several stages, just as would be the case of economics and social affairs, so as to culminate in our times with the political stage. In this, other people estimate, the novel is evolving from an ethic of politics to its philosophy, which to me seems true. It must be stressed constantly, however, that the fact remains notable when it is accompanied by esthetic value. Analyzing the criticism of C. Dobrogeanu-Gherea, G. Calinescu cites the norms referring to art: as is known the critic from CONTEMPORANUL sees in artistic creation "a result of the relationship of the natural and social environments." As far as the creator himself is concerned, this "will explain in one way or another the trends of the epoch in which he lives." At the same time, however, the author of "Istoria literaturii romane" [The History of Romanian Literature] fully correctly demands one thing which the Gherist critic ignores: that there must be full agreement between "the criterion of political ideals" and "the artistic existence" of the productions that are analyzed. This type of salutary agreement, it seems to me, can be found in the case of many political novels of the 1970's. We must nonetheless note that, except for some examples, the great novelists of the period gave priority to what they said compared to how they said it. There are sufficient explanations and illustrious precedents everywhere. But, the justification - partial or conditional - does not justify the pejorative wave occasionally raised in naming this "obsessionist" prose and even less establishing a pretended opposition between this and "progressive" prose. Since between the generations as well as between the writers of the 7th, 8th and 9th decades one cannot establish age limits, this is even less true with ideas. Some nuances of the esthetic program can be felt, certainly, but they differentiate individuality sooner than compact groups, "new values" or defining collective trends. Narrative techniques can be and are frequently mastered "while underway," regardless of age, and some writers of the 1960's-1970's series have even participated through the modernization of their writings in the sudden changes since 1980. For that reason, the attempt to incriminate a so-called use - thematic and technical - of the novel during the two previous decades is supported only to the degree in which the writings of the "obsessionist decade" in the general theme of the individual made guilty by history began to give signs of being overstressed. Nonetheless, it is not hard to find that the prose writers who published their works dedicated to "the new prose" during this previous period, anticipated their techniques, being in step with this experiences and findings. It is surprising, for example, to see the totally different techniques of the trilogy "Pumnul si palma' [The Fist and the Palm] compared to those in the novels "Muzeul de ceara" [The Wax Museum] and "Vitralii incolore" [Colorless Windows] by Dumitru Popescu. This was done - while they preserved their ideas, the social message and the civic content. His tendency, as well as that of other writers of this vein, is to coordinate the procedures of literature that "are in sight" with a problem of real human involvement. This can be said about the novel "Refugii" [The Refugees] by A. Buzura. The "new writers" speak about the literature of the fact of life where attention is directed towards the person alongside us - excluding, therefore, a chronicle on historical events, frescoes and great epic constructions -, however, there remains a constant preoccupation for the possibility for new procedures to be instituted in a new preconceived idea that is not at all superior to that of structural monumentality or paradigmatic heroes. This technique of converting the banal into a substance of inspiration, of destroying the boundaries between types, of implicating the author in daily elements or in the syntagma of fashion or the "frenzy of textuality," can become an esthetic as intolerant as any other if we ignore the lessons of the previous decades, keeping in mind their infallibility. The experience of the political novel in social affairs focuses the most precious literary acquisitions of the years of socialist construction and especially since the Ninth Congress. Now, the innovative spirit that has filled the entire life of the rejuvenated country is also bringing about beneficial changes in the realm of the phenomena of awareness. They have succeeded in a continuity of values which for prose has meant an orientation towards our great spiritual traditions, but also towards a radically different materialist reality compared to everything that has ever represented the subject of artistic inspiration. Thus, a rich soil has been created which, in addition to the names listed so far, has captured and will continually capture to raise other new talents. From now on we can mention as illustrating these richly diverse talents of current Romanian prose: Gabriela Adamesteanu, Adriana Bittel, Stefan Agopian, Mircea Nedelciu, Cristian Teodorescu, Nicolae Iliescu, Tudor Dumitru Savu, Petru Cimpoesu, Sorin Preda, Ion Grosan, George Cusnarencu, Bedros Horasangian, Adina Keneres and others.

The certainty of our prose for civic inspiration is thus proved by an expressed viability in the uninterrupted vibration of revolutionary awareness and in its prompt and responsible reaction to the demands of a world in frenetic renewal.

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NEW TRENDS IN HISTORIOGRAPHY HIGHLIGHTED

Bucharest ROMANIA LITERARA in Romanian No 34, 21 Aug 86 p 4

[Article by Valeriu Rapeanu: "Historiography's New Spirit"]

[Excerpts] I believe that one of the most noteworthy aspects of our publication efforts of the last few years, intended to bring about important changes in the field of literary research and creativity, is the new direction of Romanian historiography. Of course, each publication event is greeted, in due course, with articles and reviews. Without intending this as a balance sheet, or as an attempt to go over what has been said so far, our comments of today are meant to underscore some of the reference points of productive developments. Of course, this process cannot be seen in isolation, apart from the massive undertaking begun in 1980 of reprinting some of the great works of historiography of the distant as well as the recent past, whose absence from our intellectual life has been a damaging one for a long time. Last year's printing of the first volume of "Istoria Romanilor in Dacia Trainana" ["The History of Romanians in Trajan Dacia"] by A.D. Xenopol, preceded and accompanied by some large volumes from the works of N. Iorga Gh. I. Bratianu, Victor Papacostea, I.C. Filitti and Mihai Berza did not represent merely a justified act of restoration. All of this also enriched our horizon of knowledge and thought.

Let us not forget the fact that for many decades, and here we are referring to the fifties, the image of Romanian social and political life during the interwar perior was characterized by fakery, fraud and inauthenticity, lacking the slightest respect for the truth, seeking to bring to the fore "small history," to highlight all that represented human misery and to arouse an unhealthy, impure curiosity--a literature that cannot be considered literature.

We must add another fact which cannot be nelected when speaking of works of historiography considered as generators of trends as well as items in their own right. And that is the fact that the generation of writers who today are 50 years old was formed in the cultural climate of the fifties, when history was being deformed and falsified to such an extent as to cause genuine inhibitions in a young person towards a past which appeared to him--not only once--as a collection of monsters and depraved actions. But now, they discover history as it was, meant to attract them to it and win them over, to make them think about it and try to give it its due.

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REVIEW OF BOOK ON 18TH CENTURY MOLDAVIAN CULTURAL FIGURE

Bucharest ROMANIA LITERARA in Romanian No 36, 4 Sep 86 p 8

[Article by Al. Graur: "A Precursor: Lazar Asachi"]

[Excerpts] The name of Gheorghe Asachi, founder of the Moldavian school system, is known to us. [G. Asachi, 1788-1869; studied in Lvov, Vienna and Rome; one of the founders of the first Romanian newspaper in Moldavia, "The Romanian Bee"; author of historical novels, poetry and fables; composed the first Romanian sonnets, influenced by Petrarch; held conservative political views, opposed unification of Romanian Principalities.] However, we know nothing of his father, Lazar Asachi, who was born in 1757 and died in 1825. Our encyclopedias do not say anything about him. It is true that I. Ghetie talked about him in the review "Limba Romana" ["The Romanian Language."]

A book was published last year in Sibiu entitled "Lazar-Leon Asachi in Cultura Romana" ["Lazar-Leon Asachi in Romanian Culture"] by Antonie Plamadeala, which talks about Lazar Asachi as a "great precursor" of contemporary Romanian culture.

We discover in this book that Lazar Asachi was a "fighter for social and political rights" (p 12), a patriot (p 23) and a man of great culture. He published several translations (he knew French well) as well as original works, though a good number of his writings remained in manuscript form and were unknown. The author of the book found them and published them in the book with an introduction.

Scholars of the period are usually reproached for manipulating the Romanian language, seeking to bring it back closer to Latin. Asachi used the Latin alphabet, but adopted "moderate solutions as regards the latinization of the language." He knew Russian, therefore he was not opposed to the idea of borrowing from the Slavic languages.

The author deserves to be congratulated for bringing to our attention a man of culture about whom we knew almost nothing. The book is well-organized and we agree that Asachi's work "awaits evaluation, so he can take his proper place in the history of the Romanian literary language, linguistics and culture" (p 98).

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POLITICS YUGOSLAVIA

CHANGING ROLE OF LCY PRESIDIUM DISCUSSED

Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Aug 86 p 2

[Article by Z. Cerovic: " From Discussion to Reality"]

[Text] In the second meeting of the newly elected LCY Central Committee, its first working meeting, which was held last month, during the debate of the programs of operations of a number of the highest bodies of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia it was observed, not without good reason, that one of the first things that must be accomplished as soon as possible is the new status and role of the presidium of the LCY Central Committee as defined in the bylaws, which would also create to a considerable extent the preconditions for greater effectiveness in building, but above all in carrying out, the views and conclusions of the central committeee adopted on the basis of unity.

Under the bylaws the presidium of the LCY Central Committee is an executive-political body, not a political-executive body. This phrasing implies a demand for building new and different relations between the presidium itself and the central committee, but also an essentially different kind of operation of the party´s presidium.

The New Status and Role

That is, as Radisa Gacic, secretary of the presidium of the LCY Central Committee, mentioned, it is indispensable to put an end to the vague discussions which, and the experience of the last period between congresses provides the best confirmation of this, have diverted the presidium from its main executive-political and organizational tasks and gradually placed it in the position of taking over from the central committee the functions of the maker of policy, or all energies will be exhausted in the debates, which will not reach a concrete conclusion.

Without absolutizing at any price the opinion and belief that the changes in the bylaws can in and of themselves guarantee a change of a particular practice, however essentially new the way in which they set forth the manner and method of operation of the supreme body of the League of Communists and its presidium, it still must be said that to a considerable extent they are crucial to the manner and degree in which unified views are achieved concerning the essential issues of society and the party, and, most important of all, to the extent to which activity in republic and provincial organizations and the party rank-and-file will be stimulated to carry out the agreed policy.

The most important thing at the present moment would seem to be to shift the work of the presidium from the area of discussion to specific commitment both in improving the work of the central committee itself, from the building of policy all the way to constant and organized monitoring of its realization and the taking or proposal of steps to put the commitments adopted in specific terms. Instituting a practice in which the presidium adopts its work program only after the work program of the central committee has been adopted should contribute to this.

It has to be emphasized that in its function of carrying out the policy of the LCY Central Committee the presidium is this time also being given an important role and responsibility for overall coordination of the work of the top party leadership both with executive-political bodies of the central and provincial committees and also with bodies and organizations at the level of the Federation.

Grassroots Initiative

Among the innovations which should contribute to improving the method and content of the work of the presidium and of the central committee is the endeavor within the context of the collective method of work and demand for greater respect for the opinion of the party public to rely to the maximum on grassroots initiative and more extensive use of scientific, professional and other creative potential of society, as well as on improvement of the internal information system throughout the League of Communists of Yugoslavia. Performance of the tasks so conceived, it is believed, would guarantee that the central committee will operate as the authentic center for establishing and conducting the overall policy of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia. This would also contribute to a strengthening of the responsibility of the central and provincial committees for the state of affairs and relations in the LCY as a whole. In practical terms conditions are created thereby to avoid federalization of the party and for democratic centralism, as the basis of overall relations in the League of Communists of Yugosalvia, to be still more an expression and condition of unity of action and broader commitment from members of the League of Communists.

In order to promote the work of the supreme body of the LCY and its presidium and in order to avoid the practice whereby those bodies frequently concern themselves with the same issues, that is, to overcome more rapidly differences concerning individual issues, commissions have been given greater importance in the new organization of the work of the top party leadership. The commissions, whose number is being increased, should, it is envisaged, provide better communication and greater involvement of scientific, professional and creative forces in preliminary elucidation of certain ideological issues and differences and to creation of conditions for arriving more rapidly at unified views and conclusions in meetings of the presidium and the central committee.

Nor should we overlook warnings which have been issued to the effect that this position of the commissions would create an opportunity for the presidium to organize itself once again as a political-executive body, rather than an executive-political body, since in practical terms it would summarize what had been taken up in the commissions and draw the conclusions therefrom. The question of how this is to be worked out and a possible repetition of the old practice avoided remains open.

So, in order to take the inevitable step forward, it is expected that this fall, in a meeting in which the LCY Central Committee will debate the strengthening of the central committee with respect to political ideology, organization and action, the operating procedure for the central committee and presidium will be adopted. This is yet another occasion to debate once again the method of work, achievement of the place and role of the central committee and presidium, and their competence to perform the important tasks which await them.

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SOCIOLOGY CZECHOSLOVAKIA

RECENT SURGE IN CRIMINAL ACTIVITY AMONG YOUTH DISCUSSED

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 29 Jul 86 p 3

[Interview with Zdenka Houskova, director of the department of CSR General Prosecution; Major Jaroslav Vojtisek, chief of the department of Criminal Services Administration at the SCR Ministry of the Interior; Karel Tmej, director of the Central Institute for Teachers' Education in Prague; and Petr Niederle, director of the department of family and social welfare at the Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare of the CSR, by Hana Labudova and Karel Walter: "What We Say and What We Do"]

[Excerpt] While we witnessed during the 1970s a steady decline of criminal offenses committed by young persons (i.e., 15-19 years old), from 1979 through 1983 we noted, on the contrary, a considerable increase. The situation has not improved since that time; moreover, the social consequences of such criminal acts, their brutality and violence have become more serious. In addition, more juveniles are taking part in criminal acts committed by gangs. The questions arise: What is the cause of this trend? How is it possible? How can we counteract criminality? We tried to find answers to some of those questions in a discussion in the editorial offices of RUDE PRAVO in which the following participated: Zdenka Houskova, director of the department of General Prosecution of the CSR; Major Jaroslav Vojtisek, chief of the department of Criminal Services Administration at the Ministry of the Interior of the CSR; Karel Tmej, director of the Central Institute for Teachers' Education in Prague; and Petr Niederle, director of the department for family and social welfare at the CSR Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare.

[J. Vojtisek] Our statistics record criminal activity of children and teenagers in ages ranging from 6 to 15 years and of juveniles from 15 to 18 years of age. From this perspective the current share of children and adolescents in overall criminality amounts to about 21 percent. Most cases concern crimes against property, then against morality, and acts of violence. It should be underscored that on the average the offenders are youngsters from every social stratum: schoolchildren, apprentices, high-school students and wards of institutions for youths. As for the family conditions, most of them are children from broken homes or dysfunctioning families.

[K. Tmej] Above all, we are concerned about every act of negative behavior perpetrated by children, especially teenagers from 15 to 18 years of age. They are immature individuals whose physical, mental and moral development has not been completed; they have not achieved social maturity and value orientation. We have instructed teachers in all types of schools to pay special attention to those circumstances.

[P. Niederle] From our point of view the most effective aid is provided above all by the commissions for family welfare, especially at district (county) national committees. In their operations they must focus primarily on the environment from which the child comes and where he or she is now reared or where he or she has been brought up until now.

[Question] Let us stay with the family, which obviously is the root of all the good and bad that one carries in himself all his life. Lately our public has frequently heard the term "dysfunctioning family." Do people correctly understand its meaning?

[P. Niederle] The conclusions made by the commissions point out that parents' notions about the family's educational function are frequently distorted, while they usually understand its economic function.

[K. Tmej] A dysfunctioning family may be a family where on the surface everything looks normal and where the children live in considerable (sometimes excessive) material comfort, yet they are lacking something. Their parents do not create an appropriate emotional climate for them. It is not so much a question of time. Many parents waste even the time spent at home with their children.

The mother and father who are affectionate with their children, who discuss their problems with them, who always pay genuine attention to them, seldom drive their children to seek satisfaction somewhere else, mainly in a peer group, and to bully weaker individuals, which is but a short step to juvenile delinquency. Several important studies--even worldwide--have recently emphasized that the family plays a far more meaningful educational role than, for example, the school, which nevertheless remains an irreplaceable institution.

Theoretical research as well as experience have clearly shown that one half of parents are interested only in what their children do with the money they get and no more than one third (!) are concerned about what their children do in their free time, with whom, and who are their friends. These are very alarming data.

[Question] We know that parents may be prosecuted for child neglect. Under which circumstances does this apply?

[Z. Houskova] The most common criminal offense is the default of mandatory child support. When we prosecute such cases, we go even so far as to apply mandatory sentences of imprisonment, and we prefer to send such persons to serve their term in work [camps].

[J. Vojtisek] Indeed. Last year almost 3,800 cases were prosecuted in the CSR for default in payment of child support.

Parents who neglect their children's upbringing in various ways may be charged pursuant to Article 217 of criminal law for jeopardizing the moral upbringing of minors either because of the parents' indolent or immoral lifestyle, which exposes their children to the danger of corruption, or because the parents themselves introduce their children to such a lifestyle, or because the parents are grossly neglectful in providing appropriate care (including hygiene) for their children; their lack of concern makes it possible for their children, for instance, to succumb to drug addiction or alcoholism. Few parents realize that they may be criminally prosecuted even if they tolerate their child's truancy.

Serving alcohol to children and juveniles is prosecuted pursuant to Art. 218 of criminal law. For charges of misdemeanor it is sufficient if an adult enables minors to consume alcoholic beverages. In this respect our national committees have recently begun to apply higher penalties.

In addition, abuse of persons under one's care is prosecuted as criminal offense pursuant to Art. 215.

[Question[Is article 217 in particular being appropriately applied?

[Z. Houskova] It usually involves a complicated and difficult process to identify and especially to document such criminal offenses. Agencies engaged in criminal investigation are often faced here with the indifference of the environment, even in public organizations and their work committees. It may be a commonly known fact that something is wrong in a particular family, but suddenly no one wants to burn his fingers and thus such criminal offenses are only rarely reported to us.

[Question] Is it the same with educators?

[K. Tmej] School principals and their deputies are fully aware that they have the obligation to report negative conduct on the part of their students to trade unions, departments of education at national committees, and in those cases where some criminal activity is suspected, naturally, to the prosecutor's office or to Public Security as well.

[Z. Houskova] This duty clearly follows from Article 8 of criminal procedures for every principal, teacher, as well as, say, the school custodian. Any failure to fulfill this obligation may result in charges of criminal offense, namely, for violation of public officials' duty, in this case by responsible school personnel.

We may draw a lesson from a case of the secondary economic school on Ressl Street in Prague. Some students of an upper grade (incidentally, members of the SSM [Socialist Youth League]), were harassing their physically weaker fellow student, mostly during recess or in classes of physical education. They would shut him up in a locker and tie him to a chair. They attempted to put a dog's collar around his neck, all of which came to light only after the boy had suffered a mental breakdown. Before that he kept silent because under threats of violence he had been forced to swear that he would not reveal anything to his family.

It is hard to believe that his fellow students or teachers would fail to notice anything for such a long time. Had they not been so indifferent, the case would not have gone so far.

[K. Tmej] There is a kind of false collegiality among certain groups--even among educators--a so-called "good reputation" is important. Moreover, parents frequently demonstrate, particularly through PTA commissions on education, great tolerance in judging some students' wrongdoings; they recommend that the principal wait, that it was just an unfortunate misstep, and therefore, there is no need for any drastic measures.

At such a moment the educator and the teacher may be faced with a difficult problem. On the one hand, the law speaks clearly, but on the other, they can ask themselves, "Have I explored every pedagogical alternative?" Usually they offer the student another chance, accept his promise that he will mend his ways, but often they become disappointed, because they have underestimated the situation.

[Z. Houskova] Even this approach must not stand in the way of the duty to report wrongdoing. Criminal prosecution is a relatively lengthy process, that usually takes about 4 months. During that time the investigator, the defender, the social worker, the teacher or the parents may still be able to seek remedy and to eliminate the causes of [the wrongdoing].

[Question] Are our educators sufficiently prepared to foresee dangerous phenomena which may occur in the groups under their care? Are they adequately informed about them?

[K. Tmej] In the past our educators received no training for such exigencies during their college study and advanced training. Therefore, they had to rely on their own experience. For that reason, since 1975 we have systematically trained all categories of our teachers. Nevertheless, some individuals may be trained on and on and they still fail to do their job properly. This depends on the teacher's ability to observe individual children and to get acquainted with them. Every child is entitled to his or her teacher's time and attention. Unfortunately, some teachers and educators act more like children's supervisors. In fact, this is a matter of love or dislike for the vocation.

I should like to mention a case I had to deal with some years ago. Fourth-graders were supposed to bring Kcs 5 for a theater presentation. One boy did not bring any money; his excuse was that he had forgotten. In reality he was very much aware that his mother could not spare any money because his father had deserted the family and did not pay any child support. That made the boy feel ashamed. Then the school custodian caught the boy in the cloakroom with his hands in the pockets of his fellow students' coats. The principal announced the incident over the school radio that the boy, whose name he mentioned, had tried to steal from the children; furthermore, he instructed the custodian to parade the boy in every classroom. At noon the boy ran home, wrote a note to his mother that he did not mean to steal, and begged her forgiveness. Then he turned on the gas and died.

This irreversible loss of a young life and other similar cases demonstrate that every symptom of negative behavior in children must be treated attentively and sensitively, that it is necessary to analyze it in depth, to approach it prudently, and to choose appropriate, expedient and deliberate measures.

[Question] As a matter of fact, such pedagogical measures include the system of penalties and marks of conduct. It seems that their effect has been diminishing lately.

[K. Tmej] An excess of complaints about the student's objectionable behavior reflects to some extent the teacher's helplessness. As for evaluation of conduct, you may be partly right, but in this conjunction one must realize that our youngsters are changing. Research has shown that in 1986 a 6-year old child is quite different from a child of the same age 15 years ago because the mental development of today's 6-year old is up to two years more advanced. We expect teachers not only to instruct but also to bring up children; therefore, class teachers should be in particular individuals with greater experience, capable of nurturing each student's personality in a desirable way.

[Question] In those cases where there is even the slightest suspicion that something is amiss, teachers are not alone, or are they?

[P. Niederle] The law on the family itself offers national committees the means to exert influence on upbringing even in difficult cases. The committees may issue reprimands not only to children but also to their parents if they fail to provide proper upbringing for their children. Furthermore, the national committees may order supervision of the family and child. Used less frequently is the option of restricting the child's access to places where he or she could meet persons who may be detrimental to his or her wholesome development. In this conjunction, local national committees in central villages have a greater latitude. The most difficult situation is encountered in housing developments which still lack national committees on such a level.

[Question] Do our national committees have sufficiently trained personnel available for such programs?

[P. Niederle] Divorce negotiations take most of the social workers' time. Social workers should continue to follow over an extended period the family in which something is amiss with the child's upbringing and they should acquaint themselves thoroughly with the situation. In some instances social workers do succeed, but more often their approach is bureaucratic.

A better operating network of trustees of commissions for family and children's welfare and especially a more effective and speedy warning system of social organizations and citizens' committees would be very helpful.

Decision of the CSR government No 67 of 1975 instructed the national committees to organize the office of youth supervisor. However, an absurd situation developed. Appropriate social pressures on administrative cuts turned first of all against that very necessary function. In late 1985 youth supervisors were active in only about one-third of all the okreses in the CSR.

[Question] Do you have any impact on such an unfavorable situation?

[P. Niederle] Only by our own persistent supervision.

[Question] Who can really perform this kind of service?

[P. Niederle] They should be experienced social workers well-versed in psychology and pedagogy; at any rate, they must feel a strong attachment to young people. We would welcome preferably men because there are even more women employed in departments of social welfare at national committees than in schools. And here we are often dealing with the problems of children who have lived permanently alone with their mother and, thus, all through their childhood and teens their upbringing is influenced by women alone. This may seem irrelevant, but it is not so.

[K. Tmej] Just imagine that the school must report to appropriate departments of national committees every case where [a student] is absent for more than 20 hours without excuse. One may surmise what occurs if those departments lack appropriately trained personnel, particularly if we consider that at present truancy is a very frequent problem.

[Question] What is the parents' reaction when they are informed or when they realize that something is wrong with their offspring?

[K. Tmej] At the end of the past school year the parents of students who were failing or whose conduct was reprehensible were invited to school. Sometimes their reactions were quite astounding, even when the parents hold a socially prominent position. In this connection we recommend that whenever the situation calls for it the teachers and principals cooperate more frequently with the trade-union organizations in the parents' workplace. Not long ago I witnessed the results in a secondary school. A father who holds a responsible office refused to accept the arguments of a school official, but his attitude changed rather soon after an intervention by the ROH [Revolutionary Trade-Union Movement] organization in his place of work.

[Question] For parents who, despite all their errors in their child's upbringing, are still concerned about their offspring it must be very hard to get reconciled with the fact that their child must be incarcerated if there are no other alternatives. In this respect, what are the legal provisions for juveniles?

[Z. Houskova] If the degree of the threat to society stemming from the act is slight, the whole affair may be settled out of court. From the point of view of our criminal law, in cases of minors penalties are reduced on principle by one half, while the upper level of the basic term of penalty should not exceed five years. The term of imprisonment may be extended up to 10 years only in exceptionally serious cases where the death sentence could be imposed. The juvenile must have legal defense during legal proceedings--in other words, from his indictment to the legal disposition of his case. Furthermore, his parents or the custodial agency have special rights which they may invoke against the minor's will.

Those who have been convicted serve their terms in juvenile correctional and training facilities and they are isolated from adult offenders; they are encouraged to finish their schooling, to work and to expand their cultural and political horizons.

Another principle applies here as well: if the boy's or girl's criminal offense stems from problems in his or her family upbringing, the state may place him or her in protective custody. It should be noted, however, that there are relatively few institutions that provide such care for minors, mainly due to shortages of personnel and accommodations.

[P. Niederle] In the past two years the capacity of such training facilities on the CSR territory has been expanded by 318 units, but according to data of the CSR Ministry of Education, there still are about 250 juveniles, mostly boys for whom institutional or protective custody was ordered but who could not be placed in an institution.

[Question] What can be done with them under such circumstances?

[Z. Houskova] They are still at home or in their previous place of residence which was found unsuitable for them. Frankly, in such cases it is not in the power of the school, training facility or of social workers to exert influence on such persons individually and to prevent their possible recidivism.

[P. Niederle] It is completely in the competence of the kraj national committees to organize training facilities in accordance with the needs of their kraj with regard to the statewide situation. At present most problems are reported in the capital city of Prague and in the Central Bohemia and North Moravia Krajs.

[Question] On principle, the objective is to create in our society **general conditions** so as to prevent delinquency of children and juveniles and to enable them to grow up in a wholesome and sensitive family environment, so that we may successfully deal with the negative influence of some adults around them, and also so that we do not underestimate the impact of bourgeois ideologies alien to socialism. Our aim is to set up an effective system of social prevention. How should this effort be focused?

[Z. Houskova] If we intend to get to the root [of the problem], we must focus mainly on the family, on training for parenthood. Many families still do not adequately foster moral attitudes in their children from early childhood. Children are not being consistently taught to follow certain principles which should guide them throughout their lives and which should serve as their point of reference. We cannot expect that school will later be a panacea, as many parents tend to think.

[P. Niederle] I, too, see the basis of prevention in the family, in the environment where the child develops and grows. We intend to focus on training for parenthood that will begin in nursery school. It is a long-range program which may bear fruit in 20 years, but this is one of our great opportunities to influence the development and relationship of future families and to have an impact on their children.

Moreover, we have considerable weak spots in another area of prevention. Many agencies and organizations are taking one kind of measures or another in order to prevent wrongdoing among our youngsters and juvenile delinquency, but they do not always succeed in getting rid--particularly in their operations--of formalism, which in general is a factor frequently accompanying our educational programs and, therefore, it also hampers prevention. What we need is to come to some agreement, to join forces and to coordinate our operations.

[K. Tmej] The logical solution is to regard school as the coordinating factor. It should cooperate more efficiently with all factors involved in the education of our young generation. At present, however, this poses an extremely difficult and complex demand on our teachers.

In the first place, the principal is responsible for the situation in his school, as well as for the organization of the whole system of training and advanced education of teachers, which includes current problems connected with juvenile delinquency and even criminality. If our educators are better educated about such issues and acquainted with specific cases from which they may learn, that will enable them to recognize promptly negative behavior in the group under their care and also to prevent it.

[P. Niederle] Our commissions for family and children's welfare also offer certain possibilities because practically all factions, i.e., the National Front, national committees and organizations involved in criminal prosecution, are represented in them.

[K. Tmej] This is something for starters. In 1975 the CSR government issued decision No 67 to render protection of youth against antisocial activity more effective.

[J. Vojtisek] Subsequent decisions by the CSR government in March 1983 dealt with the situation and development of juvenile delinquency and in an appendix set the tasks for particular ministers and recommendations for the agencies of the National Front, but not all of them have been meeting their tasks.

Sometimes I stop and think about the method of operations, for example, of the SSM members. It seems to me that they have a tendency to report their achievements mainly in kilograms, hours and money, because that is tangible. But the 40 percent of the offenders from the ranks of the SSM members is also a tangible fact that must not be ignored.

In our experience most of the children prone to delinquency have no particular interests, are not actively engaged in after-school study and sports teams, and do not attend meetings of hobbyists. It is precisely here that the SSM above all has great opportunities to help prevent negative behavior of our young people.

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It depends on each of us, on the way we speak to children and young people. We cannot expect that they will follow our words addressed to them from tribunes, rostrums or at the family table, if we fail to live by those words, and if our own actions, our ethics and our attitudes to work and to our fellow men contradict our words.

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THEOLOGIAN RESPONDS TO AUSTRIAN CHARGE OF PRESS RESTRICTIONS

Prague KATOLICKE NOVINY in Czech 3 Aug 86 p 5

[Letter by Prof Ladislav Pokorny, ThD]

[Excerpt] Many years have passed since my first visit to Graz, my mother's birthplace.

My memories of it were reawakened by the information of foreign news agencies about a letter addressed by the diocesan council of the Stier diocese to Dr Gustav Husak, president of our republic. Part of that letter deals with our country's religious and church press, for which I have worked over several decades and with whose situation and condition I am quite familiar. And here my admiration for the city of Graz and my friendship for Austria would not permit me to suppress my feeling of bitterness.

Why bitterness? As reported by the press agencies, the letter in question alleges, among other things: "The Diocesan Council calls in particular for the end of the state's direct and indirect influence on church work in the media. The restrictions imposed on the church's publicistic program compels believers to seek authentic information in religious 'samizdat.'"

What is meant by the state's influence is probably advance censorship. PLease permit me to comment. For the past 30 years I have cooperated with KATOLICKE NOVINY [Catholic News], managed the journal DUCHOVNI PASTYR [Spiritual Shepherd] and the Charita Publishing House, and authored about 50 volumes of books, textbooks and other publications, but never have I noticed a censor looking over my shoulder. I am fully aware that some 'samizdat' does exist. As long ago as 1979, at the congress of the Pacem In Terris SKD [Union of Catholic Clergymen] in Hradec Kralove, Minister Dr Milan Klusak stressed that our publication program must be expanded and objective information provided for our believers. There has been some improvement since then; nevertheless, we are not yet fully satisfied.

We are resolutely, tenaciously and steadily stepping up our efforts to improve and expand our Catholic press. After all, the only reason that induced me to return to KATOLICKE NOVINY was to help fulfill that task. It was not easy; I had to give up my own plans and for a time abandon my special interest--liturgics. The very fact that I decided to take upon myself such a difficult and arduous obligation in my old age, when it is not usual to start new projects, is also the reason why I feel so bitter.

You may say that I am painting everything in rosy colors. That is not true; I am an optimist who sees the situation realistically. I am not fantasizing, in spite of my propensity to get enthused for a good cause. Moreover, I do acknowledge the weak points of our Catholic press, possibly more so than those who watch it from the sidelines. However, I see those sore spots somewhere else, not where the letter puts them. The first among them is the fact that thus far we have failed to attract our young priests and believers for cooperation with our press and to encourage them to write articles and books, to translate, to make our newspapers more interesting and to increase our contribution. To be sure, those of us who are old will leave our typewriters and never return to them. Another weakness, and at the same time also the hope we are trying to fulfill, concerns the problem of our paper allotment. We should like to increase the number of printed copies even more in order better to satisfy our believers' interest. However, at the same time we realize that there are 17 other churches and religious associations in our country and that they have the same obligations to their believers as the Roman Catholic Church.

Who in our country may write? Every writer must observe the laws of the state where he lives. After all, that principle is valid in other countries as well. With this in mind, we welcome all those who are willing to help; the important thing is what, and how, they write, because the press should serve the people, and our press should serve our believers.

It is not my intention nor is it in my power to analyze the situation of our religious and church press. All I wish to stress is that we are trying honestly, as best we can, to improve and expand our press; hence the feeling of bitterness when our endeavor and our efforts here at home--because this is our country--are disparaged. After all, every country has its own religious and ethical problems, and so does Austria, often even more serious ones. However, every country should deal with its own problems, without intervening in the internal affairs of other countries.

Does that imply that we should be isolated from one another? Of course not! After all, we are mindful of the words of the Scriptures: "Bear ye one another's burdens." However, letters addressed to statesmen may be of little help; there are other ways, for example, prayer and sacrifice. This May I made a pilgrimage to Mariazell. I saw and heard a great deal and also I prayed very much that we try to find ways that would bring us together, that we learn to understand one another, that we stand together like brothers, no matter what the distance and the divisions between us.

9004/13045
CSO: 2400/381

YOUNG PEOPLE REPORTED SKEPTICAL OF FUTURE

West Berlin IWE TAGESDIENST in German No 130, 23 Aug 86 pp 1-2

[Article datelined IWE Berlin 23 Aug 86: "Every Second GDR Youth Views Society's Future With Skepticism"]

[Text] Young people in the GDR view the future of society with relative skepticism, and clearly in a more negative way than they do their personal future. This remarkable finding resulted from studies the Leipzig Central Institute for Research on Juveniles conducted on the opinions about the future held by GDR citizens in the 16 to 25 age group. According to the studies, personal future was "assessed as positive" by 75 percent of the young people, in contrast to the future of society, which was so assessed by only 50 percent. This means that every second GDR citizen is looking rather skeptically into the future of society. The Leipzig juvenile researchers attribute this to the fact that society's developmental processes are "less comprehensible to young people due to their complexity and multiplicity." While young people are able to judge the GDR's potential for growth and development quite well, that is significantly more difficult to do for the totality of developments in worldwide politics and economics. Nonetheless, the researchers concluded that GDR youth had a more positive view of the future of human society than did their contemporaries in capitalist countries.

As the Leipzig institute's studies revealed, personal and societal futures were assessed differently by various groups of young people in the GDR. Graduates of universities and technical colleges rated personal and societal futures more positively than did all other social groups. Young people with a Marxist-Leninist view of the world and members of the party judged things more optimistically, as expected. But even of the young people whose job performance is considerably above average, a scant 60 percent have positive hopes about society's future. In contrast, only about one-third of the young people with below average job performance have a positive view of the future of society.

/12232
CSO: 2300/557

SOCIOLOGY

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

REASSESSMENT OF WESTERN POPULAR CULTURE URGED

West Berlin IWE TAGESDIENST in German No 129, 22 Aug 86 pp 1-2

[Article datelined IWE Berlin 22 Aug 86: "GDR Experts Favor Reassessment of Western Mass Culture"]

[Text] At a colloqium of the State Committee for Entertainment, noted GDR cultural researchers have advocated a cool and objective reassessment of Western popular culture which has been proscribed by SED functionaries. The East Berlin cultural researcher, Prof Dr Dieter Ulle, said that people "can neither ignore the other side's popular entertainment and act as if it didn't exist, nor should they flatly dismiss it as imperialist popular culture, treat all of it the same way, and avoid the effort of taking a differentiated view of it." As an example, Ulle cited the ideologically one-sided assessment of the Federal Republic's television entertainment offerings. He rejected concepts such as "ideological weapon," "instruments of ideological mass influence," and "manipulation of the masses" as being "too shallow." Current discussion about the communicational and technological potential of the "new media" are also reason "to warn against overhasty judgments in one direction or another." It is thus of little benefit to analyze, for example, topics such as video, film clips, music videos or video games primarily from the standpoint "of their destructive aspects or their dangers" without exploring their actual cultural potential.

Ulle stressed that under current conditions "one-sided, narrowed perspectives on the popular culture of imperialism" are "less appropriate than ever to do justice to the complexity of the problem." The cultural scholar pointed out that popular culture had proven to be "an indispensable factor in the psychic and physical reproduction of labor." In view of intense nervous tension and exhaustion, he said, popular culture effects "reproduction in the sense of relaxation and compensatory benefit."

At the colloquim, the musicologist, Prof Dr Guenter Mayer, emphasized that "the presence of the capitalist media industry's products had not decreased in socialist countries, but rather had increased." And he said it would "increase even more" with the growing number of channels and programs on the content and format of which the GDR has no influence. Prof Meyer concluded from this: "we will have to concern ourselves a lot more with how that particular mass of cultural products which has not arisen from our society's practices can be qualitatively adapted to our ways and made capable of furthering the socialist way of life." He expressed the view that Western popular culture should be dealt with "competently" and "coolly."

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CSO: 2300/558

BRIEFS

AIDS DATA PROVIDED--In our country, the first case of AIDS was discovered in 1985, and the number increased to 78 by August of this year. It is hoped that as a result of the strict measures instituted the beginning of this year, further increases will be avoided. [Article: "Drugs Effective Against Cancer, AIDS Research"] [Excerpt] [Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 25 Aug 86 p 3] /12232

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END

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29 SEPTEMBER 1986

East Europe Report

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29 SEPTEMBER 1986

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COOPERATION WITH ZIMBABWE REVIEWED

AU021320 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 29 Aug 86 p 6

[Pavel Kryl article: "Czechoslovakia Has a Good Name in Zimbabwe; the Kingdom of tobacco"]

[Excerpts] Apart from revolutionary changes inside the country, Zimbabwe's independence also meant the development of political and economic relations with the socialist countries. Frequently one had to overcome prejudices on the part of white entrepreneurs, prejudices spread not so long ago by primitive racist propaganda. Now many of them are travelling to the CSSR, GDR, and the Soviet Union for commerical purposes; they can judge from their own experience what is truth, and what are lies.

One of the firms which established trade contacts with Czechoslovakia's is the Inter-Continental Leaf Tobacco (ILT), which exports outstanding Zimbabwean tobacco. This year this firm will deliver 900 tons of tobacco to us, that is 15 percent of all its deliveries to other countries. The firm's headquarters are in downtown Harare, on Forbes Avenue.

ILT's trade relations with the Czechoslovak partners are far more varied than is apparent at the first glance. The firm does not merely sell tobacco, which we simply buy. In fact, everything is carried out within the framework of a cashless transfer. This means that we export our products to Zimbabwe according to the amount of imported tobacco. It is gratifying that the share of engineering products in the total volume of goods delivered to Zimbabwe amounts to 64 percent. We are exporting bearings, measuring apparatus, spare parts for automobiles and bicycles, machine tools, high-lift trucks, synthetic rubber, glass, hunting ammunition, and so forth.

Our textile machinery -- so far we have exported 50 machines -- has proved its excellent worth. The customer's only problem is delivery of material, since our machines have raised his productivity 300 percent. At the same time, during the last 3 years all the goods have arrived from the CSSR with the required quality and within the agreed dealines.

/12624
CSO: 2400/402

MINISTER ON RESULTS, PROBLEMS OF ENERGY SECTOR

AU251046 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 Aug 86 p 2

["pp"-signed Prague dispatch: "Miners' and Power Industry Workers' Results"]

[Text] [Prague] At a press conference held in Prague on Thursday [21 August], Vlastimil Ehrenberger, CSSR minister of fuel and power, briefed journalists on the results of the fuel and power sector last year.

In his speech, he voiced appreciation for the work of miners in the coal basins, which -- with the exception of the Prievidza Coal and Lignite Mines -- are all fulfilling and exceeding the plan. However, he drew attention to the fact that in the subsequent years it will no longer be possible to maintain coal production at the current high level (in the first half of the year, coal production exceeded 63 million metric tons). Although the adverse development of mining costs is inevitable, in view of the progressively more complicated mining conditions, we must not become reconciled to the fact that at some places it costs us Kcs6 to remove a cubic meter of overburden while at other places it costs Kcs16 or even more.

The successful development of nuclear power generation has assisted greatly in the regular supplies of electricity to the national economy and the population. Great attention is being devoted to nuclear safety. However, current delays at the general overhauls of coal-burning power stations threaten to result in losses of hundreds of millions of korunas before the onset of winter because their production may have to be substituted by electricity production from natural gas. Although underground reservoirs contain almost 1.8 billion cubic meters of natural gas, which is more than at the same time last year, in the event of severe frost it will be necessary to regulate supplies of natural gas to large consumers.

The fuel and power sector is the largest consumer of investment resources. That is why it is essential to continuously markedly improve the efficiency of capital investment and to insist on the attainment of projected parameters. Miners are also striving to meet the growing demand for graded coal. This year they want to deliver to the market 900,000 metric tons in excess of the plan. However, large consumers must also contribute their share to satisfying demand for graded coal by substituting for it fuel of lower quality.

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CSO: 2400/402

SLUSOVICE FARM CRITICIZED FOR 'PROFIT-SEEKING'

AU031438 Prague TRIBUNA in Czech No 34 27 Aug 86 pp 16, 17

[Article by Vlastimil Svoboda: "Who Is Bound by Government Resolutions?"]

[Excerpts] The Agrokomplex Slusovice united agricultural cooperative [famous in Czechoslovakia for its super-efficiency, intensive ties with Western firms, unorthodox management methods, and its many successful sideline activities, including production of farm machinery, computers, and insecticides, a department store, and highly successful racing stables, automobile racing club, and soccer club] has decided to include in the broad range of its activities the retreading of truck and rear tractor tires. It is planning to build a factory that would recap 80,000 truck tires and 20,000 tractor tires annually and is also studying the possibilities of retreading passenger car tires. This is production involving great profit and practically no responsibility vis-a-vis the national economy. According to the set division of labor, tire-retreading is the business of enterprises of the local economy run by the Ministry of Interior of the Czech Socialist Republic.

On the other hand, engineer Jiri Draxler, candidate of sciences, general director of Czech Rubber and Plastic Plants economic production unit in Bottwaldov, claims that together with the Slusovice farm he is seeking the fastest way of eliminating the critical shortage of tires.

His arguments, arguments that led to the above decision, are really plausible. Production does not meet demand for new tires at present. In the future, too, it will not grow fast enough to fully meet the needs of road transport. The only available source is the recycling of worn-out tires. However, three out of four of these tires remain in the garages of passenger car owners. A modification of the rules of their procurement could raise the recycling rate by at least 25 percent. However, right now local industry does not have the capacity to cope with such an increase. There are also problems with the declining standard of the retreading plants' technological equipment, which is also reflected in the quality of recapped tires.

The new multi-million retreading plant of the Slusovice united agricultural cooperative, built with the technical assistance of the Czech Rubber and Plastics Plants, would naturally not suffer from such difficulties. On top of that, it is the only organization in the republic to which the economic production unit has promised supplies of top-quality retreading mixtures and preferential supplies of worn-off truck tires. From this viewpoint it would thus be possible to evaluate the agreement between the Czech Rubber and Plastics Plants economic production unit and the Slusovice united agricultural cooperative as an example of socialist enterprise. But...

There are two sides to each coin. In this particular instance the second side is Resolution No. 18 of the Government of the Czech Socialist Republic of 21 January 1986 regarding the "Report of the State of Ensuring the Needs of the National Economy for Retreaded Motor Vehicle Tires in 1986, With an Outlook Up to the Year 1990." This resolution tackles the situation strictly in line with the principles stipulated in the "Main Guidelines of the Economic and Social Development of the CSSR in 1986-90, With an Outlook Up to the Year 2000," that is, primarily by way of the modernization and reconstruction of existing facilities.

Retreading plants in the entire Czech Socialist Republic have always covered the needs of the national economy, various obstacles notwithstanding. This provides a guarantee that they will approach the above government resolution in a responsible manner.

Which of the two different solutions outlined here is more effective and who is better qualified to ensure the retreading of tires? The Agrokomplex Slusovice united agricultural cooperative, whose collective has repeatedly furnished evidence that it is capable of resolving even the most intricate problems in a short time (and for which, moreover, the Czech Rubber and Plastics Plants would create exceptional production and technical conditions)? Or enterprises of the local economy, which have 40 years of retreading experience? Their facilities are evenly distributed throughout the republic, which forestalls unnecessary increases in transportation costs, and they also have all other conditions to provide good quality services for citizens and socialist organizations. The answer is unambiguous: You can only retread as many tires as you purchase from socialist organizations and citizens. The present capacity of the enterprises of local industry is fully adequate to cope with the amount of purchased tires. Construction of a new plant, which is not provided for by the plan, would upset this equilibrium and a situation could arise whereby some existing facilities would stop receiving worn-off tires from the Barum organization [responsible for the procurement of worn-off tires], would have to discontinue the retreading business, and whereby their capacities would remain unused. There is thus no need for new capacities, it is only necessary to modernize the existing ones. Viewed from this angle, /the decision of the Agrokomplex Slusovice united agricultural cooperative and the general management of the Czech Rubber and Plastics Plants in Gottwaldov gives clear priority to branch interests. Yet preference must be given to safeguarding national needs -- in other words, to the implementation of the government resolution, which was adopted after a thorough analysis of all possibilities and needs of our economy./ [passage between slantlines published in boldface]

The Czech Rubber and Plastics Plants should reorient their initiative and cooperate with local industry. It is a fact that it is within their power, by rendering purposeful assistance to the development of retreading, to contribute far more distinctly to the elimination of the shortage of tires than has been the case up to now.

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CSO: 2400/402

ECONOMY CZECHOSLOVAKIA

CSSR GRAIN HARVEST SMALLEST IN 10 YEARS

AU271300 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 26 Aug 86 p 4

[Article by Engineer Frantisek Vrkoc, Doctor of Sciences, of the Plant Production Research Institute in Prague-Ruzyne: "Research Expert's Word on This Year's Grain Crops' Yields"]

[Excerpt] The results of the grain harvest to date intimate that weather, especially in the second half of the season, had an unfavorable influence on yields, above all in the low-lying areas. Therefore the yields are lower and in some places also smaller than estimated as late as July.

The preliminary assessment of the yields to date from accurate field experiments carried out by our institute and the experimental stations of the Plant Production Research Institute in Bohemia and in Moravia at small-size plots indicates that, compared with last year, the reduced yields in most varieties of winter wheat are proportionate at these experimental lots employing meticulous agrotechnology to those in the surrounding practice [Okolni praxe]. Reduced yields fluctuate roughly between 10 percent (in higher-lying areas) and 30 percent (in low-lying areas). Thus, this means that the reduction of yields is almost totally the reflection of the course of the weather situation, which negatively affected the yields of our chief cereal -- winter wheat. Thus, compared with the state of affairs in the past 10 years, a situation has occurred in which the majority of our regions did not achieve optimal values in any of the three yield components -- the number of ears of grain per area, the number of grains in an ear, and in the weight of 1,000 grains.

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CSO: 2400/402

GDR UNABLE TO SUPPLY SPARES FOR HARVESTERS

AU241236 [Editorial Report] Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak on 23 July on page 3, in its "Talk on a Current Topic" column, carries a 1,300-word interview given by Karol Bohacek, deputy director of the Agroet Trade organization in Zvolen, to Kamil Urbanik, entitled "combine harvesters..and how to cure them." The interview deals with the lack of spare parts for combine harvesters from the "fortschritt" agricultural machinery combine in the GDR.

In his opening question, Urbanik reminds Bohacek of a press conference in Bratislava in May where "we heard from a representative of your organization optimistic forecasts and promises concerning supplies of spare parts for grain combines." Bohacek replies: "Regrettably, our predictions have only partially been fulfilled. Only a few days before the press conference, at the spring fair in Leipzig, we had reached an agreement with our foreign partner, in which he definitely 'confirmed' our original orders. Nonetheless, at the beginning of this month we had a list of more than 100 items for combines of the 'e'-line that are not available. Of course, we are not standing about with our arms folded, even though the question quite naturally comes to mind about the actual benefit not only for primary agricultural production but also for our organization of extraordinary steps and measures taken at the last moment."

Confronted with Urbanik's objection that problems with spare parts for combines of the 'e'-line are not new but "have a long beard," Bohacek continues: "This is a matter that is of great concern to us, and I am not exaggerating. We know that our reputation among the agricultural public suffers from it. We have not spared commercial skills and efforts to resolve the problem, including in the last few months, for example at the aforementioned fair. But we cannot lose sight of the fact that in cracking that problem we are greatly dependent on our foreign partner, who has different commitments and his own needs and interests....I do not work to be a bad prophet but no significant improvement in this situation can be expected. I do not even rule out the fact that in the years to come spare parts for combines of the 'e'-line may become even more difficult to come by."

Replying to Urbanik's remark that he is surprised by Bohacek's pessimism because "only 2 years ago it seemed that better times were on the horizon," the Agrozet official then says: "Yes, the situation has been palpably improving in the last 2 years. But this happened after really extraordinary interventions and, as we have been told, deliveries of spare parts to Czechoslovakia were effected at the expense of the producer's own domestic market. You will surely understand that this cannot be endured for long."

In the remaining part of the interview, Bohacek recommends that Slovak farmers reduce their dependence on spare parts for GDR-made combine harvesters by "diversifying," that is, by purchasing Polish "bizon" combines. He says that despite delays in deliveries of spare parts for the Polish harvesters in the first months of 1986, "everything is returning fast to good tracks" and that spares for all modifications of the "bizon" should be abundant by now. He also assures farmers that the import of "bizons" is not "an access of fashion but a program for the entire Eighth 5-Year Plan" and that in both price and performance, the "bizon" compares favorably with the e-514 or other combines of the e-line. "We are pleasantly surprised by the good quality of these machines but, above all, by the until now virtually flawless supply discipline, as we call it, on the part of our foreign partner," Bohacek says.

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CSO: 2400/402

ECONOMY CZECHOSLOVAKIA

HAMAN MINERS, POWER INDUSTRY WORKERS' DAY SPEECH

AU021413 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 1 Sep 86 p 2

["From Speech by Comrade Josef Haman," candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, at a meeting held in Prague on 30 August to mark the "Day of Miners and Power Industry Workers"]

Excerpts] It is appropriate to take the opportunity of this year's Day of Miners and Power Industry Workers to briefly recall how our fuel-power base coped with the entire preceding 5-year plan and which main requirements and tasks arise for it from the program adopted at the 17th CPCZ Congress.

We had to deal with and overcome a number of difficult and intricate problems and tasks in order to stabilize all our coalfields in a situation of deteriorating mining conditions. We know how much endeavor was needed to cope with the consequences of mining accidents, which we can never forget. Extraordinary dedication and heroism at work were necessary for coal mining to honorably come to terms with the tasks of the 5-year plan. This was also due to measures taken to modernize existing technology and innovate, to supply new technology, to stabilize manpower, to protect miners' health and to improve their wage, social, and living conditions.

Following initial difficulties with observance of deadlines in building nuclear power stations -- difficulties which we, however, never solved at the expense of failing to comply with safety principles -- the situation in this area became gradually stabilized in the final years of the 5-year plan. This year electricity generated in nuclear power stations will reach a proportion of 20 percent and next year 25 percent of total Czechoslovak electricity production. This is one of the major structural changes in the fuel and power sector, the prerequisites for which were established in the Seventh 5-Year Plan. It helps us to respond to our limited coal reserves and makes it possible to reduce in a planned fashion the excessive proportion of coal in our power industry as well as the impact of coal-burning on the environment.

Of great importance to us was also the increase in imports of Soviet natural gas and in its proportion in our fuel-power balance on the basis of extensive cooperation with the USSR and our participation in the construction of transit gas pipelines. This participation will continue on a significant scale.

summing up, we can responsibly state that the workforce of our fuel-power base fulfilled its tasks in the Seventh 5-Year Plan, ensured conditions for the smooth running of the national economy and supplies to the population, and came to terms even with severe tests such as the frost at the beginning of last year.

In accordance with the resolutions of the 17th party congress, we must continue to pay exceptional attention to ensuring fuels and power for the national economy.

In keeping with these resolutions, work has now ended on a comprehensive program of developing hydroelectric power stations with an output of over 10 megawatts up to the year 2000. A few days ago this program was discussed and approved by the CSSR Government and the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium. The gradual implementation of this program will increase the utilization of the country's hydroelectric potential from the current less than 36 percent to roughly 65 percent by the end of the century. The degree of the utilization of this potential should further markedly increase after the year 2000. We regard this as an important part of our endeavor to promote a more balanced development of our power industry, improve environmental protection, and make a rational use of natural resources.

However, neither today nor in the years to come shall we be able to do without coal mining. It is no secret that its production is neither easy nor cheap. That is why you yourselves will have to devote much more attention than until now to the issues of the cost-effectiveness of mining and economical utilization of coal reserves. The work of our miners is difficult, highly exacting, and responsible, in view of the increasingly challenging geological conditions under which mining takes place. Our socialist society will continue to hold this work in full esteem.

Building up on measures taken by the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the CSSR Government in the Seventh 5-Year Plan in the area of material incentives, retirement schemes, reducing overtime work, and improving miners' health, social, and living conditions, a set of additional measures has now been prepared for in-depth assessment and discussion. It places emphasis primarily on prevention and on permanently reducing risk factors in the work of miners. It concerns, above all, the development and speedy introduction of new technological devices and measures of a technological nature designed to raise the level of the protection of miners' health against the hearmful consequences of dust, noise, and vibrations, to gradually reduce the proportion of overtime work, and to limit the number of miners exposed to increased risks of damage to their health. In addition to these fundamental measures of a technological nature, possibilities will also be studied of deepening the level of social security of workers threatened with, or already suffering from, mining-related occupational diseases.

There are risks that are inherent to the work of miners, which has always been, and will remain, a battle with nature. However, there are also risks that stem from violations of the principles of safe mining, from an underestimation of the dangers involved, from carelessness, hazardousness, a benevolent attitude to and disregard for shortcomings, and false solidarity within the collective. In many cases this results in accidents, including fatal ones, the development of which is of great concern to us.

Our long-term program of socioeconomic development is linked with the utilization of the potentials of Czechoslovakia's nuclear power complex. That is why it is essential that the construction of nuclear power stations should continue smoothly, in set deadlines, in accordance with the Eighth 5-Year Plan.

In the preceding years we have gained considerable experience in the production of equipment for, construction, and operation of nuclear power plants and have established necessary conditions to guarantee their operational safety. Lessons from the accident at the Chernobyl power plant as submitted by the Soviet side demonstrate the need to apply the strictest demands on the discipline of the people, order at the workplace, and reliable operation of technology. We, too, have already adopted and will continue to adopt some supplementary measures in this respect, concerning the design preparation of manufactured equipment, construction, as well as operation. These measures concern, for example, tightening up quality control of manufactured equipment and assembly work, carrying out prescribed tests in the course of construction and operation, and ensuring consistent observance of technological discipline and order at the workplace.

We fully support the proposals of the Soviet Union submitted to the IAEA in Vienna, in the work of which we have participated for a long time and with great commitment, concerning the formation of international systems for the safe development of the nuclear power industry.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the CSSR Government have discussed the development of the national economy and plan fulfillment in the first half of the year. It is apparent that we have succeeded in maintaining on the whole the upward trend in the dynamism of the creation of material resources.

In spite of this fact, which testifies to the possibilities of the economy and the correctness of our policy, it would be a mistake to yield to any self-satisfaction. The directive of the 17th congress obliges us to critically approach the results we have achieved and to focus attention with great exactingness primarily on those tasks and sectors in which development continues to be unsatisfactory. These include the formidable and frequently absolutely unjustifiable differences that exist between the results of enterprises, sectors, and economic production units. Particularly grave is the unsatisfactory fulfillment of the qualitative indicators of the plan in some branches and sectors and in some enterprises. The progress in improving product quality, in innovation, in modernizing the production base, and in introducing progressive technological processes is slow.

There are great shortcomings in supplier-consumer relations, which adversely affect the regularity of production, slow down the development of enterprising work collectives, and are the subject of justified criticism. It is essential to enhance responsibility and discipline on the part of suppliers in fulfilling obligations and concluded economic contracts, to raise the quality of the entire system of planning and management, and to reinforce comprehensiveness and linkages within the plan at all levels.

We all realize that the further successful upswing of our socialist homeland can be ensured only if peace is maintained in Europe and in the world, if we succeed in averting the threat of a new world war. It is only due to the great endeavor of the socialist states and the USSR in particular that Europe has enjoyed 41 years of life in peace.

However, the most reactionary imperialist circles, especially in the United States, refuse to become reconciled to this situation. They would like to upset the existing military-strategic equilibrium in the world and dictate their will to other nations from a position of strength. They have unleashed a new round of the arms race and are trying to carry out their dangerous plan to militarize outer space.

The socialist countries do not seek superiority in the military-strategic sphere, they do not want and do not need foreign territories. They are in favor of military parity on increasingly low levels, they are in favor of a world free of wars. Marked by this spirit is also the decision of the USSR to extend the one-sided moratorium on nuclear explosions, which the USSR has been observing for over a year, until 1 January 1987. Our people sincerely and spontaneously welcome and support all such peace proposals and initiatives.

/12624
CSO: 2400/402

GOVERNMENT PROGRAM OF HYDROPOWER PLANTS

AU030809 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech and Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 30 August carry on page 1, and pages 1 and 2 respectively, an 800-word Pavel Paral article, entitled "Program of the Construction of New Hydroelectric Power Stations Approved; CSSR government on the Utilization of Hydropower Resources." After stating that "the CSSR Government a few days ago approved a comprehensive program of the construction of hydroelectric power stations with an output of more than 10 MW up to the year 2000," Paral says that currently the CSSR's hydroelectric potential is being used less than 36 percent. Quoting the report issued by the Research Institute of Energetics, Paral notes that hydroelectric plants are currently producing slightly more than 100 kwh annually more than in 1984, when the figure was about 3.7 billion kwh. Even after the Gabcikovo-Nagymaros project is completed and the CSSR receives almost 2 billion kwh annually, Paral continues, the state will "still lag behind the foremost industrial countries in Europe." "The total utilization of the potential of Czechoslovak waterways," he goes on to say, "roughly represents a replacement for 11 million tons of brown coal annually. The current use equals a saving of about 4 million tons." According to Paral, the constructive of new hydroelectric power plants will increase the use of hydroenergy in the CSSR to 63 percent in the year 2000, and at least 80 percent after the year 2015; the new program envisages new projects on the Labe river -- a 21.5 MW plant should be built in Dolni Zleb near Decin in 1996-2001, and five complexes should start working in the year 2004 in Male Brezno in the Usti and Labem district with an output of 12 MW. In the ninth and tenth quinquennium three large hydroelectric power plants should be completed on the Vah River, Paral continues; two in the Zilina district (an 86-MW one on the outskirts of Zilina, and a 100-MW in Strecno); and one in Serad in the Galanta district (64 MWO.

After elaborating on the advantages of hydroelectric power stations that are inexpensive to operate, Paral lists the merits of hydroelectric repumping power stations and some of their locations: the already completed plant in Dalesice, in the Trebic district; Cierny Vah, in the Liptovskiy Mikulas district; and the plant under construction in Glouhe Strane, in the Bruntal district (to be completed in 1994). During the coming decade, Paral goes on to say, the largest CSSR repumping plant (with a 1000-MW output) is to be built near Krivoklat; a 600-MW plant is to be built in Ipal; and Austrian cooperation is being sought for the Bratislava-Wolfsthal hydroelectric project.

/12624
CSO: 2400/402

ECONOMY CZECHOSLOVAKIA

BRIEFS

DROUGHT CAUSES SHORTFALL IN GRAIN--Bratislava (CTKO--This Friday [29 August] in Bratislava representatives of the Slovak Planning Commission, the Slovak Statistics Office, and financial agencies spoke with journalists about the main tasks of fulfilling the state plan of the Slovak SR for the second half-year of 1986, following the analysis of results achieved in the national economy during the first half-year. Although the development dynamics registered in the first half-year, particularly in industrial production and in construction, was on the whole more rapid than planned, problems in the smooth and rhythmic operation of production, in the structure of its range of products, and in the level of relations between suppliers and customers nevertheless continue to exist, and to some extent have even deepened. The shortfall of grain and corn, caused by extremely dry weather, is estimated at approximately 300,000 tons. In the second half-year we are to realize 59.2 percent of the volume of foreign trade; 56 percent of construction production; and more than 73 percent of deliveries of machinery and equipment for capital construction, and approve operations of 14 of the 16 construction projects planned for the current year. [Text] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 30 Aug 86 p 2] /12624

CSO: 2400/402

ECONOMY POLAND

DLUGOSZ INTERVIEW ON ECONOMIC INTEGRATION

AU281823 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 26 Aug 86 p 3

[Second part of interview given by Stanislaw Dlugosz, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers Planning Commission, to Tomasz Bartoszewicz: "Accelerated Development"; date and place not given--first paragraph is RZECZPOSPOLITA introduction]

[Excerpts] Yesterday's edition of RZECZPOSPOLITA carried the first part of an interview with Stanislaw Dlugosz, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers Planning Commission, on the changes that are taking place in socialist economic integration. The second part of the interview is published today.

[Bartoszewicz] This is probably the right juncture at which to ask what sort of mechanisms are going to be employed to improve integration processes?

[Dlugosz] Socialist economic integration is a very complex social and economic process. Simplifying matters somewhat, the economic rationale behind it is that the sum of the economic capacities of the community's member-states should provide more than its constituent parts. It is also a question of integration processes genuinely accelerating the economic development of member-states. In the case of less developed states, such as Cuba, Mongolia, and Vietnam, these processes should aid the attainment of a similar level of social and economic development. This is possible through real production specialization and the development of a many-sided socialist international division of labor.

[Bartoszewicz] That is a sort of declaration of principles, to which everybody has been adding his name for a long time. However, so far there has been a lack of effective methods for carrying out these tasks.

[Dlugosz] That is why leaving aside the obvious importance of political motivation, which we talked about during the first half of our conversation, we must strive unequivocally toward strengthening economic motivation and enlarging its scope. Economic integration at the level of the world economy began to develop intensively during the first few years following the end of World War II. It is developing in one form or another on every continent. And although the foundations and nature of integration in the capitalist world are completely different from the aims and nature of our economic integration, we often find ourselves dealing with objective economic processes (the benefits of economies of scale, for example) or scientific processes (the advantages derived from the efficient allocation of investment funds for research and development).

[Bartoszewicz] You mentioned bilateral tendencies as being one of the checks on integration in the past...

[Dlugosz] That is why it is also necessary to make cooperation and trade more multilateral in character.

[Bartoszewicz] But how can this be achieved?

[Dlugosz] This is a very complicated matter from the point of view of practice. It is question, above all, of moving away from assessing economic cooperation in bilateral terms, because viewing economic cooperation in these terms means in practice cooperation based on the lowest common denominator. As I have already said, making all currencies convertible within the community is an essential step, as is the development of financial and credit mechanisms that would make it easier to extend the scope of multilateral and bilateral cooperation in situations which require a particular partner to run a payments deficit for a certain time. This would provide a stimulus for operations of various kinds and would not make it necessary for trade to fall rigidly in line with bilateral considerations concerning dates and the range of goods traded.

[Bartoszewicz] To sum up our discussion, I would like to say that your vision of CEMA development envisages very great changes in the entire socialist community, especially in the economic field.

[Dlugosz] Changes of this kind were announced in the documents adopted at congresses of communist and workers parties during 1985 and 1986. It suffices to examine the documents of our 10th PZPR Congress and those of the 27th CPSU Congress. In this area we are actively engaged in bilateral and multilateral exchanges of experience with socialist countries. This process will continue to be intensified.

In conclusion, I would like to stress that improvements aimed at accelerating the development of socialist integration are particularly necessary for our country. The 10th PZPR Congress resolution states that among the most important conditions for our economic development are an increase in our export capacity and the intensification of economic integration with CEMA countries. It is understandable that we should concentrate on CEMA in view of the scale of our economy and the negative attitude that Western states have displayed toward us so far. One should also always bear in mind that it is the USSR and the other CEMA member-states that are and will remain the main external factor behind the acceleration that is essential to our economy. However, this does not mean that we are any less prepared to engage in partner-like cooperation with states that do not belong to CEMA, as long as such cooperation is conducted on the basis of the principles of true partnership, that is to say, on the basis of equal and mutual advantage.

/9604
CSO: 2600/679

POOR DEVELOPMENT OF SMALL-SCALE PRODUCTION NOTED

AU291206 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 27 Aug 86 p 3

[Article by Henryk Chadzynski: "Dispute About Small-Scale Production--A Cinderella?"]

[Excerpts] One might think that defending small-scale production is like taking coal to Newcastle in view of the fact that the green light has been given so many times to such production, to which enormous hopes were attached in the shape of expanding small enterprises and better supplies of services. Recent statements have stressed that small-scale production has even been a testing ground for economic reform. However, what has happened is that the advantageous principles of this production have ceased to operate and its entire sphere has been subjected to general institutional solutions. The results are already there: A violent expansion of small enterprises has still not taken place and there is hardly any reason for assuming that the slogan "small is beautiful" will be accepted in our economic practice and will produce results in line with our needs and potential.

As is being demonstrated by events in many countries, small-scale production is an objective necessity for contemporary economic practice. It is being dictated not only by the need to overcome current difficulties, especially supply difficulties, but also by the structural changes in the economy. The expansion of small-scale production has always been a crucial element in raising the efficiency and effectiveness of economic management, and this must be reflected in the programs for the country's development.

That is why in December 1983 the PZPR Politburo and the SD Presidium passed a resolution on more fully exploiting the potential of small-scale production, stating that its share in the structure of the country's industries must be increased in order to increase the flow of goods for the population and to generally improve the efficiency of economic management.

However, it is strange that despite such an unequivocal stand by the political authorities vis-a-vis small-scale production, its projected acceleration and greater share in the national economy continue to run in practice into so many obstacles. What is more, even planners have not paid the necessary attention to this production as is obvious from the available documents on economic plans up to 1990.

Let us recall that controversies have already been created by the assumptions of the 1986-1990 economic plan, which treats small-scale production as an appendage of the key industries, whereas the point at issue was to regard this production as an equal partner with preferential rights. The intentions in this regard as presented in the draft economic plan are rather moderate. That is why the Small-Production Council, which advised the premier, has drawn up a program that provides for more than doubling the rate of the development of small-scale production in comparison with the 1986-1990 national economy plan. It has advised that this rate should amount to over 58 percent compared with the planned 25 percent.

This is a rather large difference, and the reasons for it should not be sought in a different evaluation of objective conditions, but primarily in a different treatment of small-scale production precisely as a factor that helps to boost the efficiency of economic management. The authors of the program boldly assert that the results achieved by small-scale production in 1983-1985 show that it did not exploit all production opportunities for subjective reasons and that one illustration of this is the different speed with which local industries in individual voivodships have been rebuilt and developed. Besides, an analysis of the results achieved by small-scale production in 1983-1985 in all sectors, including the private sector, shows that objective opportunities for promoting production were not exploited.

This finding cannot be put in doubt even by the indisputable fact that during the period of overcoming the effects of our crisis, small-scale production was more efficient than the key industries. However, its performance was not equally satisfactory in all sectors and, in addition, rather disturbing trends toward flatering expansion asserted themselves. The appraisal of the results achieved by the socialized sector of small-scale production is the least controversial, although judgments on this score also differ.

The aforementioned facts must induce people concerned to pay attention to reality, which differs so much from programmatic principles. This applies to the private sector to an even greater extent, but this is another subject.

/9604
CSO: 2600/679

MINING, POWER INDUSTRY PRODUCTION DATA CITED

LD312237 Warsaw PAP in English 1818 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] Warsaw, 31 Jul--Miners and power industry workers have fulfilled their targets set for this month, spokesman for the Mining and Power Industry Ministry has said.

Miners have extracted nearly 16.5 million tonnes of hard coal this month, which is over 200,000 tonnes more than in July, 1985. In the past 7 months, coal extraction topped 111.7 million tonnes. Poland exported nearly 3,310,000 tonnes of coal this month and a total of 20,367,000 tonnes in the 7 months of this year.

Crews of the open-cast lignite mines have closed this month with the output of 5,300,000 tonnes, which means nearly one million tonnes more than in July 1985. Since the beginning of this year, they have produced more than 38 million tonnes of coal, 5,370,000 tonnes more than in the same period last year.

Gas supplies for industry and population closed at 702 million cubic meters, including nearly 565 million cubic meters delivered by the Soviet Union. Five thousand, four hundred forty four million cubic meters of gas were provided for industry and population over the 7 months of this year, with the Soviet supplies reaching nearly 3,830 million cubic meters.

The power industry has generated 9,880,000 kwh of electric energy this July, while the figure for January-July 1986 is close to 80 billion kwh.

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CSO: 2020/195

BRIEFS

TEMPORARY RULE ON PRODUCE SALES--In connection with the good crops of fruit and vegetables and prompted by a concern that good use should be made of them, the mayor of Warsaw has permitted producers who do not possess a trading concession to sell fruit and vegetables without paying any marketplace fees, in places designed for this form of trade--in market squares, fairs and market places--in Warsaw and in the Warsaw Voivodship region. The retail prices of fruit and vegetables may not be higher than those in socialized trade. This decision will be in force as of tomorrow and will continue to be in force until 15 September. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 28 Aug 86] /9604

CSO: 2600/679

TONY BENN'S BBC INTERVIEW REMARKS APPLAUDED

AU041559 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 30 Jul 86 p 2

[Colonel W. Zielinski commentary: "A Case of Inconvenient Good Sense"]

[Text] Several days ago, Krzysztof Pszeniecki, the director of the BBC's Polish-language section, conducted an interview with Tony Benn, a member of the British House of Commons and a member of the Labor Party. The content and tone of the MP's utterances were far removed from those that have hitherto been typical for the radio station. One could detect a feeling of irritation in the questions asked by Pszenicki, questions that were frequently of a completely provocative and aggressive kind, because of the assessment of the situation in our country put forward by Tony Benn.

The member of the British House of Commons spent several days in Poland at the invitation of the Polish Institute of International Affairs, where he delivered a lecture. He also met and spoke with representatives of the party and state, the church, and with people who are opposed to socialist Poland. T. Benn formulated an opinion on our political situation on the basis of these meetings. His view of the situation is far removed from the propaganda stereotypes propagated by subversive radio stations and even from the claims made by official persons in Western states.

There is little doubt that Pszenicki did not expect the following answer when he asked why the central British trade union body, the Trade Union Congress, recognizes "Solidarity" and does not want to have any dealings with the new trade unions in Poland:

"...Some of the documents issued by Solidarity's Provisional Coordinating Committee that I have read sounded to me like pure Thatcherism.... A Western observer is surprised by this convergence of the views held by Reagan, Mrs Thatcher, and the British Trtskiyists who support Solidarity. Why is this so? Reagan and Mrs Thatcher believe that Solidarity will destroy socialism in Poland, and that is why they support the movement..."

In response to a question that implied that there was no democracy in Poland, Tony Benn gave some examples of "democracy" in Great Britain:

"Let us look at this concept democracy. We are a democratic state but there is a civil war going on in Northern Ireland, there are no independent courts, and the women who demonstrate for peace outside the Greenham Common base are continually arrested. I recently went to Wapping, where the police beat pickets with truncheons for several hours. And much of the BBC's propaganda on British democracy and the different character of Eastern Europe is somewhat misleading... As far as the BBC, for which I once worked, is concerned, I believe that the negative Polish programs broadcast by other sections of the BBC to Eastern Europe are very damaging... They often represent Poland's situation in a manner that does not correspond with the views of Poles themselves. I believe that this form of cold-war propaganda is a big mistake. We must live in peace."

"And I wonder," Benn goes on to say, "to what extent authentic opposition to the old trade unions, which expressed itself through Solidarity, is identical with the published opinions of people acting in the name of Solidarity. It seems to me that Solidarity was an expression of opposition to many bad phenomena -- in central planning, in the functioning of the bureaucracy. On the other hand, there were many people who wanted to destroy socialism in Poland and to create a capitalist society, and they exploited society's dissatisfaction to propagate something that constituted a revolutionary movement... I was also opposed to the Americans using Solidarity for the purpose of bringing down the Polish Government, in the way in which they brought down Allende in Chile..."

The accuracy of the assessment of many phenomena in Poland formulated by the member of the British House of Commons is noteworthy. This applies especially to his assessment of the activities of people acting in the name of Solidarity and their ideological links with the most bellicose leaders and representatives of imperialist states. And what must be stressed is that Tony Benn defined the goal of their activity precisely: the destruction of socialism in Poland. Pszenicki's irritation should not come as a surprise to us. Tony Benn's objectivity and sound reason is not only inconvenient; it also compromises the anti-Polish campaign that the BBC and other such radio stations have waged hitherto.

/12624
CSO: 2600/676

MESSNER VISIT TO HUNGARY PREVIEWED

LD040627 Warsaw PAP in English 1640 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Warsaw, 3 Sep--Tomorrow, Polish Premier Zbigniew Messner will start his official, friendly visit to Hungary.

This visit will constitute an important step towards the implementation of decisions and aims adopted during Janos Kadar's talks with Wojciech Jaruzelski held here last March.

The friendship of long standing, mutual assistance, solidarity in action, and favourable cooperation are factors shaping Polish-Hungarian relations for years. Particular prospects for developing them emerged after World War II, when they were based on proletarian internationalism, systemic unity. As early as in 1948, both countries signed an agreement on cooperation and mutual assistance, and along with the "Comprehensive Programme of the Development of Relations Between Poland and Hungary in the Years 1984-1990" signed in 1984, it constitutes the foundation of the development of all-round cooperation.

The decisive role in consolidating Polish-Hungarian relations is played by the cooperation between the worker's parties and meetings of the leaders of both socialist states. In April, 1982, Wojciech Jaruzelski paid a visit to Hungary and in October, the following year, Poland played host to a party-governmental delegation led by Janos Kadar. In November, 1984, the two leaders held talks in Budapest, and in March this year, the general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Worker's Party stayed in Poland on an official, working visit. Also regular and frequent are talks at governmental level, especially economic ones.

A constant development of economic relations and trade is recorded. Crucial cooperation agreements are signed. Polish-Hungarian commodity turnover increased in 1981-85 from 715 million to 1 billion roubles. This year's exchange is estimated to exceed the value of 1.1 billion roubles. Close cooperation covers first of all the automotive industry, as well as the chemical, pharmaceutical, and the electro-engineering industry. This year, Poland will purchase more than 1,000 "Ikarus" buses, in exchange for Polish passenger cars, trucks and vans. More than 50,000 Polish Fiat 126 P economy cars have been already exported to Hungary, along with "Nysa," "Zuk" vans, and "Star" trucks. Nearly all colour TV sets produced in Hungary are equipped with Polish tubes. Some 9,000 Polish specialists are working in Hungary.

The Polish-Hungarian cooperation serves the development of both states, as well as, the consolidation of the socialist community. It is worth adding, that both befriended nations and states are linked by identical attitudes towards international developments and issues of the contemporary world. Both countries, along with the remaining Warsaw Treaty states, act in the international arena in favour of the implementation of peace aims, elimination of threats posed by the implementation of peace aims, elimination of threats posed by the confrontation-oriented policy of imperialism. Polish and Hungarian foreign policies contribute to the consolidation of peace and detente.

/9274
CSO: 2020/194

MESSNER VISITS MILITARY UNITS 2 SEPTEMBER

LD031951 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 2 Sep 86

[No video available]

[Excerpts] In accordance with the practice established after the 10th PZPR Congress members of the party leadership went to direct meetings with work forces today. Such gatherings allow one to get acquainted with the opinion of the working class on the subject of the most topical issues which trouble the working people and provide opportunity to think about the implementation of the tasks formulated by the congress. Zbigniew Messner, chairman of the Council of Ministers, stayed at works in Pila.

Premier Zbigniew Messner also visited today military units. Here is a unit of our Air Force. The premier was welcomed by Army General Florian Siwicki, minister of national defense. Premier Zbigniew Messner Saluted the military banner. [martial music]

[Begin recording] [Messner] Greetings, soldiers!

[Soldiers] Greetings, Comrade Premir! [end recording]

The guest was told about the tasks facing the Air Force and ways and methods of training of the flight and ground personnel.

Here is the SU-22 aircraft and its armament. This is one of the most modern aircraft of the Air Force. The premier was interested in its performace date and in the way in which this aircraft is flown. [passage indistinct] Here is a group of leading pilots of this unit. The informal conversation focused on the service in the Air Force and its demands.

Here is a mechanized unit belonging to the Pomorze Military District. The training of subunits of various kinds is taking part here, on this open-air training ground near the barracks. These soldiers also were visited by Premier Zbigniew Messner. During the visit he was acquainted with the unit's weapons and also the role of the Pomorze Military District in Poland's defense system. The premier also visited the remembrance room of the unit and its training areas.

/12624
CSO: 2600/677

PARTY LEADERS MEET, DIALOGUE WITH WORKERS

LD031503 Warsaw PAP in English 0645 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Warsaw, 2 Sep--Members of party leadership--the Political Bureau and PUWP CC Secretariat--spent Tuesday, 2 September, on visits to various Polish regions and resulting direct conversations and meetings with workers' crews. In this way, just like after the 10th PUWP Congress in July and then in early August, the present meetings have become a concrete fulfillment of the principle, formulated by the 10th Congress, that members of central and provincial party authorities will use a day a month, scheduled for CC Political Bureau meeting, for taking part in meetings of basic party organizations, meeting with worker crews, party members, and people of no party affiliation.

The concrete and businesslike dialogue which developed during today's visits was dominated by issues related to the place and role of the basic party links in their millieus, conditions of successful overcoming the still existing difficulties, initiating the movement of a universal and solid work. For the participants, i.e., party leadership members, workers, and activists from individual enterprises, it was an occasion to present their experience and views regarding the most important social, political, and especially economic problems important for the crews.

PUWP CC Political Bureau member, Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner, paid a working visit to the northwestern town of Pila today. He was interested, among other things, in the province's economic problems.

The prime minister met with workers of Poland's largest producer of light sources, the "polam" lighting equipment factory, where he acquainted himself with the production process and the possibilities for its further modernization, as well as with the welfare conditions of the employees.

At the end of his visit to Pila, Zbigniew Messner met with the provincial authorities to discuss social and economic problems of the region and the prospects for its development.

PUWP CC Political Bureau member, Minister of Foreign Affairs Marian Orzechowski visited the "Rewolucji Pazdziernikowej" printing house in Warsaw. Answering a question from a trade unionist concerning the Polish foreign debt, Orzechowski said that the pace of repayment depends also on the creditors. If they start treating Poland as a normal partner worthy of investment, there will emerge a possibility to modernize Polish industry and, in consequence, increase exports, which is a condition of gaining funds to repay the debt and interest. But first of all we ourselves must improve the state of our economy, seek its modernization and updating, the minister added.

Concrete forms of efficient implementation of the 10th PUWP Congress resolutions were the subject of conversations between Political Bureau member, PUWP CC Secretary Jozef Baryla and employees of the petrochemical works in Plock. The "Petrochemia" plant fully approves the 10th PUWP Congress' proposals concerning the rationalization of employment and better management of labour. The plant has already succeeded in introducing brigade and "agency" systems of work at its production sections, which are based on agreements between worker teams with the management on the execution of tasks. Now it sometimes happens that one worker is enough to do the job done previously by four. Jozef Baryla listened to the workers' opinions and remarks on this question.

Participants in the conversations pointed out that--in line with the suggestions of the 10th PUWP Congress--the upcoming factory PUWP report-electoral conference will discuss a programme for employment stabilization and rational manpower management.

PUWP CC Secretary Stanislaw Ciosek met with workers of the "Lucznik" metal works in Radom, where sewing machines and typewriters are made.

The workers shared with Ciosek their observations and remarks on the economic reform principles, the attestation of jobs which will be soon implemented also in this enterprise, the possibilities of wider utilization of modern technological progress, the working conditions, discipline, and productivity. They stressed that wages are now closely related to the effects the workers reach at their workstands.

Ciosek also visited the nation's and Europe's largest coal-burning power plant "Kozienice" where, like at "Lucznik," production and welfare-related issues were in the focus alongside the attestation of jobs.

Conditions of daily work and commuting, queues in stores, lack of sufficiently developed and easily accessible services--those are some issues which came up in conversations of member of Political Burea, Secretary of the PUWP CC Jan Glowczyk with inhabitants of Skierniewice, central Poland.

Visits in shops brought into focus glaring unconcern, lack of organizational skills and indifference in treatment of customers there. Although breadstuffs are produced in sufficient quantities, deliveries of meat products and meat to local stores are big, the organization of sales is often disastrous. Inhabitants of Skierniewice criticized those shortcomings and offered ways to eliminate them.

Jan Glowczyk also visited employees of the Skierniewice enterprise of ventilation equipment "RAwent" and sought the views of workers on things which stood in the way of a better life of everyone. In reply, foreman Zbigniew Michalak said that high quality of products should be a matter of honour of every worker, wages must be dependent on the quality of labour and professional skills. Good specialists should have good salaries. This should be the concern of the political and administrative management of the enterprise, trade unions, self-governments. Similar opinions and thoughts were also expressed during Jan Glowczyk's visit to the Zyrardow factory of technological fabrics. Conversations with workers centred on problems of organization and quality of labour, both in the Zyrardow enterprise and in the country.

Last month I earned additionally more than four thousand zlotys: the new system of wages permits to earn more--this opinion was expressed by Stnaislaw Nowicki from steel workers "Warszawa" in a conversation with visiting member of Political Bureau and Secretary of the PUWP CC Jozef Cryrek.

Mill operator in the same works, Jozef Piotrowski, said that the workers feel that the authorities should do more to halt price and wage escalation. His younger colleague Waldemar Janiszewski pointed to the need for a greater differentiation of wages, including greater bonuses for shift workers.

Alternate member of the Political Bureau and First Secretary of the PUWP Voivodship Committee in Gdansk Stanislaw Bejger and Deputy Premier Wladyslaw Gwiazda visited employees of "Bimet" of Gdansk, the enterprise producing 95 percent of all Polish-made slide bearings.

During the working visit, conversations with the enterprise management and workers at their posts, the guests were especially interested in work efficiency and quality of production, its organization, issues of review and attestation of working posts, prospects for the enterprise's development.

The conversation moved to such problems as wages, market supplies, housing. Generally we do not complain about wages, we work well thus we earn well--said the workers. Worse is the situation in market supplies, especially meat products--stressed women employees.

Stanislaw Bejger acknowledged that there were problems with supplies of higher quality meat products at the coast during the summer because of the large influx of tourists. Necessary measures were undertaken, including deliveries from reserves and problems should not reappear, he added.

Questions of party work after the 10th PUWP Congress were one of the main topics of a meeting between member of Political Bureau of the PUWP CC Zofia Stepien and party-economic activists from the party organization in steel mill "Bierut."

Zofia Stepien was told that the factory party organization was facing an important task of preparing and conducting review and attestation of working posts. This cannot be done superficially, it must serve to eliminate technological obstacles and release new production and organizational potential.

Alternate member of Political Bureau and Secretary of the PUWP CC Zbigniew Michalek visited farmers of Chelm Voivodship. During a visit to a leading private farmer Krzysztof Bejda, the 21-year-old farmer specializing in production of fattening cattle for exports spoke about his work. The 43 hectare farm is fully mechanized and Bejda helps neighbouring farmers with his equipment. He gathers 40 quintals from hectare on fourth and fifth class soil. Such farmers we must support--stressed Zbigniew Michalek.

During a visit to an agricultural combine, manager Jan Andrezejuk complained about labour shortage experienced by his enterprise which employs 7 workers per 100 hectares on the average. This is not a small number, replied Zbigniew Michalek. You should search for ways to boost work efficiency. This is the only possible way to make up for the decreasing number of people active in agriculture.

/9274
CSO: 2020/194

OPZZ CHAIRMAN MAKES 2-DAY WORKING VISIT TO PRAGUE

LD262226 Warsaw PAP in English 1653 GMT 26 Jul 86

[Text] Prague, 26 Jul—A delegation of the National Agreement of Trade Unions (OPZZ), headed by PUWP CC Political Bureau member, OPZZ Chairman Alfred Miodowicz, has paid a two-day working visit to Prague.

During talks held with representatives of Czechoslovak trade movement activists, headed by member of the Presidium of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia CC, chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions in Czechoslovakia Karl Hoffmann, the sides exchanged information on the current and most important tasks of trade union movements in both countries.

Both sides noted with satisfaction further development of mutual cooperation, in a considerable degree exceeding adopted agreements. This cooperation is a practical implementation of conclusions from talks between Wojciech Jaruzelski and Gustav Husak.

The second part of the talks dealt with international problems. "The Polish union organization ties, [as received] on a par with Czechoslovakia, great importance to the preparations for the forthcoming 1st World Congress of Trade Union to be held in Berlin," Alfred Miodowicz told PAP.

Miodowicz added that "this congress should strengthen OPZZ's position in the international workers' movement, and create an opportunity to actively join in the works of the World Trade Union Movement."

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PAP REPORTS VISIT BY WFTU OFFICIALS

Officials Meet With OPZZ Leaders

LD031400 Warsaw PAP in English 1521 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Warsaw, 2 Sep--A delegation of the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU) with its President Sandor Gaspar, who is also president of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions and member of the Political Bureau of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party CC, paid a visit to Warsaw today at the invitation from the National Alliance of Trade Unions OPZZ.

The delegation comprised WFTU Vice President Karel Hoffmann, who is also chairman of Czechoslovakia's Central Council of Trade Unions and member of the Presidium of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia CC, and WFTU General Secretary Ibrahim Zakaria.

At a meeting with OPZZ leadership, also attended by Political Bureau member, PUMP CC Secretary Marian Wozniak, OPZZ chairman, PUWP CC Political Bureau member Alfred Miodowicz briefed the guests on preparations carried out by Polish trade unions for the 2nd OPZZ Assembly and the 11th World Congress of Trade Unions.

The sides also exchanged views on the current situation within the international trade union movement and activities carried out by the international labour organization.

WFTU Chairman Interviewed

LD031408 Warsaw PAP in English 1526 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Warsaw, 2 Sep--Chairman of World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU) Sandor Gaspar, now on a visit to Poland, told PAP that the 11th World Congress of Trade Unions to start in Berlin in two weeks would provide an opportunity for WFTU members to extensively exchange views on all issues interesting for working people.

These will be such issues as combatting effects of economic crisis, problems related to application of scientific-technological achievements in economic activity, struggle against unemployment, halting inflation, opposing attacks undertaken by some governments and circles of great capital on trade union laws and also the role of trade unions in the defence of peace and disarmament.

"It is certain that the world federation must direct its debates to such a line that would be possible to approve by both trade unions from socialist countries and, for instance, by the trade union movement of developing countries. The situation of trade unions is diverse in various regions and conditions for their activities vary but we have been trying to concretize tasks for specific regions of the world, for Asia, Africa, Latin America, so that we could promote unity," Gaspar continued.

"I am convinced that Polish trade union movement, a founder of WFTU, will soon take a deserved place both in the world trade union movement and in the WFTU activity," Gaspar added in conclusion.

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DAILY ON TRADE UNIONS' ACHIEVEMENTS, TASKS

AU021408 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30-31 Aug 86 p 1

[Editorial: "Trade Union Are an Important and Difficult Partner"]

[Text] There are about 6.5 million trade unionists in some 26,000 plant trade union organizations affiliated in 132 national federations, of which 126 are represented in the All-Polish Trade Union Accord [OPZZ]. These are the brief data of the reborn trade union movement, which in almost 4 years has become the largest organized structure of the working people in Poland.

In 1983 our adversaries, pessimists, and ridiculars predicted that those who organized plant trade unions in line with the trade union law would suffer a defeat. Much was written and spoken about the crisis of confidence, and the sense of rebuilding the trade union organization was put into doubt on the strength of misleading arguments.

The party's position on the status, role, and place of trade unions in our public life has been unequivocal ever since the ninth party congress. Independent and self-governing class trade unionism is a must in the socialist state as the working people's organization. This position was reflected in legislation and primarily in the new trade union law, which bestowed extensive powers and wide-ranging opportunities for action on the trade union organizations.

In the same way, the regulations and practice of the state authorities show that they view the trade union movement as an important, albeit difficult, partner in some specific situations.

Halfway through 1986 no one can have the slightest doubt that the renaissance of trade unionism is a fact, as attested to by the attitude of millions and millions of workers toward trade unions, which they regard as necessary because these represent their interests, needs, and aspirations.

The 10th PZPR Congress resolution states: "Trade unions are park and parcel of the socialist system and are able to play their role effectively as servants of the workers class and of other groups of the working people.

It is our wish that trade unions should influence the state's socioeconomic policy and protect the occupational and social interests of the working people. At the same time, we expect that trade unions will be bolder in inspiring and supporting all forms of militancy in the process of work, in community life and in the innovation movement, and will promote better work organization and discipline, greater responsibility, and greater occupational pride."

The trade union struggle for the working people's interests in the socialist state is more than just combating the bureaucracy, indifference, and inability of the economic administration, promoting work safety and collective bargaining, and so on. It is also a struggle for work as it should be performed and valued by everyone. It is a struggle against waste, laziness, and disregarding one's duty toward work and other tasks. The trade union movement, which continues to gain in strength and develop, is aware of its responsibilities and tasks.

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TWO PRO-SOLIDARITY PROHIBITIONISTS SENTENCED

AU011716 Paris AFP in English 1707 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Warsaw, 1 Sep (AFP)--Two Polish prohibitionists associated with the banned trade union Solidarity were sentenced Monday to pay fines or go to prison for having picketed a liquor store here, reliable sources said.

The activitists were identified as Marcin Przybylowicz, 49, and Antoni Zambrowski, 52. They were guilty of having set up protest posters in an "unauthorized" zone.

Mr Przbylowicz was sentenced to pay a fine of 30,000 zlotys (150 dollars) or face 60 days' imprisonment and Mr Zambrowski, to pay 20,000 zlotys or spend 40 days in prison.

The two men refused to pay the fines and were jailed. They plan to appeal, the sources said.

They were picked up Saturday outside a liquor store in the residential area of Zoliborz. The incriminating posters read: "Solidarity with sobriety" and "Don't drink your country under the table."

A child accompanying them carried a poster saying "Daddy doesn't drink."

On 14 August, two other local temperance workers were sentenced to pay fines for likewise having demonstrated outside a liquor store.

Meanwhile, Jozef Pinior, a former Solidarity official from the southwestern city of Wroclaw, was released Monday morning after having been detained during a 48-hour period, associates said.

Mr Pinior was picked up for "routine" questioning, apparently to prevent his taking part in politically sensitive memorial ceremonies on Sunday, his friends said.

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POLITICS POLAND

YOUTH DAILY ON AUG 1980, 'SOCIALIST DEMOCRACY'

AU021214 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 29-31 Aug 86 p 2

[Editorial article]

[Text] Six years have elapsed since the workers protests of August 1980. The events of that time have to be viewed from three angles: the political, the social, and the economic. The Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress considered the August protests justified and adopted a program that marked a turning point in those areas that were the subject of the liveliest discussion and will determine Poland's future.

In the area of politics, the party became the initiator of changes that created conditions for the development of socialist democracy. Many important decisions are now made at lower decision-making levels and this has given rise to many grass-roots initiatives. The role and authority of the Sejm have grown considerably and the powers of regional representative bodies and social organizations have been extended. The 10th PZPR Congress viewed these changes as positive and attached particular importance to increasing the influence of the workers' class on social processes and political decision-making.

The trade union movement is one of the key elements in the democratization process initiated by the August agreements. This movement is self-governing, independent of the administration, and class-based in view of the preponderance of workers among its membership of 6.5 million and in the leaderships of its individual cells. The holding of social consultations before important decisions are made -- on matters such as price increases, pay, and collective agreements -- constitutes another concrete example of a solution that serves to further the development of democracy.

The events of 6 years ago are a lesson for both society and the authorities. The authorities must conscientiously strive to ascertain the opinions of the workers' class and working people must make greater efforts to familiarize themselves with information on the political and economic factors surrounding decisions.

By looking back in time we can best assess the road that has been travelled since then. What has been done? Many just demands contained in the agreements have not been realized for objective reasons; for example, postulates concerning housing construction, an area that is of particular importance for young people. Other demands have not been realized because of our weaknesses: attitudes toward work, bureaucracy, and inconsistency.

Changing sociopolitical and economic conditions engender new expectations. Social expectations, especially young people's expectations, are greater than our achievements. But during the course of these last years we have also learned that the path to the realization of even the most justified demands must be one whose characteristic features are consistency in the implementation of decisions, a high standard of discipline, and greater efficiency.

For the younger generation of Poles, the 10th PZPR Congress program, the social and economic achievements of the 1980's, and the democratization of life in Poland are a realistically met out reference point. Today, the chief task facing our nation is the acceleration of economic development. The mainsprings of economic development are scientific and technological progress, a comprehensive restructuring of the economy and an improvement in standards of quality. The younger generation is particularly interested in building a strong, modern and prosperous Poland. Whether we will realize these aims will be determined by our knowledge, our activeness, our dynamism, and the eagerness with which we seek to overcome obstacles.

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PROFESSOR WIATR ON PUBLIC OPINION POLLS

AU281329 Warsaw KULTURA in Polish 13 Aug 86 pp 3, 15

[Interview given by Professor Jerzy J. Wiatr to Alicja Kos: "On Uses of Public Opinion Research: -- date and place not given]

[Excerpt] [Kos] It seems that the present massive exploitation of the results of public opinion polls by our politicians and mass media is to some extent an outcome of the fact that we have had new governments since 1980.

[Wiatr] I think that political systems learn in the same way as human beings, but some are faster and some slower on the uptake. To put it in a nutshell, on the part of the political systems learning involves selecting governing teams that are able to learn from experience. In our case, the experience at the turn of the eighties was responsible for the lessons that are now being put into practice. One of the most obvious errors of the seventies and, to some extent, of the preceding period was creating the illusion that everything was of the best order in the best of worlds. This went hand in hand with concealing negative features, including negative social awareness, from the people and from the government itself. What was called a propaganda of success, at first in a positive and then in an ironic and critical sense, was not only propaganda directed at society, but also propaganda directed at the governing bodies, the members of which -- at least many of them -- had no true knowledge of reality, including knowledge of true public opinion. However, this time we have learned from experience and are capable of being wiser after the event so that we may avoid repeating old errors. It also seems that not only large sections of our community, but also our political leadership realize that it is necessary to have a clear knowledge of society's views and moods. That is why in one of his speeches General Jaruzelski, at that time still premier, cited public opinion poll results that showed that our people had taken a negative view of the implementation of the economic reform. This fact might have shocked some people, but its also demonstrated that the utilization of public opinion poll results in our country is quite a different proposition from what superficial critics of our system imagine it to be. The premier cited these results not because he wanted to embellish government policy by means of propaganda, but because he wanted to tell us about the important unsolved and difficult problem created by the mounting distrust in the results of the economic reform. The reason for this new approach to public opinion polls lies outside the area of the leading political bodies and is rooted in the present condition of Polish public opinion. Without idealizing this opinion it can and should be said that we, our society have learned very many lessons from the bitter experience of the past few years and that we are now more articulate, controversial, and inquiring about events and are more of a political factor in events.

[Kos] A Western theory states that public opinion polls shape public opinion. What is your view? Is this shaping good for society?

[Wiatr] Despite their various technical shortcomings, public opinion polls to some extent do help shape public opinion, and to me this is a very good thing. The shaping of public opinion is to me that function of public opinion polls which transforms the views of individuals into a certain public thesis. The results of public polls enable us to find out that a certain view on a certain question is shared by a majority of our people, although this view is defined in different terms. However, public opinions polls can influence general public opinion only if their results are widely known. If we identify individual views without ensuring that they are known outside the small immediate circle of people concerned, it is impossible to transform the views scattered throughout the country into public opinion. It is therefore natural that scientific and opinion-forming circles demand that the scope of the openess of public opinion be as large as possible, although we must realize that no country in the world always publishes all the results of public opinion polls.

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ECONOMY MOST IMPORTANT IN PUBLIC OPINION POLLS

LD020918 Warsaw PAP in English 2345 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Warsaw, 1 Sep--As much as 60 percent from almost 6.8 thousand questions directed to the Polish Government by those embraced by the latest poll of the Public Opinion Polling Centre (CBOS) dealt with economic issues. They addressed such questions, to which, according to those poll, the government should answer publicly or to which they wished to hear an official answer.

Most of the questions dealt with prices and their increase and inflation (40 percent of all questions), wages and the standard of living (27.5 percent), the market and shortages of goods (over 21 percent).

One-fifth of the questions touched the gneeral state of the economy, economic reform and economic strategy. Equally often questions referred to problems of agricultural production and life in rural areas, to the housing problem. In about 15 percent of the questions, those polled were interested in Poland's financial debt and in trade relations with Western countries.

Other questions dealt with social ills, education, propaganda, civil freedoms and with the country's defences. These questions can be treated as a "rim" of the main trend of social interest in the economy, according to the authors of the study.

In the eyes of the public opinion, as it ensues from the poll, the role of the government is first of all linked with the responsibility for the state of economy and citizens' financial situation and, to a lesser degree, for the social, foreign and defence policy.

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DETAINESS TAKE ADVANTAGE OF 17 JULY LAW

Radio Solidarity Worker

LD281842 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 28 Aug 86

[no video available]

[Text] More and more people are taking advantage of the Law on Special Procedure in relation to the Perpetrators of Certain Crimes. Miroslawa Zgirska, from Gdansk, currently in custody, turned to the investigative authorities expressing a desire to take advantage of the benevolence of the law. She is under temporary arrest in connection with the investigation against Bogdan Borusewicz. Miroslawa Zgirska agreed to make a statement which we have received:

[Begin Zgirska recording] My name is Miroslawa Zgirska. I am an inhabitant of Gdansk. I was arrested in January of this year, accused of involvement in Mr Bogdan Borusewicz's group that prepared and broadcast the programs of Radio Solidarity [radio solidarnosc]. In the course of my stay in investigative custody hitherto, I had a lot of time to think through my activity. I arrived at the conclusion that this activity, carried out together with other people, was senseless. My stay in investigative arrest is especially difficult for me, as I am a single mother bringing up a young daughter. My daughter is staying with my family at the present time. However, everyone will understand that no one is in a position to substitute for a child's mother. That is why I would very much like to take advantage of the benevolence of the law of 17 July and return home. At the same time, I assume the obligation to refrain from engaging in illegal activity. I also hope that I will be able to return to a normal life after such a long period of isolation. [end recording]

Up until today, 316 persons, including 126 who declared themselves to the investigative bodies, revealing their illegal activity against the state and public order, have taken advantage of the Law on Special Procedure in Relation to the Perpertrators of Certain Crimes.

Suspect Charged with Hiding Bujak

LD021852 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 2 Sep 86

[no video available]

[Text] On 31 May Zbigniew Wroniak from Warsaw was detained and subsequently remanded. He is suspected of helping to hide Zbigniew Bujak.

Zbigniew Wroniak recently requested the prosecuting bodies to make it possible for him to avail himself of the clemency of the act on special procedure regarding the perpetrators of certain crimes. The prosecutor's office has agreed to the face and personal data of the suspect being made known.

[Begin Wroniak recording] I was remanded on the charge of helping Zbigniew Bujak, who was in hiding. Now I deem my behavior as a fundamental error, which has had a negative effect not only on me but on my close family. In view of the fact that the act of special procedure regarding the perpetrators of certain crimes adopted by the SEJM on 17 July 1986 offers an opportunity to return to normal life, I would like to avail myself of it. At the same time, I declare that in the future I will observe the law and will work honestly for the good of our country. I declare and assure that never again, to the end of my life, will I commit an act that breaks the law. [end recording]

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TV ASSEMBLY DELEGATE ELECTION SYSTEM DESCRIBED

PM041221 Olsztyn GAZETA OLSZTYNSKA in Polish 6 Aug 86 p 3

[Interview with Jozef Wiaderny, secretary of the Electoral Commission of the Second Trade Unions Assembly, by Jaroslaw Karczewski; date, place not given]

[Text] [Karczewski] In accordance with the decision of the First Trade Unions Assembly, a body representing all union members is to meet again on the second anniversary pf its creation, that is, toward the end of November, to answer the question: What next? Who is going to sit on that body?

[Wiaderny] Union delegates, just as they did two years ago. Before the Bytom meeting, the principles of their selection were determined by the College of Chairmen. Now that we have active statutory bodies of the OPZZ [National Trade Unions Accord], the latter providing nationwide representation of the union movement, these principles have been elaborated by an electoral commission, of which I am secretary, and approved by the OPZZ council. They were approved in their fifth working draft, which indicates the extent of the debate, and even controversy, that they generated.

[Karczewski] What were these about?

[Wiaderny] The main concern was to facilitate the formation, by way of an election, of a body providing maximum union representation, which would subsequently map out action lines for the renascent union movement and decide on its organizational structure. All that was to be effected in the present conditions of high fragmentation of the union movement, the latter comprising more than 130 nationwide organizations and 24,500 largely autonomous enterprise organizations.

[Karczewski] How was that difficult dilemma resolved?

[Wiaderny] We have adopted an overall principle whereby delegates' mandates will be distributed among individual federations and nationwide organizations, with one mandate per 4,000 members. For example, the Federation of Agricultural Employees' Trade Unions holds 126 mandates, the Federation of Miners' Trade Unions 112, the Polish Teachers' Union 125, the Federation of Metal Metal Workers 75, and the Fedreation of Metallurgical Workers' Trade Unions 55.

[Karczewski] Does this mean that delegates' elections will be organized by the federations and the nationwide unions?

[Wiaderny] The OPZZ does not encroach here on the powers of self-governing structures. However, we know that those individual federations which embrace enterprises employing upward of 4,000 trade unionists pass their mandates to enterprise organizations in those enterprises, and it is the enterprise organizations which arrange the elections. To give you an example, the Lenin Steelworks, whose union membership runs to more than 16,000, will be electing 4 delegates.

Those nationwide organizations which group together smaller enterprise organizations will individually decide about their delegates' election meetings.

[Karczewski] Who nominates the candidates?

[Wiaderny] Each member taking part in a meeting and each enterprise organization is empowered to nominate candidates. The outcome will be decided by the voters. Once elected, the delegate becomes a representative of his organization.

[Karczewski] I understand that election meetings are not restricted to the act of voting alone.

[Wiaderny] It would be too formal if they were, and that is not what we are after. Each election meeting will be combined with the submission of the draft program to be presented by the OPZZ to its Second Assembly. There is no doubt that members taking part in election meetings will propose many addenda to the draft program, on their own behalf as well as on that of the work forces they represent.

[Karczewski] What time scale is envisaged for the election of delegates?

[Wiaderny] The first election meetings have already taken place and first delegates have been elected. For example, the Federation of Health Care Employees' Trade Unions has already chosen 7 delegates. The campaign should be completed by 15 September.

[Karczewski] Thank you for talking to me.

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POLAND

POLITICS

LACK OF REGARD FOR 'FREDERICK II' EXAMINED

AU101231 Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish No 33, 16 Aug 86 p 10

[Tadeusz Cegielski article: "Why the Poles Have No Love for Frederick the Great"]

[Text] Frederick II about the Poles (from Stanislaw Salmonowicz's book "Frederick II"):

-- "In Poland it is possible to accomplish everything with gold."

-- The frivolous, ungrateful, and inconsistent Poles are the most servile nation in Europe."

-- To Gedeon Benoit, Prussian resident in Warsaw: "You should know that these people are haughty, capricious, and arrogant when they are aware of support by others, but that they crawl as soon as they feel themselves cornered and without assistance... It is no use being good to them because they take goodness for weakness, becoming even more arrogant and proud. You have to be tough to force them to retreat..."

-- "For the sake of my interests, Polish affairs must always be kept in a certain state of confusion and no Sejm must be allowed to continue."

-- To Hoffmann, Prussian resident in Warsaw: "Enlarging the Polish Crown Army is the most harmful thing in the world for my interests. You should employ every possible means to prevent this enlargement, even if it is necessary to break up the Sejm."

-- "One should not stand on ceremony when dealing with the Poles because they will become even more spoiled. What one should do is to be most severe in ensuring that they obey orders and fulfill their obligations in good time. One must not be indulgent toward them in any way because nothing is of any avail if one does not immediately threaten an execution."

To the Poles the date of 17 August 1786 means nothing as a day of a very important event in history and leaves them emotionally cold. Of course, historians will immediately point out that Frederick II Hohenzollern (1712-1786), kind of Prussia, who was called "the Great" while still alive, died on that day.

The bicentenary of this death is being solemnly celebrated in the two German states. Both the GDR and the FRG continue to publish special articles and to organize scientific conferences to analyze Frederick's reign from the perspective of 2 centuries. Die Historische Kommission zu Berlin has organized a great international conference in West Berlin in honor of Frederick the Great.

Although the date of the Prussian king's death is of no special significance in Polish history, his person is part and parcel of our annals and constitutes a component element of the Polish national myth and a segment of the Prussian state's "black legend." However, before we discuss our national myth, let us ponder why the Germans love Frederick the Great and why they hate him at times. Every historical myth, which is a vehicle for certain political, ethical, and other values, in time produces an antimyth built around the ideas that the process of history has refuted. The German "black legend" with regard to Frederick the Great has as long traditions as its Polish counterpart, but its form and roots are naturally different.

In the Germans' historical awareness Frederick the Great functions as the proper creator of the Prussian state, although this achievement should also be shared by his father, Frederick Wilhelm I. Frederick the Great is regarded as the architect of the Hohenzollern monarchy's political, military, and economic might and as a man who elevated the second-rate little German state to the status of a European power and pushed Prussia along the road to German unification under the Prussian aegis. Frederick's person is a carrier of political ideas such as monarchical absolutism and the principle of "Staatsraison," which means that the state holds sway over society and that individual and group interests are governed by the interests of the state. It is therefore no accident that the defense of Frederick's achievements gained strength in the second half of the 19th century and reached its acme, after the 1871 unification of Germany. This defense found expression in Heinrich Treitschke's (1834-1896) works on history, which constitute an important breakthrough in the annals of the Frederick legend.

Whereas the Great Hohenzollern was a model for all conservative Prussian and German ideologues, initially he did not enjoy a good reputation among representatives of the German unification movement born at the beginning of the 19th century. The German national movement, which had links with romanicism, countered the ideas of the enlightened cosmopolite from Potsdam, who found it difficult to use his mother tongue, with ideas of "truly" German heroes. The romantic-minded young people looked for these heroes particularly among German emperors, knights, and artists in the distant Middle Ages. Wearing long hair and beards and clad in leather jerkins in the "fashion of ancient Germans," German students continued to burn demonstratively not only French white stockings as symbols of alien culture and customs, which dominated Germany from the beginning of the 18th Century, but also Hessian soldiers' wigs and Prussian corporals' sticks, which were the attributes of bellicose German absolutism and symbols of military drill and of unqualified obedience to the state.

The aversion to Prussia -- much of this aversion was caused by the Hohenzollern's antinational stance after 1815 -- disappeared during the stormy period of the Spring of Nations, when the German national movement entered its nationalistic and chauvinist phase. In Treitschke's generation the traditions of the Prussian state joined hands with the nationalistic traditions to create an inseparable entity. As seen by Treitschke and his readers, Frederick II is an embodiment not only of Prussian but also of German virtues and appears as a German patriot who draws up ambitious plans for his nation.

The conservative and nationalistic streams of German ideology were denounced by the German radical democratic movement and later on by the German workers movement. The rejection of the values propogated by the legend around Frederick produced a typical antilegend. Historian Franz Mehring, who wrote "Die Lessing Legende" in 1983, helped to create this antilegend. In his work this ideologue of German social democracy leveled crushing criticism at the component parts of the myth about Frederick and compared them with the values produced for German culture by Lessing, a writer and thinker. Mehring's criticism was based on the Marxist tradition, which noted the reactionary character of the Prussian Junker state and criticized Frederick and his followers for cooperation with Russia. According to Marx, in the alliance with Russia, Prussia played the role of "Russia's jackal," which was especially obvious in the two states' relations with the old [Polish] Republic.

The defense of the Prussian state, army, and administration working in the interest of German nationalism reached its zenith during the period of national frustration and xenophobia, following the Reich's defeat in the war of 1914. Adolf Hitler was very fond of comparing himself to Frederick the Great as well as Bismarck and Hindenburg. It goes without saying that a completely subjective image of the king as the carrier of German national interests had to be rejected by German historical science of the past few decades as an image reduced to absurdity.

This does not mean that the stream of defense has completely disappeared. What has happened is that it has acquired new forms, which are much more refined than they were in the old days. Walter Hubatsch, a brilliant West German historian, stresses in his works the humanitarian and human values that Frederick's enlightened regime was supposed to realize. The rationally organized administrative and military apparatus taking care of social needs, free medical care during and after wars, pensions for military widows and old soldiers, compulsory education for males, religious tolerance, order, and security -- these are just some of the features of Frederick's Prussia, features that his apologists continue to stress to this very day.

This treatment of Frederick is not devoid of critical elements such as his excessive inclination to promote personal government, to interfere in petty affairs which should have been left to his subordinates, to follow an erroneous economic policy, and, because of his expansive personality, to make a negative impact on the performance of the Prussian bureaucratic machinery which, deprived of his leadership, was bound to grow degenerate and become a brainless giant incapable of independent activity.

These and other critical evaluations concerning Frederick II do not change the generally positive image of him as creator of the 18th century "police state." This enlightened state that professes the principle of "Everything for the people and no notice of the people" was a particular form of the welfare state. Seeking to ensure better conditions for its subjects through legal assistance, education, and social care, the state took no notice of the people's views on this score. In practice the state brutally interfered with various areas of public life and even with strictly private life.

Another feature of this type of state was the aim to classify society, according to which principle every member of society was meant to hold a particular place and function allocated to him by the state. In a society like this there was no room either for typically feudal, individual liberties and privileges, nor for the free initiative that characterizes a bourgeois society. From this angle, the state of Frederick the Great was something in between feudalism and capitalism, a bridgehead between the old and new eras.

However, it is easy to add a plus sign to the above statement, which in itself does not express any judgement, if we add such categories as "objective necessity," "progress," or "revolution from above." The use of these terms by GDR historians already at the beginning of the seventies permitted them to re-assess the values of the Frederician era. After a period of downright condemnation of Frederick II's politics as the source of Prussian militarism, there now came a time of more careful and at the same time selective assessments. While criticizing some features of the Frederician regime, GDR historiography now began to highlight at the same time the "objectively progressive" nature of the Prussian state. Disregarding the intentions of the historians themselves, this tendency has created a new apologetic stream which has so far been insufficiently examined by Polish historians.

Here we will discuss the question why a negative assessment of Frederick's politics dominates Polish historiography and Polish consciousness, in other words we will answer the question asked by the title of the article -- why Poles do not love Frederick the Great. For the purposes of historical objectivism, it must be said that the destructive effect of Frederick's activity on the [Polish] Republic was not given an immediate proper assessment by the Poles themselves. In the 18th century, the enlightened section of Polish society saw the king through the eyes of the French philosophers, form whom he had succeeded in gaining a positive opinion. The influence of Parisian drawing-rooms on European -- and Polish -- opinion was all-powerful, that is why representatives of the Polish Enlightenment regarded Frederick the Great more a philosopher-king than a ruthless plunderer of the Republic. To this one should add political naivety, which made the leaders of the Conferation of Bar nurture hopes sown by the Prussian leader whereby he could eliminate Russian influence from Poland -- by removing King Stanislaw August from the throne. A similar mistake, though under circumstances different and considerably more favorable for the Republic, were made by the leaders of the Four-Year Sejm. These firmly believed that Frederick's successor, Friedrich Wilhelm II, would protect Poland against Russian domination. Regardless of the chances of the 1790 Polish-Prussian alliance becoming firmly established, it nevertheless destroyed the accord between the Republic and Russia that had been brought about with such difficulty and thus condemned the Poles to the pleasure and displeasure of the Berlin court.

The first partition of Poland and Prussia's participation in it threw a bucket of cold water over the heads of Prussian sympathizers, but they could not have known that Frederick's diplomacy played a major role during the preparation of the partition agreements on 5 August, 1772. The Polish nobility's anti-Russian attitude was too strong for them to form a more careful assessment of the Prussian monarch's role. Not until the second and third partitions did a change of mind occur and the "dark legend" of Frederick the Great was born, still in force to this day.

Many features of this legend have been deservedly criticized by Polish historians. Today, no-one taking a sober and critical-minded look at the history of Polish-German relations is attempting to relate Frederick's politics to the idea of a German "Drang nach Osten" born during the Romantic era. Frederick's rapacious policy belongs to another era, an era of Enlightenment operating under the cold and rational categories of "balance of forces," "dynastic interests," and so on. But if we find much contempt and even hatred in Frederick's personal attitude toward Poland, then this was a contempt felt not so much by a German than by a cosmopolitan courtier and intellectual; contempt toward a country and people that cherished ideals he felt to be contrary to reason and the values of real culture. Also involved is a dislike felt by an absolute monarch toward the republican and liberal traditions of the Rebpulic, and a lack of understanding for any other values and ideals than his own.

After rejecting the various exaggerations and false assessments of which Polish writing has been so full, the list of Polish accusations against Frederick the Great still remains long. It is too long to permit any sort of revised attitude toward this figure. We will list some of the most important opinions expressed by Polish historiography in the 19th and 20th centuries.

Frederick II pursued a rapacious policy toward Poland from the very first days of his reign, which began in 1740. Even if not all Polish historians agree with the view that Frederick was from his very youth consistently bent on partitioning and eliminating the Polish state, they will at least admit that an intention of applying the illustrious "artichoke method," in other words "devouring the Republic leaf by leaf," was a permanent feature of Frederician politics. The economic war waged against the Republic caused it a lot of harm long before the first partition. During the Seven Years' War of 1756 - 63, the Prussian forgery of Polish currency and the confiscation of resources and financial contributions imposed on Prussia's neighboring regions permitted Frederick to cover at Poland's expense a considerable part of his war expenditures (about 30 - 35 million thalers). At the end of the war and on the threshold of the reign of Stanislaw August, Frederician politics torpedoed the economic and political reforms that were favorable for the Polish state. A ceaseless inciting of the antiroyal and anti-Russian opposition in Poland was a direct cause of the 1772 partition. Discouraged from continuing her protection over the entire Republic, Catherine II bowed in the end to pressure and blackmail from the Berlin court and agreed to the partition plan put forth by Frederick II, which has gone down in history as "Count Lynar's Plan." Here let us proceed to the second accusation, in other words problem.

Namely, the decisive role played by Frederick's use of secret diplomacy during the first partitioning of the Polish Republic, which set a precedent and example for the partitions under Frederick William II. This is not the place to permit ourselves to succumb to the temptation of describing the entire course of the policy conducted by Frederick that culminated in the conclusion of the agreement between Russia, Prussia, and Austria of 1772. We will limit ourselves to saying that it was a masterpiece from the point of view of the art of diplomacy. The king adroitly exploited the favorable situation for Prussia that had arisen as a result of the outbreak of war between Russian and Turkey in 1768 (the so-called Eastern conflict). He succeeded in blackmailing the Russian empress by threatening to conclude an anti-Russian agreement with Austria and was thus able to compel her to accept the proposals that had been advanced by the Berlin court.

At the time of the Sejm of 1773 - 75, Frederick II displayed unrestrained greed with regard to the amount of territory that he wished to acquire. This rapacity along with the desire to annex Gdansk appeared to clash with Frederick's propagandistic assertions that the provinces acquired from Poland were of no economic value. This point is connected with the next charge that can be leveled against Frederick.

Namely, Frederick was responsible for propagating a false picture in Europe of the annexed territories (and by implication of the entire republic), one that was unfavorable to the Poles and was intended to provide a moral alibi for the perpetrator of this diplomatic scandal. After conducting an inspection in June 1772 of what was by now known as West Prussia, Frederick said that he had seen nothing but "heather, sand, pine trees, and Jews" in his newly acquired territory. In a letter addressed to D'alembert, he wrote of the inhabitants of Pomerania: "I shall endeavour to acquaint these poor Iroquois with European civilization." Commenting on these views expressed by Frederick, Stanislaw Salmonowicz, the author of a recent biography of the Prussian ruler, wrote: "Seldom were Frederick's opinions so far removed from the truth as when he spoke about Polish lands. Freudians would no doubt detect a guilt complex in these statements; a guilt complex that led Frederick to manifest intense aggressiveness toward his victim and to look for all the possible and even impossible wrongs that his victim may have committed. Added to this is an element of emphasis that was meant to have two effects. First, these critical observations concerning West Prussia were intended to justify the view that it was necessary for Frederick to undertake a philantropic, civilizing mission in the Polish territories -- a salute to the philosophers of the salons of Paris -- and second, the gloomy picture that Frederick painted of the lands that he had acquired was to provide a stark contrast to the achievements that the Prussian administration was to accomplish later." ("Frederick II", Vol II, Wroclaw 1985, p 118)

Frederick II was, after all, the co-creator of a model archconservative state, one that was based entirely on the Junker class and the bureaucratic and military apparatus that it directed. This state -- as is the case with every absolute monarchy -- was "a machine that moved across the field of battle" and served the twin objectives of waging war and territorial expansion. But the absolutist system evolved by Frederick outstripped the country's actual potential and thus posed a greater threat to Prussia's neighbors than other forms of absolutism. At the same time, the archaic social relations that obtained in the Kingdom of Prussia -- when compared with the rest of contemporary Europe -- were gradually extended to other new areas of central Europe, hampering the natural development of the societies in these areas, preserving their hierarchical structure, and stifling their creative energy. It was not until Prussia had suffered catastrophic military defeat in its wars with Napoleonic France that Frederick II's heirs felt compelled to undertake fundamental reforms, and in doing so they undid a large part of the work of the Great Hohenzollern.

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WEEKLY EVALUATES ORWELL'S '1984'

AU191601 Warsaw KULTURA in Polish 6 Aug 86 pp 3, 4

[Eugeniusz Guz article: "Should Orwell Be Published?"]

[Excerpts] In his book 1984, which he completed in 1948, Orwell presented a fantastic-satirical vision of life on earth and the future for which, in his view, the world was inevitably heading. The novel about 1984, which was designed as a warning and a satire, was written in a coded language in order to point out whatever endangers the world as a result of the terrorization of thought; spying on others; the totalitarianism of power, red tape, and lying; the manipulation of the truth of history; and the trampling down of human dignity.

Orwell's vision is of man manipulated by the invisible power of the omnipotent dictator -- man who is deprived of independent thought and who is made to believe that he lives in the happiest of worlds. In place of human language, Orwell's figures use "newspeak," meaningless phrases, and slogans full of lies and hypocrisy. In "newspeak" black is white and white is black, and peace means war. Man's "strength" in newspeak is "ignorance" because, in line with Big Brother's philosophy, the less man knows the stronger he is.

Orwell had many precursors, but all of them, except perhaps for Huxley, have been consigned to limbo. Why was it then that his vision has made such a career and his book has been published in millions and millions of copies throughout the world?

It seems that the cold war and the budding confrontation between the Eastern and Western systems were responsible for Orwell's work to suit current propaganda needs. Orwell's vision of the future was also preferred because, of all his precursors and contemporaries, he supplied the most reasons for assuming that in painting his visions he could have had the Stalinist era in mind. However, the cold war propagandists changed the "could have had" to "had," thus showing that they were good students of Orwells "newspeak." Although 1984 hints at the Hitlerite regime, the Western propagandists passed over in silence all such associations because the cold war required an anti-Soviet motive and not honesty of interpretation.

When 1984 was published, the reaction to it was most varied. Some people regarded the book as a showdown with English [angielski] socialism, some as an anticommunist pamphlet, and some others as an attack against all forms of totalitarianism.

The present specialists in interpreting 1984 as an anticommunist pamphlet are also wont to forget that Orwell's creative work was decidedly anti-imperialist and was primarily directed against British imperialism, which Orwell knew inside out because of his service with the colonial police. It is a tall order to make an anticommunist of him if we consider that he was much too much involved in the revolutionary workers movement, that he published much too much in the leftist British press, that his first wife held leftist convictions, and that he fought for the Republicans in the Spanish Civil War. However, during the cold war, attempts were made to present him as an anticommunist.

Although at the end of his life Orwell was not free from anticommunist obsession, there is no reason to assume that in his book he pointed his finger at the East. The answers to the question as to whom Orwell had in mind 1984 can be most varied. After all, today when the cold war has become just a memory, the old instinctive forwardness in interpreting Orwell's book as a novel with a clearcut message has given way to doubts on the part of many Western researchers. In any case, today Orwell's vision is no longer being automatically associated with the reality in the socialist world. We should realize this whenever we hear the slogan entitled "Orwell."

TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY editorial note: A climate of whispered rumors has been created around Orwell by the fact that a foreign firm has published in Polish Orwell's tale about animals, in which a division in the animal hierarchy takes place in the stables, cow barns, and pigsties on the animal farm. That is why we now say that "all animals are equal, but some of them are more equal than others." But perhaps we should put an end to these whisperings. Perhaps a publishing house -- Czytelnik? Wydanictwo Literackie? -- would risk publishing 1984. Not so long ago Professor Artur Sandauer put forward such a suggestion. We think that this proposal is worth considering.

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PESSIMISM OF YOUNG WRITERS DEFENDED

AU281406 Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 16 Aug 86 p 7

[Ogdan Klukowski article: "On Kozniewski"]

[Excerpts] In his article about Polish writers, which was published in Issue 25 of POLITYKA, Kazimierz Kozniewski invited writers, especially young and not so young writers, to participate in a dispute about the state of contemporary Polish literature. I do not like disputes in public life, and that is why I will make just a few observations.

Kozniewski, who is a typical representative and creator of the epoch of mass culture, believes that creative work "must be read widely" in order to gain recognition, but as if contradicting himself he adds that creative people have the right to experiment. However, everyone knows that experiments always take place in laboratories and therefore have a very limited appeal. It is obvious that there is no direct connection between the public popularity and the artistic value of a literary work. [Passage omitted]

Kozniewski asserts that an entire generation of "middle-aged and ever younger writers have given up all attempts to win the interest of a wider orbit of readers and have dedicated themselves exclusively to linguistic, stylistic, and compositional experiments, "shunning like the plague subjects that are most important for readers -- "the basic moral, social, ideological, and political issues. Instead they continue to fathom the psychology of the people on the fringe of society and to analyze the frustration of individuals."

Kozniewski is right to some extent, but he should not lump together the advocates and creators of permanent artistic revolution and writers who are reliable and honest to themselves and readers. [Passage omitted]

Changes in the traditional hierarchy of the values seen in the world by creative people have been obvious since the last war. These changes and the departure form descriptions and portrayals are also continuing at the present time, when we still live in a state of worldwide threats, aware of the avalanche-like armaments and of the negligible results of the efforts of people of good will. Not being politicians, creative people are aware of this more intensely and want to save mankind from annihilation through their activities.

I do not want to assert that the weakness of a book written by an author can be traced back to his permanent awareness of the fact that mankind is facing total threats, but we must concede that living on a volcano is bound to have some say in the choice of the means used in artistic and literary creation. Artistic people search for new means of expression, and this searching is not only a matter of avantgarde trends. It is also a matter of abandoning court art, lacquered portraits, sculptured heroes, and one-dimension figures in movies, plays, and belles letters. [Passage omitted]

At times it is even being said that since the war creative works have continued to be produced amidst the awareness of the continuous crisis and the periodical bouts of the fin-de-siecle moods. These are only a few of the reasons that may justify what we can see in all fields of creative work: decomposition and efforts to search for means of artistic expression that are able to illustrate the phobias and anxieties of our contemporaries. The impossibility of understanding the world surrounding us and a sense of being lost are not the fate only of the group of Polish writers at whom Kozniewski "lashes out."

A withdrawal into oneself and an attempt to create a world of individuals because one can still feel somewhat secure in such a world are the trend of a certain segment of contemporary literature. This trend is certainly obvious in Polish literature and should be written about in order to discourage aspiring younr authors from indulging in self-centered aspirations. However, this trend is not all-pervading, but this is how Kozniewski presented it. [Passage omitted]

Let us not create the myth that writers write only about their frustrations. After all, they do not hold secret meetings in order to decide what they should write about. "Correct subjects" are not always capable of "correct" treatment. Besides, the practice of prescribing what literature should be was dropped rather long ago. Let us give our writers a measure of time and freedom and let us calmly wait for brilliant works to be produced. The reasons for writers' frustration and anxieties lie outside the area of creativeness. That is why we should let writers write in their own way about whatever bothers them.

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BRIEFS

CANADIAN ENVOY ENDS MISSION--Warsaw, 27 Aug--Ambassador of Canada Alan Pittman McLaine ended his diplomatic mission to Poland and left Warsaw today. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1913 GMT 27 Aug 86 LD] /9274

DANISH AMBASSADOR ENDS MISSION--Warsaw, 29 Aug--Ambassador of the Kingdom of Denmark Jorgen Korsgaard-Pedersen ended his diplomatic mission in Poland and left Warsaw today. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 2003 GMT 29 Aug 86 LD] /9274

MESSNER, AMBASSADOR TO ITALY MEETING--Warsaw, 29 Aug--Polish Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner received here today Poland's Ambassador to Italy Jozef Wiejacz. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 2122 GMT 29 Aug 86 LD] /9274

CGS DEPARTS FOR FINLAND--Warsaw, 1 Sep--Chief of General Staff of the Polish Army, National Defence Vice Minister Gen Jozef Uzycki accompanied by a group of officers left today for an official visit to Finland at the invitation from Commander-in-Chief of Finland's Armed Forces Gen Jaako Valtanen. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1935 GMT 1 Sep 86 LD] /9274

PZPR DECLARATION ON EUROPEAN SECURITY--Warsaw, 25 Jul--The Declaration on Security and Cooperation in Europe, adopted by the 10th PUWP Congress on 3 July, has been published and circulated at the UN Headquarters in New York as an official document of this year's 41st Session of the UN General Assembly. The document was placed on the session's agenda as an item dealing with the implementation of the UN Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1420 GMT 25 Jul 86 LD] /9274

IRAQI MINISTER POSTPONES VISIT--Warsaw, 27 Jul--Iraqi Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz will come to Poland later than previously planned. The postponement was motioned [as received] by the Iraqi side. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1602 GMT 27 Jul 86 LD] /9274

ORZECHOWSKI MEETS DEPARTING SFRY ENVOY--Warsaw, Sept [dateline as received]--Minister of Foreign Affairs Marian Orzechowski received here today Ambassador of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to Poland Milivoje Maksic, who paid a farewell visit in connection with the termination of his diplomatic mission in Poland. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 2205 GMT 3 Sep 86 LD] /9274

DELEGATION TO FINNISH FUNERAL--Warsaw, 7 Sep--A Polish delegation to the funeral ceremonies of Finland's former president Urho Kekkonen left Warsaw for Helsinki today. The delegation is composed of Vice President of the Council of State Tadeusz W. Mlynczak, Foreign Affairs Minister Marian Orzechowski and Poland's Ambassador to Finland Henryk Burczyk. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1322 GMT 7 Sep 86 LD] /9274

SOVIET CONSUL ATTENDS CELEBRATION--The last Sunday in August is the Day of the Soviet Miner. On this occasion a festive soiree was held in the Halemba mine assembly hall in Ruda Slaska today. Zygmunt Muranski, member of the party Central Committee Politburo and pit deputy at the Redultowy mine, and Jerzy Nawrocki, Council of State member, took part in the soiree. Representatives of the Katowice Voivodship party and administration authorities, Ministry of Mining and Power Industry, the Higher Mines Office, mining industry associations, and individual mines were present. Georgiy Rudov, minister plenipotentiary and consul general of the Soviet Union in Krakow, and Boris Pashchenko, deputy chairman of the Soviet-Polish Friendship Society Central Board, were guests of the miners. During the ceremony, Kazimierz Szymanski, a face worker in the Halemba mine and a delegate to the 10th PZPR Congress, read a letter to miners of the Soviet Oblast of Donetsk, in which cordial bonds of friendship and cooperation between Polish and Soviet miners were emphasized. It is worth recalling that the first mechanized casings supplied to Polish mines came from the Soviet Union. Today, Polish-made machines and equipment are working in 24 mines of the Karaganda and Kuznetsk coal basins. During the soiree several dozen Polish-Soviet Friendship Society activists from the Halemba miner were awarded Polish-Soviet Friendship Society golden badges. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 29 Aug 86 LD] /12624

BEJGER RECEIVES CSSR DELEGATION--Stanislaw Bejger, candidate member of the Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Gdansk Voivodship party committee, has received a delegation of the Czechoslovak defense organization [Union for Cooperation with the Army] Central Committee with its deputy chairman, Major general Miroslav Vrba, on a visit to the Gdansk coast. During the meeting the guests were acquainted with the current sociopolitical situation in Gdansk Voivodship, and the economic ties linking the two friendly countries were stressed. [Excerpt] [Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 28 Aug 86 LD] /12624

JAPANESE PARLIAMENTARIANS VISIT MESSNER, ORZECHOWSKI--The important role of parliamentary contacts between Poland and Japan was stressed by the Sejm Speaker, Roman Malinowski, who was visited today by the chairman of the Liberal-Democratic Party Faction, Yushio Sakurauchi, and the chairman of the parliamentary club of this party in the house of Councillors of the Japanese diet, Yushikiko Dushia. Talks with the Japanese parliamentarians were held by the chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission, Jozef Czyrek, informing them about the progress of the process of normalization and stabilization in Poland and also the tasks drawn by the 10th PZPR Congress. In talks relating to bilateral relations, it was confirmed that all the circumstances exist for a fruitful development of cooperation. The significance which the Japanese side attaches to bilateral economic relations was stressed. The same day, the chairman of the Liberal-Democratic Party Faction of Japan was received by Premier Zbigniew Messner, and by Foreign Affairs Minister Marian Orzechowski, who familiarized the guest with the assumptions of Polish foreign policy with reference to the Asiatic states. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 1 Sep 86 LD] /12624

SEJM-TRADE UNION COOPERATION DISCUSSED--PAP--The Marshall of the Sejm, Roman Malinowski, has met with the chairman of the All-Polish Trade Union Accord [POZZ], Alfred Miodowicz. Alfred Miodowicz was accompanied by members of the OPZZ leadership. Many important issues were discussed at the meeting. In the opinion of the trade union movement, the Sejm and its commissions could produce legislative solutions to the issues that were raised. Legislation would create a legal basis for dealing with the vital interests of working people. Topics discussed at the meeting included problems connected with Sejm work on a draft law covering factory social and housing funds and a draft law on collective labor agreements. Other matters that need to be regulated by law were also examined. These included the organization and funding of social insurance schemes and employee vacation funds. The representatives of the trade union movement conveyed the concern expressed by working people about the proposed National Socioeconomic Plan for the period up to the year 1990 and the provisions of the Central Annual Plan for 1987. Both sides emphasized the fruitful character of contacts between the Sejm and the OPZZ to date, and expressed their desire to continue and expand such contacts. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30-31 Aug 86 p 2 AU] /12624

ILLEGAL PUBLICATIONS IN GORZOW--The security services in Gorzow Wielkopolsi have detained a group of people who were printing and distributing illegal publications. The printing shop was in a villa belonging to Romuald Osipowicz, the owner of crafts workshop. During the search 270 printing stencils, 57 kg of paint and more than 100 reams of paper were found. Among other things illegal publications and leaflets inciting social unrest were being printed. Zbigniew Derewienko, who until recently was a student of the Higher Theological Seminary, and Stanislaw Zwicik, a lay teacher of religion in St Maksymilian Kolbe Diocese in Gorzow, collaborated with Romuald Osipowicz. As was established by the security services, the printing equipment came from France, Switzerland and the Netherlands. An investigation into this case is being carried out by the Gorzow Voivodship Office of Internal Affairs. The Gorzow Voivodship prosecutor has given permission for the suspects' names to be made public. [Text] [Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 4 Sep 86 LD] /12624

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